

YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
A DYNAMIC
COMMUNITY
FORGES AHEAD

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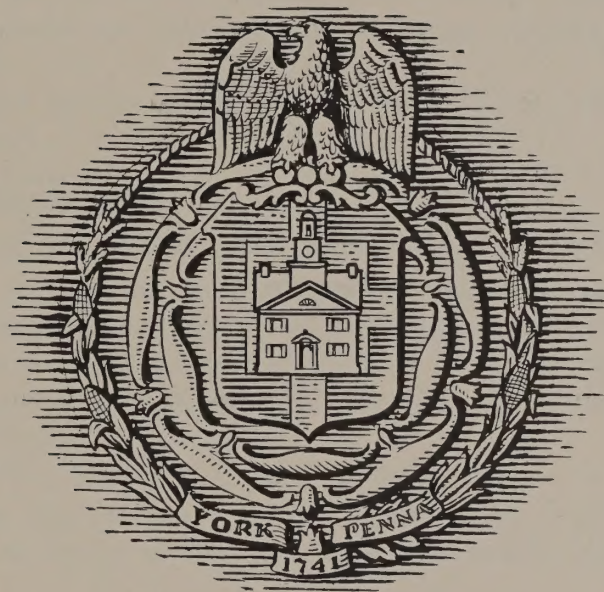


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Y O R K PENNSYLVANIA

A Dynamic Community Forges Ahead



The Corporate Seal of York, Pennsylvania. The red brick Colonial court house is superimposed upon cross streets of gold. The dark blue shield symbolizes the early German settlers; the white rose, the English and Welsh. The red border is a reminder that York was originally a part of Lancaster County. The rope represents industry and the grain, agriculture. The American eagle surmounts the three cannon balls of the Penns. The year 1741 indicates when the site for the city was first surveyed. Designed by Reinhardt Dempwolf, J. Horace Rudy and James Glessner.

Text by Betty Peckham

(MRS. HOWARD COLEMAN IMHOFF)

Illustrations by

HOWARD COLEMAN IMHOFF

PUBLISHED BY THE YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

*-- I am -- a citizen of no mean
city; and I beseech thee, suffer me to
speak unto the people.*

THE ACTS 21:39

Introduction

Eleven years ago, the Chamber of Commerce of York, Pennsylvania, ventured into publishing with *The Story of a Dynamic Community*.

For a number of weeks, the book was a best seller locally.

Requests came from all over the nation from Chambers who wanted to do something similar, and the format has been widely copied. *Printer's Ink* called it "The best thing of its kind we have ever seen".

Many copies were circulated abroad. Every United States consulate received one. It became the standard gift to foreign experts and dignitaries visiting York.

It was adopted as a textbook for the study of the community in the junior high schools.

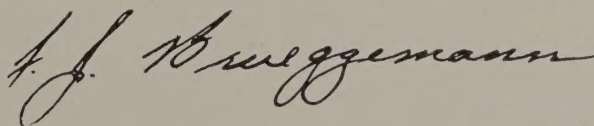
With the phenomenal growth and development which York has experienced since the close of World War II, *The Story of a Dynamic Community* has become dated.

Therefore, it was decided to provide a new volume to record the rapid growth of population and utilities, the new housing, new shopping centers, new schools, new expressway, new parks, new industries which have come to York, new building in every line. To paraphrase a popular song, "York is bustin' out all over".

Without slighting York's proud history, the emphasis, as the new name implies, is upon the present and the future. Since York is dependent upon industry for its prosperity, the industrial section has been greatly strengthened.

Some people have said that this is not the time to publish a book about York, as there are so many new developments each day.

But there will always be new developments. As long as the people of York continue to live and work with that energy, intelligence, and determination which their forbears brought to this community more than two hundred years ago, our dynamic community will continue to forge ahead.



F. J. BRUEGGEMANN, *Secretary*,
York Chamber of Commerce.

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YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

A Dynamic Community Forges Ahead



In 1741, Thomas Cookson, surveyor for the Penns, with Baltzer Spangler as chain bearer, laid out York, first town west of the Susquehanna.

City

The Geography of York

York is located in southeastern Pennsylvania 50 miles from Baltimore; 25 miles from Harrisburg; 90 miles from Philadelphia; 90 miles from Washington, D. C.; 196 miles from New York City; and 200 miles from Pittsburgh.

It is, therefore, in the center of one of the most densely populated regions in the United States. York is within overnight trucking distance of more than 20,000,000 people. This is an important factor in the distribution of manufactured products.

York averages 400 feet above sea level.

Its latitude is 39 degrees and 38 minutes; its longitude 76 degrees and 42 minutes.

The mean average summer temperature in York is 67.6° and in winter 41.2° Fahrenheit.

Annual rainfall is 39.81 inches.

The area of the City of York is approximately 4¼ square miles.

Population of the City of York was 60,000 according to the 1950 census. Population of the county was 200,000.

However, the population due to higher birthrate and new industry has outstripped predictions and is now estimated to be 63,100 within the city and 218,465 in the county.

Only 1.5% of the population is foreign-born.

York in Its Relation to State and National Government

York rates as a city of the third class in Pennsylvania.

It is in the twenty-eighth Senatorial District of the State and is entitled to elect four representatives to the State Legislature. One is elected from the City of York and three from the County.

It is in the 19th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which includes Adams, Cumberland and York Counties. These three counties elect one Congressman to the Federal House of Representatives.

York Incorporated as a Borough, 1787

In 1787, the town of York, with a population of 2,000, was incorporated as a borough.



The City Hall.

Henry Miller, York's First Chief Burgess

Henry Miller (1751-1824), who, in 1787, was chosen first chief burgess, was born in Millersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was educated as a lawyer. Under Washington, he served in more than a dozen important battles of the Revolution, including Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He wintered at Valley Forge and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis in Yorktown, Virginia.

In 1780, Colonel Miller was elected sheriff of York County; he represented York County in the State Legislature from 1783-85; was prothonotary and one of the court justices for the county in 1785. When the War of 1812 began, he again offered his services to the government and with the rank of brigadier-general was put in charge of the defense of Fort McHenry and was present at the bombardment during which Francis Scott Key composed the "Star-Spangled Banner". General Miller, after a life of public service, died at Carlisle in 1824.

York Incorporated as a City, 1887

Approximately a hundred years after its incorporation, having attained a population of 20,000, York became a city, September 24, 1887.

Daniel K. Noell, York's First Mayor

A native of York, Daniel K. Noell (1820-1898), taught school for twelve years, and then became superintendent of schools for Cumberland County. He was elected first Mayor of York, in 1887, and was re-elected twice and served six years in all. He was intensely interested in education, always took part in the York County Teachers' Institute, and served as a member of the York School Board for twenty-five years. Noell School, located at 226 East College Avenue, was named in his honor.

City Hall

Construction on the new City Hall was begun in 1941 in commemoration of York's two hundredth anniversary. The building of Colonial brick with white Georgian marble trim and slate roof, designed by Robert A. Stair and F. G. Dempwolf, of York, was



The lobby of the city hall, a replica of that in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

erected at a cost of \$225,000, and dedicated May 30, 1942. The lobby is a replica of that in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and the cupola is designed to recall the one on the Colonial Courthouse. The interior woodwork, lighting fixtures and furnishings are also carried out in the Colonial spirit.

The three branches of city government, administrative, financial and law-enforcing, are accommodated in the three wings of a T-shaped floor plan. In the west end is located the mayor's office, the mayor's clerk's office, the office of the mayor's secretary, and the city clerk's public and private offices. At the rear of the building in the financial wing are the tax collection office, the assessor's office, sewer rental office, and the private office of the city treasurer. The eastern end of the building houses the police department, with a sergeant's room, private offices for the captain of police and city detective, radio room, police court and cells for fifteen male and six female prisoners. In the basement are police lockers, showers, recreation room and a six-car garage. The driveway permits an ambulance or police car to be driven around the City Hall.

On the second floor are the offices of the controller, the four private offices of the city councilmen and the council chamber. Offices are also provided for the fire chief, the city plumbing inspector, milk inspector and inspector of weights and measures. The office of the city engineer is connected with a large drafting-room. Fireproof vaults are provided throughout the building for the storage of money and important records.

The City Hall is heated by city steam, and has a complete intramural telephone system.

City Government

York is governed by a mayor and four councilmen. All are elected for four-year terms, two councilmen being elected every second year. Council meetings are held weekly. Each councilman is responsible for a definite division of the city government.

The DIRECTOR OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE is in charge of the city's financial records and oversees the work of the City Assessor and the City Clerk.

Under the jurisdiction of the COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY are the Fire Department, the Electrical Department, Health Department, milk and meat inspection, the sanitary sewers and the Sewage Disposal Plant.

The COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS is responsible for the Street Cleaning Department, street repairs, city engineering projects, storm water sewers, and garbage collection.

The COMMISSIONER OF PARKS AND PUBLIC PROPERTY is in charge of the city parks and public buildings including the City Hall, the fire-engine houses and the Comfort Station. Under this department is also the city ambulance service.

The CITY TREASURER and CITY CONTROLLER are also elected for four-year terms.

The CITY TREASURER collects and keeps all money for the city such as taxes, licenses, etc. He pays out all money for the city.

The CITY CONTROLLER must approve all bills before they may be paid.

York is divided into 15 wards and has a total of 350 city employees, including a full-time City Planner.

York as a city has always been financially sound. The tax rate is 9 mills, and there are no additional

assessments for special services. This flat-rate covers organic and inorganic garbage collection, street cleaning, fire and police protection. The city's present indebtedness of \$1,200,000 represents less than 1% of its assessed property valuation. Property is assessed at approximately 80% of its actual value.

Additional sources of revenue are corporation franchises, income from parking meters and parking lots, city licenses, city amusement tax and fines.

The city has always met its financial obligations promptly. Bond issues are retired in approximately 8½ years. There has never been any necessity for borrowing money on short-term loans for the operation of government. This financial stability is largely due to the fact that York is not a one-corporation city. It ranks third among Pennsylvania's cities in diversification of industries, and no one corporation or partnership is responsible for more than 1% of the city's taxes.

Garbage Collection

By means of a fleet of modern trucks, organic and inorganic garbage is collected by the city.

Public Health

"In 1799, Doctor Kennedy Waxenated the children against smallpox," wrote Lewis Miller, thus recording one of the earliest public health measures taken in York.

Today, the city has a coordinated public health program. The City Board of Health, the School District of York, and the Medical Association of York County work to prevent disease and promote health education. The Visiting Nurse Association provides public health nursing service for the entire community.

Department of Health of the City of York

The Department of Health of the City of York is financed by taxation. Offices are located in the City Hall at 50 West King Street.

The health department inspects and supervises the production and distribution of food, meat and milk, inspects market houses, restaurants and tap rooms.

On Saturdays from 9 A.M. to 10 A.M. in its City Hall offices, clinics are conducted for the immunization of children against diphtheria, small pox and whooping cough. Annual diphtheria immunization clinics are held in the schools for first and second grade children and other youngsters who have come from communities where such immunization was not given.

Communicable diseases are investigated and quarantine or isolation enforced. A laboratory, under a registered bacteriologist, is maintained.

Each year a report on the vital statistics of the community is prepared.

A program of health education is carried on through a monthly bulletin, an annual display, and by speakers appearing before various civic organizations. A course in Public Health and Preventive Medicine is given to the York Hospital nurses.

The department is also one of the sponsors of the Health Fair held each year at the Young Men's Christian Association Building.

Sewage Treatment Works

In October, 1954, a modern sewage treatment works for York and adjacent communities was completed at a cost of \$4,500,000.

This represented an enlargement and modernization of a plant built in 1916 on a site northeast of York on King's Mill Road, and enlarged in 1922-23.

Local manufacturers built much of the special equipment required while others provided supplies and services.

The new works is designed to handle wastes from a community of 90,000 in York and adjoining areas, including 400 industries and 1,000 business establishments.

An average daily flow of 12,000,000 gallons of sewage is processed.

Through a system of screening, grit removal, aeration, settling, chlorination and flash drying the sewage is purified, deodorized and reduced to solids. The residual water is discharged into Codorus Creek.

The sludge gas is used for heating in the plant and to power gas engines. The sludge product is sold as fertilizer. There is also equipment for burning any surplus.

The York Sewage Treatment Works is one of the safest, most modern and completely automatic systems in the country today.

It represents a step forward in public health and a great contribution toward the Clean Streams program of the Commonwealth.

Bureau of Police

The Bureau of Police, under the Department of Public Affairs, is commanded by a Commissioner of Police. The Bureau consists of a Chief of Police, five Lieutenants, seven Sergeants, nine Detectives, one Special Female Police Investigator, one Juvenile Officer, fifty-six Patrolmen and eighteen School Safety Patrol Auxiliary Policewomen.

All members of the force receive training in Federal, State and Municipal law, and the most modern scientific crime detection facilities and equipment are available. These courses are conducted by outstanding authorities. Nine officers are graduates of the Pennsylvania State Police Training School.

The department in 1954 recovered more than \$146,000 worth of stolen property, investigated approximately 8,000 complaints resulting in 944 charges, and dealt with 25,000 traffic violations.

It also maintains an information service twenty-four hours per day, being particularly helpful to out-of-town visitors looking for street addresses or attempting to locate relatives.

The Woman's Auxiliary Safety Patrol consists of 18 policewomen who have been employed for the past



York City Police on the pistol range.

five years in guarding school crossings. There is one Special Female Police Investigator who works with cases involving girls and women.

The York Police Department has excellent modern equipment. There are seven cruiser cars and six motorcycles equipped with two-way radio, an outdoor pistol range, well-stocked arsenal and all-purpose gas masks. Emergency equipment includes resuscitators, oxygen apparatus and maternity kits.

York City Fire Department

York has received national recognition for its excellent work in fire prevention.

Although it is the largest city in the nation still protected by a volunteer fire department, its insurance rates are very favorable.

The Department is organized under a Fire Chief, fully trained and highly qualified, and three assistant Chiefs.

Each company has its own foreman and assistant foreman, chief operator, assistant operator, chief pipeman, assistant pipemen, chief hose director, assist-

ant hose directors, chief chemical man and assistant chemical men.

There are 61 paid fire drivers for the city and from six to ten men sleep at each firehouse nightly. These are young unmarried men who live at the firehouses in return for this service.

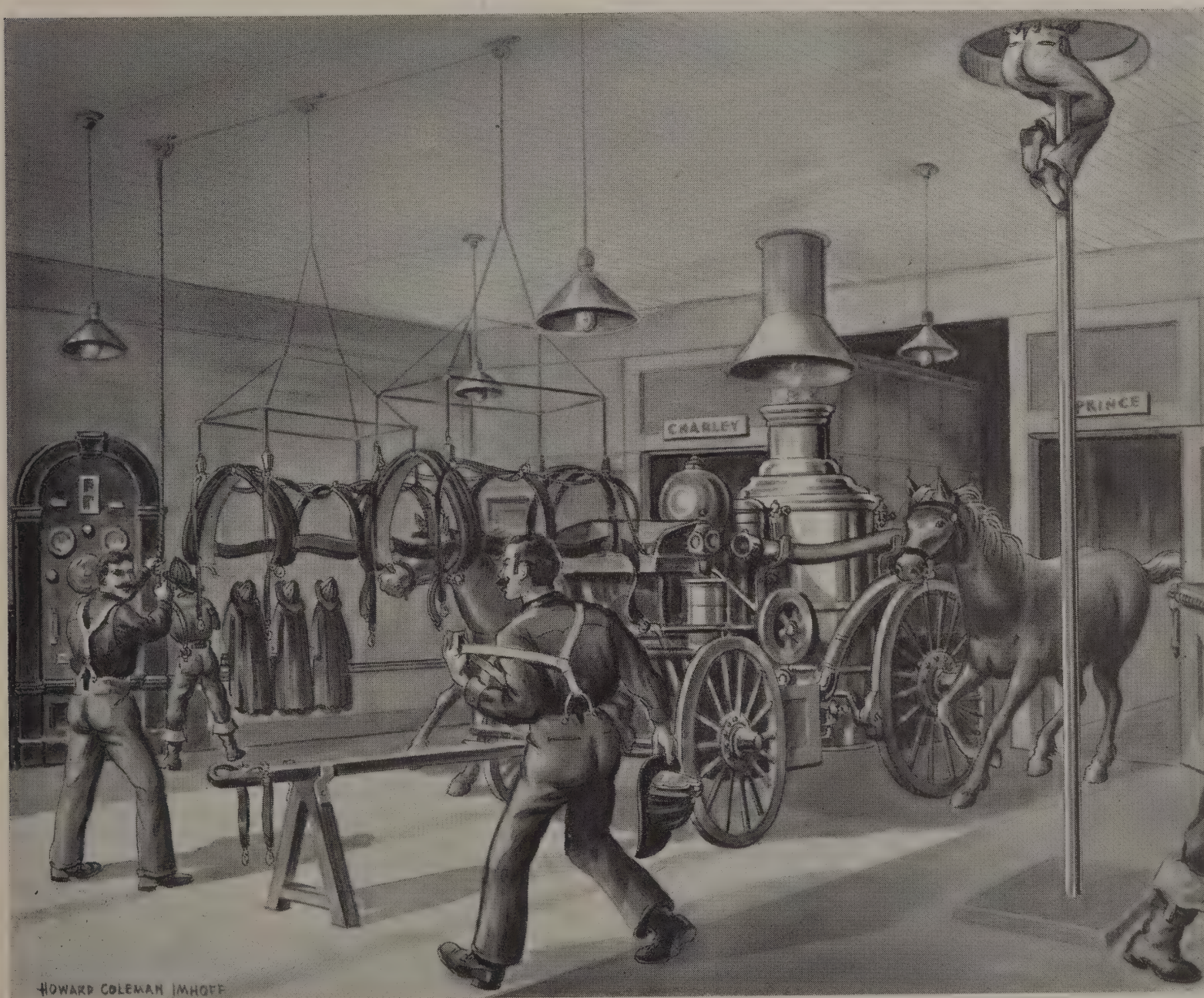
Approximately 5,000 men in York belong to volunteer fire companies. More than 100 alarms, connected by an independent battery system are located in homes, shops and plants.

Firemen are automatically excused when an alarm is received and are paid at their usual rates during their absence. Not more than six or eight hours work are lost annually by each man.

Contributing members who do not engage in fire-fighting pay an honorary membership fee of from one to five dollars yearly.

The city owns nine fire houses and twenty-three pieces of equipment. Boots, waterproof coats and uniforms are purchased by each company.

Volunteer fire departments date back to pre-Revolutionary days. Log construction and open fireplaces were the fire hazards then.



When the alarm went off, the stall doors slid open and the horses dashed to their places in front of the steam engine. The harness dropped down upon their backs and they were off in a cloud of dust.

In 1772, the Sun Fire Company of York Town was organized "For better preserving our own and fellow townsmen's houses, goods, and effects from fire." Each member supplied at his own expense "one leather bucket (made by a local shoemaker), one bag and one convenient basket".

Property was carried from the burning building in the bags and baskets, placed at a safe distance and guarded by one of the firemen.

Leather buckets of water were passed from hand to hand, by men, children and women.

As the town grew, additional companies were organized. There is some dispute as to whether Laurel or Vigilant is the successor to the original Sun Fire Company. The dates are usually agreed upon as follows: Vigilant, No. 1, 1780; Laurel, No. 1, 1790; Goodwill, No. 5, 1839; Union, No. 3, 1855; Rescue, No. 4, 1872; Rex Hook and Ladder, No. 1, 1886; Royal, No. 6, 1901; Eagle, No. 7, 1904; and Lincoln, No. 9, 1942.

In the firehouses, the old engines and many other interesting relics of earlier days are on display. There are Currier and Ives prints, fire trumpets, leather buckets, loving cups and steins, badges, and other trophies given by visiting fire companies or won in parades and competitions. York is host to the State Firemen's Convention every twenty years. There has always been local and state-wide rivalry among fire companies. In 1850, at Lancaster, the Laurel Company, pulling its hand-pumped engine, "Big Six", was voted the "dandy" company in line. Each fireman wore a black hat, red shirt and belt, black pantaloons, and carried a black coat over his arm.

In the early 1900's, the "visiting fireman" was in his heyday. York companies visited France, Germany, Canada, and Cuba, and such distant cities as Miami and New Orleans. They were entertained there by local fire companies. These trips were financed by the proceeds of block parties, picnics, outings, cakewalks, and oyster suppers.

York's fire equipment has progressed through leather bucket, hand-pumped engine, horse-drawn steam engine, and on to modern fire trucks, chemical, and hook-and-ladder units. Gone are the days when the chief sped to the scene of the fire in his rubber-tired buggy.

Some of the romance of fire-fighting went out with the horse-drawn steam engine. Old Mack of Rescue was, for twenty-five years, a fire horse. In spite of his exciting life, he lived to be more than thirty-two years of age. When the alarm went off, the stall gates slid open automatically. With a whinny to his mate, Old Mack leaped to his place in front of the hose cart. The firemen whizzed down the brass pole, snapped the harness into place, sprang to the driver's seat and Old Mack was off in a cloud of dust. Once in a dash through one of York's alleys, Old Mack had his hair singed off on both sides, but he was nursed back to health by the Company and returned to duty. A monument marks his grave in Rotary Woods.

Many famous men of York have been associated with its volunteer fire departments. Henry Miller, first chief burgess, was first president of Laurel; Phineas Davis was a member of Vigilant; and Jonathan Jessop used to overhaul Vigilant's engine periodically.

A figure of a Rescue fireman stands in Penn Park. The statue of the Laurel fireman in Prospect Hill Cemetery is a memorial to York volunteer firemen who have given their lives in the line of duty.

"The Baker Report"

or

York City-County Comprehensive Planning Survey

Late in 1943, a York County Post-War Planning Committee was formed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Community leaders were aware that with the expansion of industry and increase in population brought about by World War II, York was about to launch upon a new era. Confidence had returned with the realization that York County's skilled workers and managerial talent would have a real contribution to make to the expanding post-war economy of the nation and the world.

For healthy economic and social development, intelligent long-range planning would be necessary.

It soon became apparent that the members of the committee had neither the time nor technical knowledge required for the job.

Mayor John L. Snyder proposed that a qualified engineering firm be engaged to conduct the survey upon which planning could be based, and that it be financed by equal appropriations from City and County.

The Baker Engineers, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, were engaged.

A 367-page oversize volume illustrated with maps and charts summarizing the findings of the survey and its recommendations was published by the Chamber of Commerce in 1948.

By reviewing even a partial list of post-war accomplishments, it is possible to see how much has been done in a dozen short years through York's talent for cooperation.

With the Susquehanna Trail and the Lincoln Highway converging in Continental Square, and as in all cities laid out in the horse-and-buggy era, traffic presented a major problem. Bridges over the Codorus have been widened to four lanes, one-way streets designated, parking meters installed, parking lots opened in the downtown section, and a cooperative parking plan developed by the merchants. Several shopping centers with large parking areas have been built in suburban areas.

Peripheral highways are being developed to remove through traffic from business and residential streets. Highways approaching the city have been widened and straightened and the approach to the Turnpike improved. A new expressway linking Harrisburg with Baltimore and Washington will soon reach the city, and a proper by-pass is being planned.

A modern airport is on the drawing board.

In education, the growth and expansion of rural schools through consolidation and the erection of modern school plants, has been phenomenal. A modern elementary school and an addition to a junior high school have been built, and a bond issue for further expansion and modernization of city public schools is projected. Private and parochial schools are launching building programs, and several additional privately-operated vocational schools have opened in the city. Pennsylvania State University has built a new center, and York Junior College is contemplating removal from its downtown site to a completely new campus and buildings.

Recommendations for expansion of recreation are being met by the addition of Memorial Park complete with a sports stadium to the City Park system. Mount Pisgah has been opened in the county as a first effort

toward preserving a number of York County's scenic sites for the enjoyment of all.

A beautiful new Y. W. C. A. building has been erected and a new children's room added to the Martin Library.

In the field of health has been the enlargement of the sewage disposal plant, an isolation unit provided at the York Hospital, and a new wing and nurses' home added. A mental health clinic has been opened.

The demand for modern housing is being met through public housing and numerous attractive suburban developments. A zoning system and building code are evolving. Utilities have developed to keep pace with building.

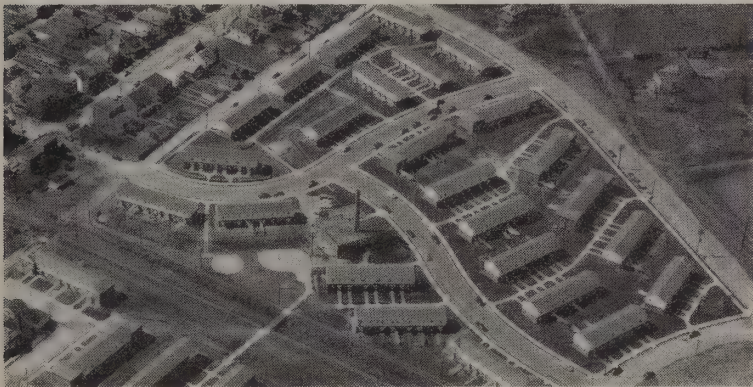
A full-time city planner has been engaged to continue York's expansion into an attractive, convenient, modern city, "A good place in which to live as well as to make a living".

Housing Authority of the City of York

York has two low-rent public housing developments. Codorus Homes comprises 54 units and Parkway Homes, 188 units. These provide 20 one-bedroom, 118 two-bedroom, 76 three-bedroom, and 22 four-bedroom apartments.

A third development with approximately 160 units is planned for the area east of Pine Street and south of Prospect Street.

Low-cost tracts are acquired within the city limits. Sub-standard dwellings are torn down. Streets, curbs and utilities are put in.



Parkway Homes, a low-rent housing project.

When the buildings are complete with heating, asphalt tile and hardwood floors, stoves and refrigerators are installed, trees and shrubs planted, lawns graded and seeded.

Present rents average \$39 per month. These are based upon 20% of the net family income, after deductions have been made for each child in the family, social security payments, etc. Rent is not determined by the size of the unit occupied.

Prospective tenants must fill out an application blank. Financial status and character are investigated and homes are visited.

Preference is given to veterans with low incomes, living with relatives or in sub-standard dwellings.

Those eligible are a family of two persons with an annual income of \$2,600 or less; three or four with an income up to \$2,800; five or six earning up to \$3,100; seven with earning up to \$3,300. If earnings increase 25%, the family may remain in the project. Above that, they can afford private housing and are required to obtain it.



Codorus Homes, a low-rent housing project.

Apartments are visited regularly and checked for repairs. Occupants may be evicted for abuse of the property, non-payment of rent, conduct detrimental to the project or for other reasons. However, 95% prove satisfactory and satisfied tenants.

At Parkway, the administration building in which the heating plant is located, also includes an auditorium and kitchen. A community association has been formed and meetings, parties, movies and church services are held.

In 1950, the Housing Authority of the City of York was organized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania. Five business men serve without compensation as an executive board. Three are appointed by the governor and two by the city council. There is a paid staff of three administrative and three maintenance employees.

Initial funds are obtained from the Public Housing Administration, a branch of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency. Bonds are then issued by the Authority to mature in 40 years. These are usually purchased by large brokerage firms.

Two hundred and forty-two families, including 610 children, are benefiting from the improved environment provided by the Housing Authority of the City of York, and with the addition of new projects, even more will be accommodated in the years to come.

Friendly Relations with York, England

York, England, has long been conscious of the existence of its namesake in Pennsylvania and relations have always been friendly.

In 1951, the Lord Mayor of York, England, J. B. Kaye, visited York to extend to Mayor Felix S. Bentzel an official invitation to visit York as part of the Festival of Britain during June of that year.



Mayor Felix S. Bentzel of York receives an invitation to the Festival of Britain from the Lord-Mayor John D. Morrell and Sheriff Arthur Rymer of York, England.

Mayor and Mrs. Bentzel resided at the Mansion House, residence of the Lord Mayor of York, during their visit and met Princess Mary, sister of King George VI, and also Prime Minister and Mrs. Atlee.

The Arles-York "Twinning"

York was the first city in the United States to be "twinned" with a French counterpart under the plan launched by the Bilingual World, an organization with offices in Paris.

Fifty cities had already joined the movement, 44 in Great Britain, four in Canada, and two in Germany. Other American cities planning to follow York's example are Pittsburgh by exchanging delegates and letters with Lyons, and Louisville, Kentucky, with Montpelier, France.



The arena and Roman Theatre at Arles.

The object of the "twinning" is to further world peace through better understanding. English-speaking people are to learn French, French-speaking people English, all other nationalities either French or English as a second language. In this way, better communication will be possible and future wars, it is hoped, will be averted.

Arles is an industrial city of 38,000 situated at the mouth of the Rhone. Its people are employed in ship-building, the manufacture of railroad equipment, storage tanks, and the production of chemicals and newsprint. The surrounding agricultural area produces rice, merino sheep and black cattle, including bulls for the ring.

Once capital of the Gallo-Roman Empire, the whole city has been called an "outdoor museum" with its magnificently preserved Greco-Roman Theatre, Colosseum, public baths, and forum built by Julius Caesar.

It was through the efforts of Dr. Victoria Lyles, formerly Supervisor of Elementary Education in the York Public Schools, and Marguerite Eriksson, teacher of French in the elementary schools, who along with General Jacob L. Devers, presidential representative, were guests at Arles' 2,000th anniversary celebration in 1954, that Yorkers became interested in the movement.

On September 11, 1955, a delegation of five official visitors from Arles headed by Mayor Charles Privat, and accompanied by Mlle. Denise Poulain of the Bilingual World, arrived for a ten-day visit in York,

bringing with them a fragment of the cornerstone of the Greco-Roman Colosseum of Arles as a gift to the city.

They toured York's historical sites, the hospital, city and county offices, industries, farms, schools and gardens, made a trip to Gettysburg and to Washington, D. C., and were guests at the York Interstate Fair.

At their request, they visited a supermarket, a motel and homes of workmen.

They appeared on television, and made a radio transcript for the Voice of America. Public and private groups entertained them at receptions, dinners and teas.

President Eisenhower sent his official greeting to the farewell banquet held at the Yorktowne Hotel.

Gretchen Goughenour was official photographer for the visit. Under her direction, a set of color slides of York, complete with a tape-recorded commentary in English and French has been sent to Arles.

Interest in the "Twinning" is also being sustained by correspondence between 650 children in the York Public Schools with a like number in Arles who are studying English, and also by adults who are corresponding with their French "counterparts".

An official delegation from York visited Arles in 1956.

Meanwhile traveling Yorkers are invited to stop at Arles and to learn more about their "Twin" city.



Highway Post Office.

Postal Service

Benjamin Franklin was Postmaster-General of the Colonies in 1753, when the first dispatch rider cantered into York from Reading and Lancaster carrying the mails in his saddle-bags. Rates were high in those days and since the person to whom the letter was addressed had to pay the postage, early newspapers carry long lists of unclaimed letters.

Andrew Johnston, a wounded veteran of the Revolutionary War, was York's first United States Postmaster. He took office in 1790.

The United States Post Office at York occupies one of the finest postal buildings in the country. Congressman Daniel F. Lafean secured the original appropriation of \$135,000, through an act of Congress in 1912, for a building to be erected in York, both as a Post Office and as a memorial to Continental Congress.

Due to the increase of business after parcel-post service was inaugurated in 1913, a larger building was soon needed. A second appropriation was secured by Congressman Harry L. Haines and the building was

enlarged to its present size. Work on it was completed October, 1940, at a total cost of \$1,000,000. This building houses not only the Post Office, but also the Post Office Inspector, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Army and Navy Services, the Marine Corps, the County Agent of the York County Agricultural Extension Association and the Farm Security Office.

Ten branch post offices are maintained in the city, and two branch post offices in adjacent communities.

There are two deliveries of mail daily in the downtown district, one in the residential section, and one in the outlying districts. Fifty-three city routes, 12 mounted routes, 9 rural routes and 9 star routes emanate from the York Post Office.

There are 81 city letter carriers, 13 substitutes, 12 mounted routes, 81 clerks, 15 substitutes, 6 motor

vehicle employees and 14 supervisors. A fleet of 28 vehicles is maintained.

Postal receipts for the year 1955 totalled \$1,693,554.43.

Innovations which have been made in the past few years to improve and speed service are the installation of mail boxes where motorists can drop mail without leaving their cars; the adoption of two-wheeled carts by route men; and the hauling of mail by tractor-trailer from such points as Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington by contract drivers.

A parcel post annex and garage containing more than 15,000 square feet of floor space is being erected at the corner of Hope Avenue and George Street.

Highway Post Office Routes operating through York were established on January 17, 1949.



The Post Office and new fleet of mail trucks.

County

County Government

York County derives its form of county government, as well as its name, from England.

Three County Commissioners, two from the majority party and one from the minority party, are elected for terms of four years at a salary of \$8,000 per year. They are the business managers for the county.

They are assisted by the Chief Clerk who takes minutes of their meetings, prepares real estate assessment books and tax duplicates, and has general charge over the collection accounts of local tax collectors.

The County Solicitor, appointed for a term of four years, acts as legal advisor to the Commissioners.

Keeping the County Records

A complete file of voters registered in the county is kept in the office of the Registration Commission in the basement of the Courthouse.

The Recorder of Deeds keeps a record of all deeds for real estate and mortgages, and real estate transfers, as well as charters of non-profit making organizations such as the Junior Service League and York Little Theatre.

He also keeps a Military Docket from which veterans may obtain copies of their discharge papers without fee. He is elected for four years at an annual salary of \$7,300.

The Director of Veterans' Affairs furnishes information on all matters applying to veterans or their dependents. He assists in obtaining hospitalization, benefits, allotments, etc. Grave stones and burial allowances are provided for veterans when needed. Bronze markers are provided for the graves of veterans of all wars buried in the county.

The Sealer of Weights and Measures tests scales and measuring devices and confiscates and destroys any which are being used to cheat the public.

A Surveyor must be elected according to law, but he has few duties and no salary!

County Finances

The County Treasurer is the disbursing officer of the county. Tax collectors turn the taxes over to him and upon proper authorization from the Controller, he pays out county funds. He also sells hunting, fishing and dog licenses. His term is four years at an annual salary of \$6,200, but he cannot succeed himself in office.

The Controller keeps a full set of books for the county and audits the books of the County Home and County Jail. All bids on county contracts over \$750.00 must be submitted to him. He publishes an annual report of the finances of the county. He is elected for a term of four years at a salary of \$7,300 annually. He is assisted by the Solicitor to the Controller who acts as his legal adviser.

County funds are safeguarded in several ways. The funds are deposited in seven different banks. Officials handling money are bonded. All warrants drawn on

the county must be signed by two Commissioners, the Controller, and Treasurer.

The tax rate is 12.5 mills per dollar on assessed real estate. In addition, school tax and county road tax are assessed by the various townships and boroughs at rates set by each.

There are ninety-one Tax Collectors in the county, one in each township and borough. They are elected for terms of four years.

There are ninety-three Tax Assessors representing thirty-five townships and forty-five wards or boroughs, and the fifteen wards of the City of York. Property is assessed every year.

The county also derives income from State liquid fuel tax, and from fees, interest, rentals and fines.

How the County Deals with Crime

The Coroner investigates deaths of sudden, violent, or suspicious nature. He conducts inquests. A Coroner's Jury of six examines the evidence and decides whether or not the death was criminal. The Coroner is elected for four years at a salary of \$4,500 per year, plus allowances for inquests, traveling expenses, etc.

The District Attorney is elected for a term of four years at \$8,000 per year. He prosecutes all criminal cases and may conduct investigations of crimes in cooperation with the police. He is assisted by two Assistant District Attorneys, a Court Detective and a stenographer.

The Sheriff is the highest ranking peace officer in the county. He has custody of criminals while they are in court, and after they are sentenced he must deliver them to the institutions to which they have been committed. He collects fines and issues warrants and attachments. He notifies jurors who have been selected by the Jury Board to report for duty. He grants pistol and revolver permits. Elected for a term of four years at a salary of \$7,300 per year, he may not succeed himself in office.

Juries

The Jury Board consists of two Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and two Jury Commissioners, one from each party. The Jury Commissioners are elected for four years at a salary of \$600 per year. The Jury Board draws names from the jury wheel, according to the estimated number of cases to be tried. Jurors must be adult citizens, residents of the county and able to understand English. Citizens who wish to volunteer for jury duty may do so by getting in touch with the Jury Board. Doctors and attorneys in active practice are excused from duty.

County Courts

There are five County Courts.

The Court of Common Pleas handles civil cases in reference to personal or property rights such as cases dealing with Workmen's Compensation, violation of building restrictions, etc. The Judges of the Court of

Common Pleas are elected for a term of ten years and receive a salary of \$16,000 per year paid by the State.

The Prothonotary, who is the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, files all legal papers and decrees relating to civil actions. He keeps a record of naturalizations and all licenses of dentists, optometrists, etc. He is elected for a four-year term at \$7,300 per year.

The Orphans' Court settles estates, appoints guardians for minors and handles adoptions. The Judge of the Orphans' Court is elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of \$16,000.

The Register of Wills, who also serves as Clerk of the Orphans' Court, probates wills, appoints administrators, and collects inheritance taxes. Strangely enough, in his capacity as Clerk of the Orphans' Court, he also issues marriage licenses. He is elected for a term of four years at an annual salary of \$5,300.

There are two Criminal Courts which are held four times yearly. The Court of Oyer and Terminer (an old English name) considers the more serious crimes such as murder, arson and burglary.

The Court of Quarter Sessions tries persons accused of lesser crimes such as embezzlement, violations of various statutes, assault and battery, etc.

The Clerk of Courts keeps a record of all matters brought before both criminal courts and of the decisions rendered. He files legal papers and keeps a list of all jurors. He is elected for a term of four years at an annual salary of \$7,300.

The Juvenile Court handles cases dealing with children up to eighteen years of age. The greater number of children handled here are neglected or dependent and are committed to child care institutions or foster homes. A smaller number are delinquents.

The court is conducted informally and the public is not admitted. An attempt is made not to prove the guilt of the offender, but rather to find out why he is a delinquent.

Children are not confined in the County Jail, but are placed in the Detention Home. Many are runaway children from other towns. As far as is possible, each child brought before the court is given a physical and

psychological examination, and the results are carefully recorded and studied. The schools, the clergy, and character-building agencies such as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., and the Boy and Girl Scouts cooperate with the Juvenile Court in helping boys and girls to make a new start.

The Probation Officer keeps in touch with youngsters on parole. He also investigates cases of non-support.

The Second Court-House

The second court-house was erected on the site of the present one in the year 1840 at a cost of \$100,000. It was built of bricks and wood obtained in York County and granite from Maryland. By 1898, it had become too small for the increased county business.

The Present Court-House

The present court-house was erected in 1898-1900, at a cost of \$500,000. The architect was J. A. Dempwolf, of York. It contains the county offices, court rooms and law library.

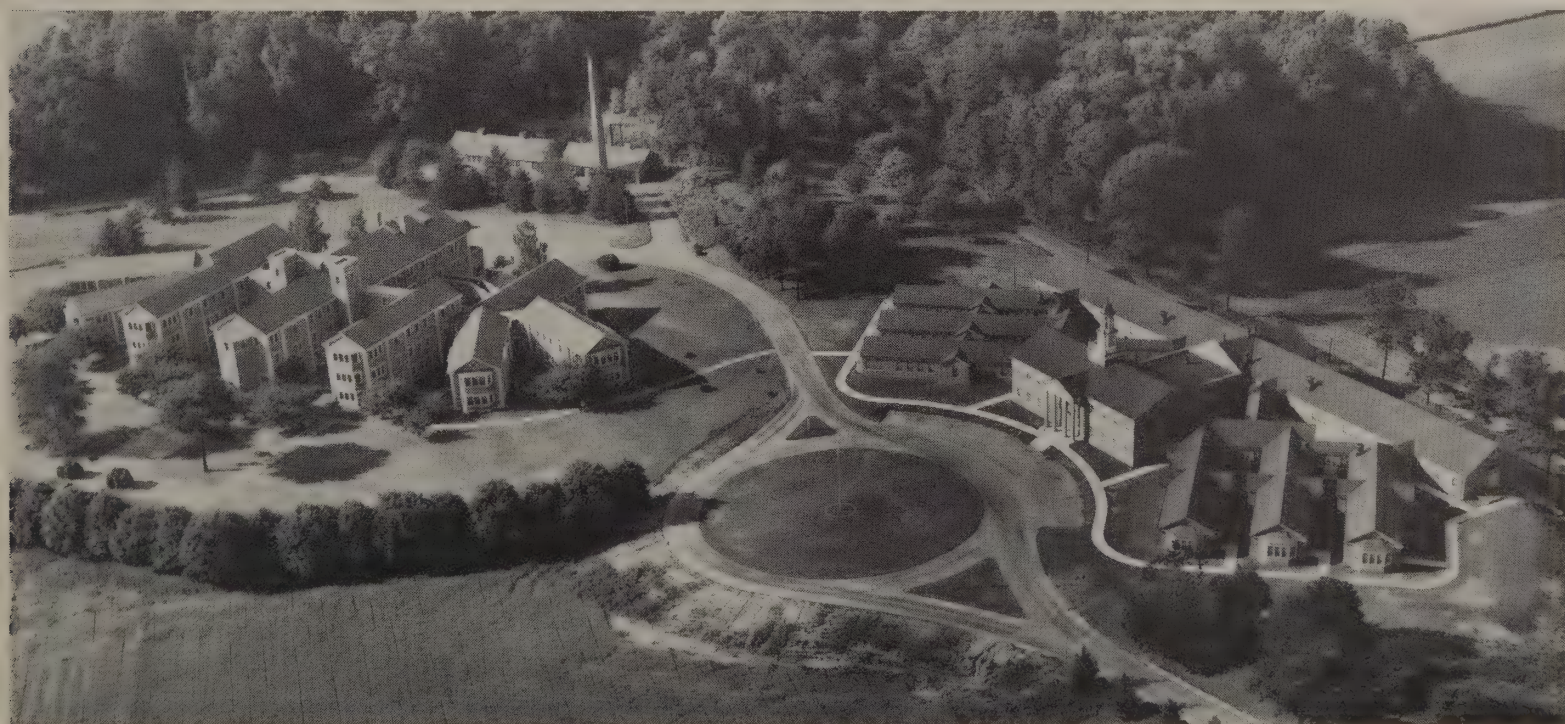
In 1943, the building of the Central National Bank, next to the court-house, was purchased and converted into the Court-House Annex. It houses the county treasurer's office, the sheriff's office, the registration commission, children's services, and probation officer.

The present court-house is to be remodelled and expanded at a cost of \$1,500,000 within the next three years. Two three-story wings and two additional entrances, a third court room for the Orphans' Court, grand and petit jury rooms and lounges are to be added.

The York County Home

The York County Home, known as Pleasant Acres, is located five miles east of the city in Springettsbury Township. The original building was erected in 1931 at a cost of \$1,000,000. In 1951, a \$800,000 hospital wing was added.

The buildings are located in the center of one hundred acres of farm land. The products are consumed



Pleasant Acres, the York County Home.

at the Home. Any cash realized on surpluses is credited to the Institution fund.

There are about 450 guests. A number of these pay for their own maintenance, contributing \$200,000 per year toward the upkeep of the Home.

Children's Services of York County

Children's Services is the Agency responsible for the care of dependent and neglected children. As part of the County Institution District, it is supported by County funds.

The office is located in the Court-House Annex at 36 East Market Street. The staff consists of an Executive Secretary, four Case Workers, and two Stenographers.

Bridges

The County of York maintains 82 bridges. During the past four years, a remodeling and reconstruction program has been undertaken by the County Commissioners which has resulted in new bridges at King Street, Philadelphia Street, and Kunkel's Mill, plus 22 prestressed, precast, concrete deck bridges. Fifteen steel open decks have been placed on existing bridges to increase the capacity to a minimum of 15 tons and to meet present traffic conditions.

The Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge was constructed during 1929 and 1930 at a cost of \$3,000,000. It is the longest multiple-arch, reinforced concrete bridge in the world. It was dedicated on Armistice Day, 1930, as a memorial to the United States veterans of all wars. Within twelve years, the cost of the bridge was paid in tolls, and it was turned over to the State Department of Highways.

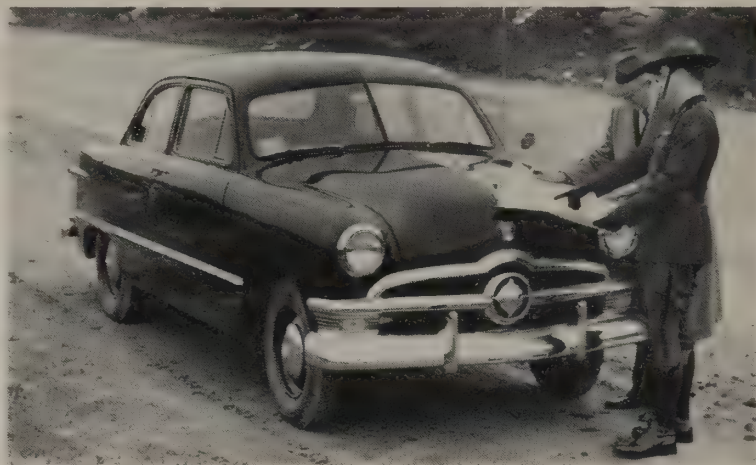
The building of the bridge and the liquidation of the bond issue was due to the sustained and arduous efforts of the civic organizations of York and Lancaster Counties.

In December, 1921, representatives from Lancaster, Columbia, Wrightsville and York met in Columbia. The toll bridge owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad was becoming inadequate for 6,000 cars daily. Besides, it had to be closed every few hours because of trains, and switch engines on the grade crossing often held

up motorists even longer. After surmounting many legislative difficulties and fighting the issue through the local, Superior and Supreme courts, authority was finally obtained to float bonds bearing 4¼% interest. York County issued \$1,400,000 worth of these bonds and Lancaster County an equal amount.

Pennsylvania State Police

A State Police Substation, one of the 92 in Pennsylvania, is located in York. Normal strength is twenty-one men.



A Pennsylvania State trooper assists a motorist.

Stations are linked by a state-wide police teletype system which is a part of a thirteen-state network. All staff cars are equipped with two-way radio.

Officers are trained to help the motorist and to give information, including that concerning the many scenic, historic and recreational areas along the state's superb highways.

A fully-equipped crime laboratory is maintained at State Police Headquarters in Harrisburg.

Candidates are selected from male applicants of excellent character, between 21 and 30 years of age, who are American citizens, residents of Pennsylvania, and licensed drivers. Graduation from high school, sound



The Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge was financed by \$3,000,000 bond issue backed by both York and Lancaster Counties.

mental and physical condition and 20/20 vision are required.

At the State Police School at Hershey, a six-months' course of intensive training is given which eliminates all those who do not possess the mental and physical stamina for active duty.

As a result, the Pennsylvania State Police, organized

in 1905 as the first uniformed state police, has become a model for other similar units throughout the nation.

A site, consisting of 7.19 acres of land for the new barracks and driver-training course which will be constructed at a cost of about \$220,000, has been purchased near the Yorktowne Homes, at a cost of \$30,000.



Educational and Cultural York



The York Academy in 1850. The masters were university graduates well versed in the classics. A number achieved fame as clergymen, educators, publishers, and statesmen. Among the alumni of the York County Academy founded in 1787 have been many of York's most outstanding men and women.

Education

The first schools in York were parochial schools connected with churches. Since most of the early settlers were German, these schools were conducted in German and text-books imported from Germany were used. Soon after 1743, the First Evangelical Lutheran Church established a school taught by Bartholomew Moul in a log building at the rear of the church. Another log building housed the school connected with the German Reformed Church. The Moravian Church also conducted a school in its church house.

The first English school was opened in 1750 by William Matthews, a surveyor for the Penns, and was

attended by children of the Quakers and English Episcopalians.

In 1834, through the influence of Thaddeus Stevens and others, an act of the legislature made provision for a system of public schools for Pennsylvania. A special levy was enacted to pay for these public schools, but when the collector called upon citizens for their share of the tax, he was cursed and driven away if not actually assaulted. This was especially true of the Germans who preferred to support their own parochial schools rather than public schools taught in English.

However, during the winter of 1834-35, three or four public schools were opened in York. The pupils



The Jacob L. Devers Elementary School.

sat on benches at long, sloping desks built around the walls. The master cut the quills and "set the copy" for writing. Spelling was taught from Webster's Blue-Backed Spelling Book, and the victor in a spelling match was a local hero or heroine. Arithmetic was known as *cyphering* and it was every bright pupil's ambition to be the first to work out all the sums in the book. The reader, an English grammar, the New Testament, and any United States history completed the list of text-books. Schools were small, the term lasted only three or four months, and teachers were paid about \$15 a month.

Gradually, after 1848, the parochial schools declined and enrollment in the public schools increased.

In 1870, the first public high school in York was opened in the Duke Street school building. In 1872, a high school building was erected on Philadelphia Street and that year the first class consisting of *two* students, one boy and one girl, graduated from the college preparatory course, the only course then offered.

York Public Schools

York's public schools provide education from kindergarten through twelfth grade.

Each child is offered a year of kindergarten, six years of elementary education, three years of junior and three years of senior high school. All text-books and supplies are provided.

There are presently well over ten thousand pupils in attendance each day. The birth rate during the last ten years indicates that there will be almost twelve thousand by 1962.

The educational program is adjusted to meet the needs of each child. At the same time the best thinking available is employed to prepare for the future; the basic premise being that education is for effective citizenship in a democratic society.

Elementary Schools

Six thousand elementary school pupils are enrolled in twenty elementary schools. Fifteen of these twenty have kindergarten centers which instruct approximately 700 five-year olds each year.

Schools are located within easy walking distance of all homes. Great care has been taken to reduce the number of children that must cross main traffic arteries in going to and from school.

The elementary program is friendly and informal. Proper emphasis is placed on the fundamentals. In addition, all subject matter is enriched through activities and projects, art, music, dramatizations and excursions. The child's ability is measured scientifically and he receives standardized achievement tests at the end of each year. A case history follows him from teacher to teacher. Physical examinations are given semi-annually; dental examinations and cleanings are administered annually; and the school nurse makes monthly and special examinations including a charting of physical growth, height, and weight. Many emotional problems are recognized early and treated through the local mental health clinic.

Pupils assume responsibilities in the home room and participate in such activities as the safety patrol, May Day programs, indoor fairs and orchestra.



Police woman safeguards children at the Alexander D. Goode School crossing.

Two new modern elementary buildings, Jacob L. Devers and Alexander D. Goode schools, permitted the closing of three old buildings. The Devers School, in the northwest section opened in 1950, contains 18 regular classrooms, a kindergarten, gymnasium-auditorium, and a cafeteria. This school presently houses 600 pupils.

The Goode School, opened in 1955 in the central part of York, contains 24 classrooms, a kindergarten, a special classroom, a gymnasium-auditorium, a cafeteria and an audio-visual room. This building presently houses 700 pupils and includes the cerebral-palsy center which occupies two classrooms.

Junior High Schools

York's junior high schools are designed to challenge the energy and curiosity of teen-age boys and girls. In addition to formal studies there are clubs as numerous and varied as the pupils' interests, choral groups, bands, and orchestras. Dramatic performances are given each year. Athletics, both intermural and intramural, give all an opportunity to participate. Through student government, pupils practice the principles of democracy.

Hannah Penn, York's first junior high school, was opened in 1927. The building is now entirely inadequate and plans are being made to erect a new modern Junior High School.

In 1931, two more junior high schools, named for famous Yorkers, Edgar Fahs Smith and Phineas Davis, were dedicated. The latter two schools were originally designed to house 650 pupils each. Increasing enrollments in the northwest section demanded more space in Edgar Fahs Smith. Hence, a fourteen-room addition to this building is being erected at a cost of \$700,000. All three buildings contain excellent shops, laboratories, special classrooms, gymnasiums, auditorium, cafeteria, library and other features of the modern junior high school.

William Penn Senior High School

At William Penn Senior High School the average daily attendance is 1,976. Declining enrollment resulted from the depressed birthrate during World War II. Present class size in the first five grades indicates that within a few years enrollment will increase again. Housing for the anticipated increase is adequate.

The main building of William Penn was erected in 1927, the annex in 1940 and the latest addition, the Atreus Wanner Shop Building, in 1941, York now has one of the most complete and modern high school plants in Pennsylvania.

William Penn Senior High School offers four courses to its pupils; the college preparatory, the general-academic, the business education, and the vocational-industrial course.

Twenty-eight per cent of William Penn graduates now continue their education beyond high school.



Art students in Phineas Davis Junior High School blockprinting fabrics.

The college preparatory course, with emphasis on either classical or scientific subjects, is planned to meet college entrance requirements. Graduates have been accepted by almost every college and university in the United States and follow-up studies indicate that they excel most high school graduates.

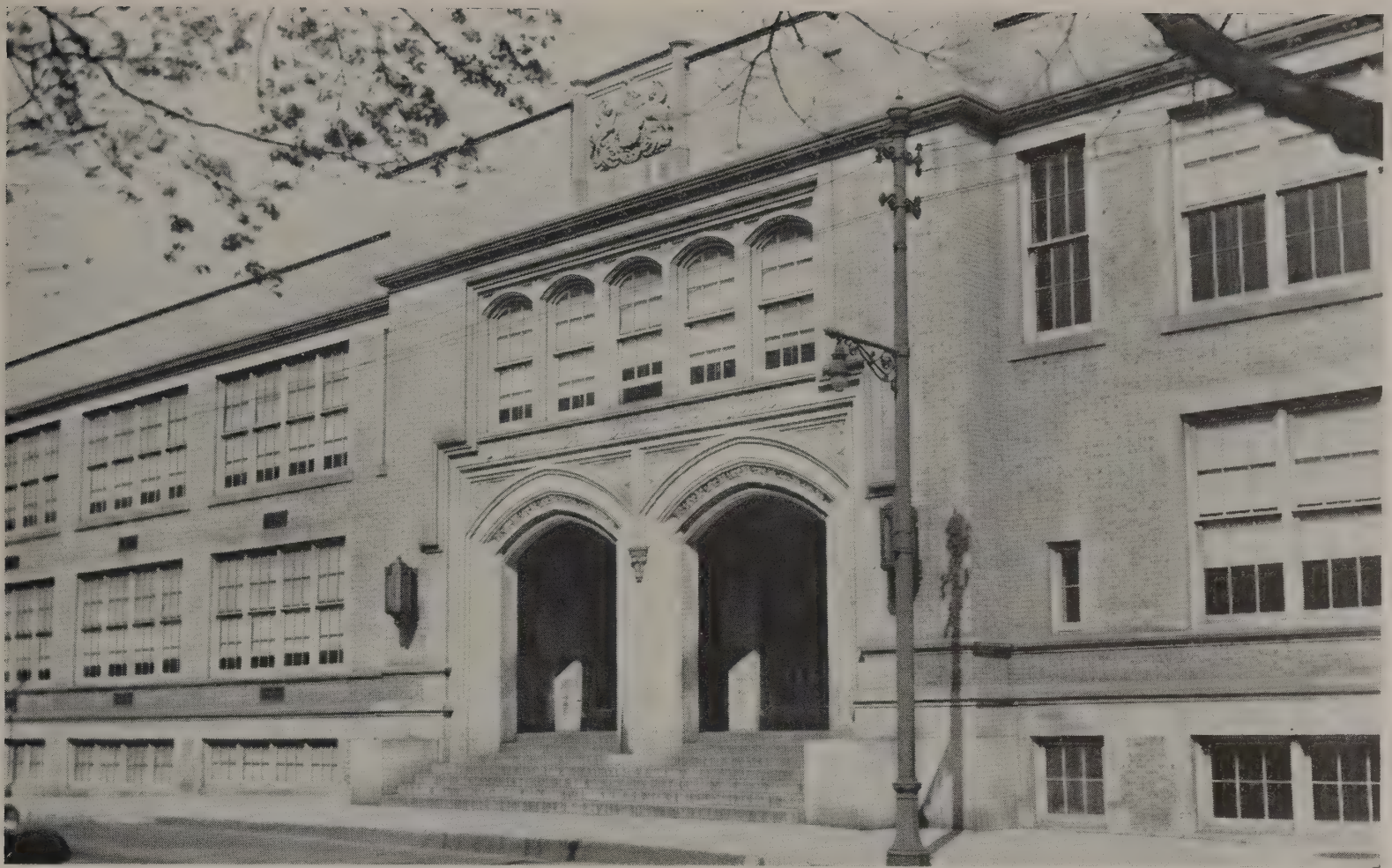
The business education course is designed to prepare pupils for occupations in offices and stores in the community. Cooperative business pupils spend one week in school and one week in offices. The cooperative distributive-education pupils spend the morning of each school day in classes and the afternoon in salesmanship and store procedures in several stores in the community. A community advisory group composed of merchants and educators guides these two programs.

The vocational-industrial course, which came into being in 1911, is the oldest course of its kind in the United States. Pupils prepare themselves for trades practiced in the many industries of the community. Courses leading to apprenticeships in plumbing, electricity, welding, machine operating, carpentry and auto mechanics are offered. Pupils spend two weeks in classes and two weeks in shops and on jobs in the community.

The general academic course is very similar to the college preparatory with less emphasis on foreign lan-



Edgar Fahs Smith Junior High School (Courtesy Buchar Engineering Corporation)



The William Penn Senior High School.

guages, science and mathematics, and more emphasis on homemaking and industrial arts. Many graduates of the general academic course have been accepted in colleges and universities. It is, however, primarily for those pupils whose formal education will end with the twelfth grade.

Two career days are held each year, a college hour in the fall, and a vocational conference in the spring. The college hour brings representatives from as many as 82 colleges and universities to William Penn for a day and evening during which parents and pupils become acquainted with courses, facilities and costs. The vocational conference brings community representations of all vocations to the high school. Conferences are arranged to acquaint students with the requirements and rewards of such vocations as interior decorating, journalism, law, medicine, metal trades, ministry, music, nursing, radio, salesmanship, television, social work, teaching, armed services, advertising, aviation, banking, beauty culture, commercial art, drafting, dress design, engineering, forestry, home economics and secretarial work.

William Penn students govern themselves through a system of student government patterned after the United States government.

Some 54 clubs and societies provide social experience. These range from the formal literary society to such interest groups as camera and fly-fishing clubs.

The senior high school has a wide range of musical activities from the dance band and woodwind quintet to the marching band of some 120 pieces. These pupils come in for more than their share of honors at district and state forensic and music contests.

Football, basketball, baseball, tennis, golf, swim-

ming and track comprise the sports, both varsity and intramural.

York City Council of Parent-Teacher Associations

There are more than 11,000 pupils in the York schools and more than 10,000 parents in the York City Parent-Teacher Associations.



Bricklaying at the Atreus Wanner Vocational School.

The objects of the association are, "To promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church and community. To raise the standard of home life. To secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children and youth. To bring into closer relation the home and the school, that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child.

"To develop between educators and the general pub-

lie such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, social and spiritual education."

The Parent-Teacher Associations are active in all types of welfare work and have called in many speakers to aid parents in the study of the problems of children today.

York Catholic High School

York Catholic High School, located at 459 West King Street, offers tuition-free, state-approved, four-year general, commercial, scientific and academic courses to all Catholic students in the York area.

There is a guidance program and a fully-accredited music department with school band and orchestra.

Physical education and athletics have for eighteen years received the active support of the York Catholic High School Athletic Association.

Seventeen full-time faculty members include one priest, fifteen sisters and one layman. On a part-time basis, six laymen assist with music, marching and coaching.

At the beginning of the school year of 1955, there were 470 students. A total of 2,251 students have been enrolled and 1,378 have graduated. Among the graduates, a number have entered the professions.

Forty-four have chosen the religious life, including three priests, thirty-two sisters, eight seminarians and one brother.

It was in the summer of 1927 that the Reverend George J. Breckel, V.F., pastor of St. Mary's Parish in York, first announced his plans for a high school. Classes opened that September in the St. Mary's Parochial School building.

A separate high school was achieved in 1941 when the Reverend George L. Leech, D.D., J.C.D., purchased from the City of York and completely remodeled the Burrows School. The edifice was blessed September 7th and opened September 29th.

A new York Catholic High School will be constructed in 1958 at a cost of \$1,000,000 on a 17½-acre site near Springettsbury and Vander Avenues. The main building will contain 18 classrooms and an auditorium-gymnasium. The Edward J. Brady Foundation will contribute a science building.

Parochial Schools

There are four Catholic parochial schools in York: St. Patrick's, at 231 South Beaver Street; St. Mary's,

at 321 South George Street; St. Rose's, at 41 South Richland Avenue; and St. Joseph's, at 260 Norway Street. Enrollment for the school year of 1955-56 was 1,663, including grades one through eight.

Christian Day School of St. John's Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod)

The Christian Day School of St. John's Lutheran Church is conducted in the Parish Hall at 140 West King Street. In operation since 1874, the school teaches in addition to regular subjects of the first eight grades, Bible texts, Bible stories and catechism. One hundred and eight pupils are in charge of four teachers. Most books and educational supplies are furnished free to the children of church members. Children of non-members are asked to pay ten dollars per month. Pupils are served a hot lunch at noon, at cost, by the Parent-Friends' Association of the school.

York Country Day School

The York Country Day School, at Country Club Road and Richland Avenue, is a private, college preparatory school offering grades five through 12. It is licensed by the Board of Private Academic Schools of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.

Ground was broken in April, 1956, for a \$200,000 building, including offices, library, kitchen, gymnasium and classrooms, designed to accommodate 250 pupils. Playing fields are located on the 12-acre plot to the rear of the building.

Vocational Schools

A number of private vocational schools are located in York, specializing in business education, beauty culture, practical nursing, dancing, music, etc.

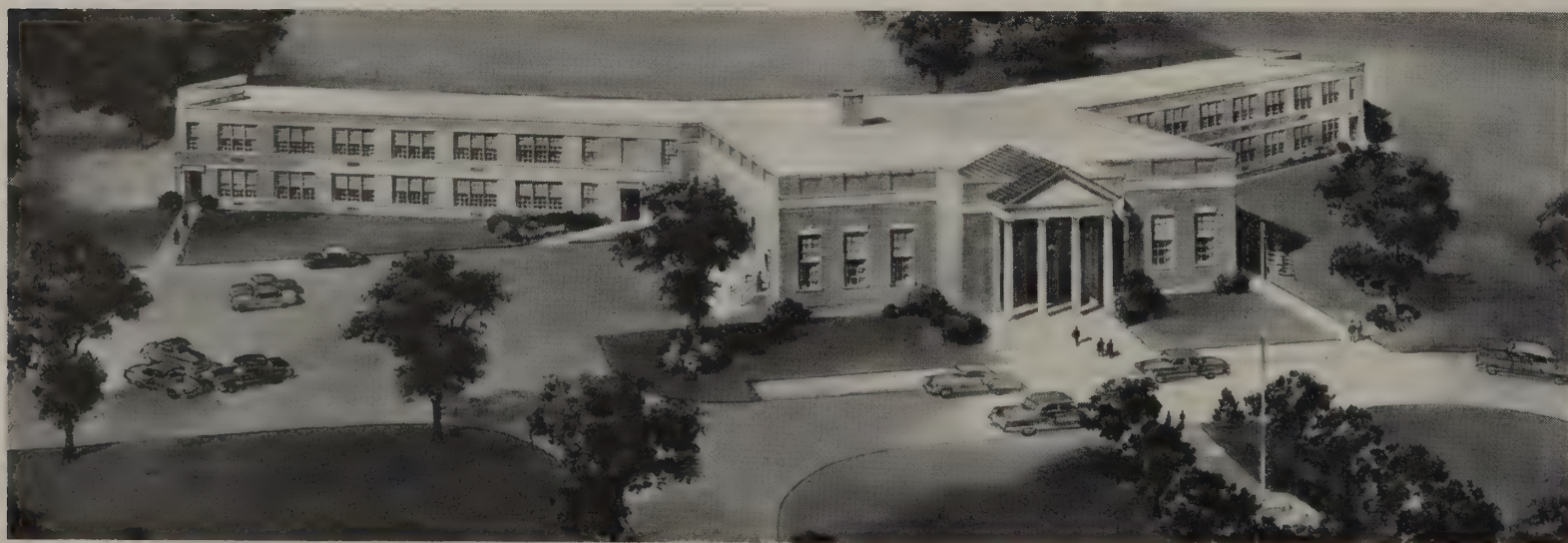
The York Academy of Arts is licensed by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction for the teaching of fine art, commercial and advertising art.

York County Public Schools

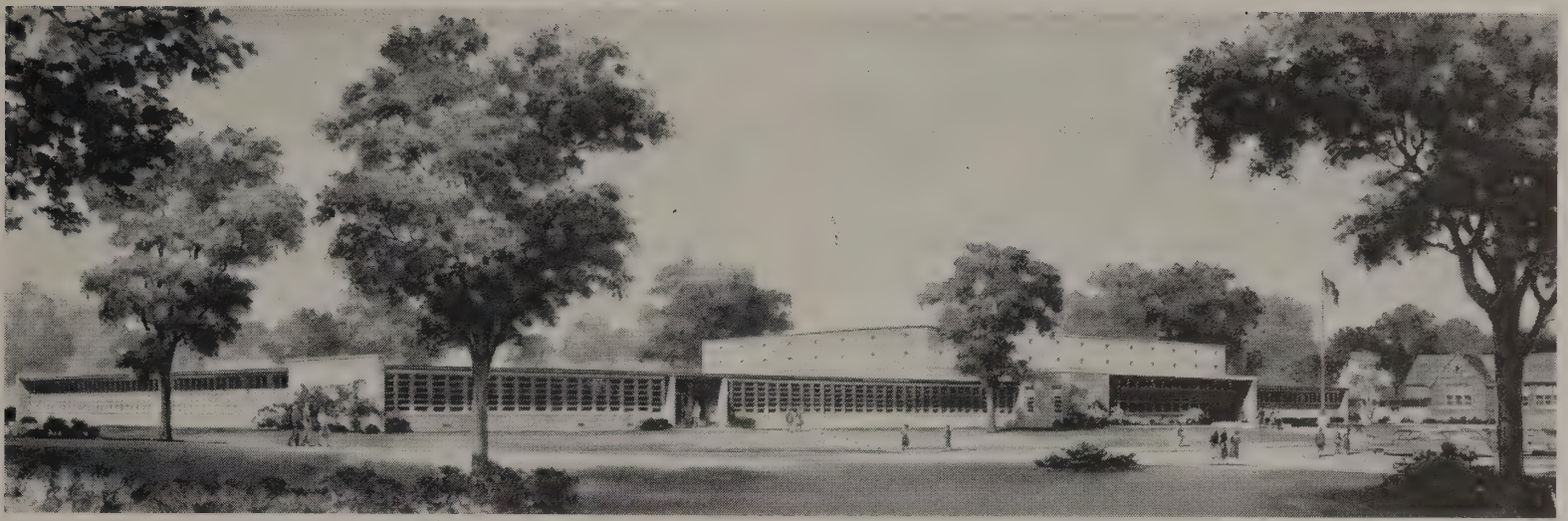
No picture of education in the York area would be complete without an account of the phenomenal growth and expansion of rural education in recent years.

Due to the higher birth rate and development of new industries, York has the sixth fastest-growing county population in Pennsylvania.

The total is now 218,000 with 28,000 school youngsters. A 30% increase, or 34,000 pupils is anticipated by 1960.



Canadochly Valley Elementary School.



Central High School in North York.

More than 1,000 teachers are now employed in the York County Public Schools in addition to school secretaries, custodians and bus drivers.

Within the past ten years, 28 large new consolidated schools have been built at a cost of \$14,000,000. As soon as the necessary funds of \$19,000,000 are released by the Legislature, 21 more, already on the drawing boards, will be constructed.

When these are completed, the 327 one-room schools, which constituted rural education in York County twenty years ago, will be entirely superseded.

These modern school plants, engineered for improved ventilation, heating, and lighting, complete with auditoriums and gymnasiums, shops and laboratories, have arisen in response to the demands of city workers moving into the new suburban developments, and also that of rural parents, eager for equal opportunities for their children.

The curriculum has been enlarged to include art, dramatics, music with bands, orchestras and choruses, shop work, driver education, business training, home economics and vocational agriculture. As a part of the physical education program there are football teams, boys' and girls' basketball teams, and a county track and field meet held each spring.

Vocational guidance counselling is also provided.

School cafeterias, serving hot lunches, school nurses, dentists and doctors, home-and-school visitors, special classes for mentally and physically handicapped and hard-of-hearing, have greatly improved both mental and physical health.

The county administrative staff has been increased to include one county superintendent of schools, three assistant superintendents, one supervisor of special education, one speech-and-hearing therapist, one home-making education and one vocational-agriculture adviser. New and larger offices have recently been opened at 116 South George Street.

Through jointures and mergers there are now 75 local school districts, 14 jointures, merged and union districts. Local taxes provide about 50% of the operating costs of the schools.

Future Farmers of America

Vocational agriculture is stressed in the County high schools. Last year there was an enrollment of 334 boys in the Future Farmers of America. Of these seven received the award of Keystone Farmer, highest honor in this field, bestowed by the State of Pennsylvania.

A number of these youngsters take prizes each year on their exhibits at the York Interstate Fair and at the Harrisburg Farm Show.

Future Homemakers of America

The Future Homemakers of America is a national organization composed of girls in Junior and Senior High Schools who are studying home economics. Thirteen of the county schools have chapters with a total membership of 500.

Girls compete at the York Interstate Fair and the Pennsylvania Farm Show. A number have received the State Homemaker degree. Several have been delegates to the national convention. The York Fair Association finances the trip for the outstanding Future Homemaker of the year.



A Future Farmer of America shows his prize Hampshire gilt.

York County Academy

The York County Academy, one of the earliest secondary schools west of the Susquehanna, was incorporated under the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Saint John in 1787, and a building erected that same year. An act of the Legislature, of March 1, 1799, established the institution as a county school or academy, governed by a Board of Trustees. James Smith, York's signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the first president of the Board of Trustees.

There were no public high schools and the York Academy provided the only secondary education for the young people of the community. Young men intended for the professions, after completing a classical education at the Academy, went on to read law in an attorney's office or study medicine with a doctor.

The master sat upon a platform and heard lessons from the primer, on up through Latin and Greek. Practical subjects such as bookkeeping and surveying were also taught.

Corporal punishment for boys was common. Girls were generally let off with a severe lecture.

The student body was drawn from the English families in the community and also from the German settlers who wished their children to learn English.

A few boarding pupils were accommodated at the home of the principal where tuition, board, washing and mending were to be had for \$60 per session. Pupils furnished their own lamps and firewood, however.

Although originally opened as a school for boys, the academy admitted girls as early as 1820, and the Young Ladies' Department continued until 1870 under the leadership of David B. Prince, an able teacher, and after 1866, of George W. Ruby (1824-1880), who had been principal of the boys' school.

An early catalog states that "York has always been proverbial for its excellent health, and for the strict moral character of its inhabitants, and the country around is rich in varied and beautiful scenery, while its numerous churches offer accommodations to Christians of almost every creed. The academy itself occupies one of the most beautiful and healthful sites in town. While it is sufficiently near to enjoy the benefits of the pavements and thus to save the young ladies from exposure, it yet lies open to the country, but a few rods from green fields and meadows".

The young ladies were "trained with a view to domestic duties" through a stiff course in English, geography, history, astronomy, botany, mathematics, evidences of Christianity, and ancient and modern languages, as well as "those ornamental accomplishments of a female education" — drawing, painting and music.

Learning to write a beautifully-shaded Spencerian hand was of such importance that a special instructor was employed.

On Friday afternoons, books were laid aside and the pupils "spoke pieces" and witnessed scientific demonstrations.

Although there is an early record of a bowling green at the academy, there were no organized sports nor playground apparatus. Pupils played ball, rolled hoops, spun tops, and had games of marbles and mumblety-peg in the schoolyard. The older boys formed military companies.

For many years the Academy Building, now loaned to the York Recreation Commission, was one of the largest in the community and was used for exhibitions and the performances of traveling players. Student literary and dramatic societies used the third floor.

Here also were held Normal Schools for six weeks after rural schools closed in the spring.

At the 150th Anniversary Celebration, held in the Edgar Fahs Smith Junior High School, the opening service from a quaint old book of prayers, compiled for the masters and scholars of York Academy and dated 1786, was again used.

In June, 1929, the Trustees of the Academy entered into an agreement with the York Collegiate Institute

whereby the Academy was conducted in the buildings of the Institute and the students of both schools receive the benefit of the teachers employed by each institution, and a joint diploma was awarded upon graduation.

After the discontinuance of the Reciprocal Teaching Agreement with the York Collegiate Institute in 1952, an agreement was entered into with the York Junior College whereby according to the terms of its charter, the Academy furnishes seven full scholarships to worthy students each year.

York County Academy's Famous Teachers

The masters of the academy were university graduates soundly versed in classical learning.

Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868), a graduate of Dartmouth, read law in the office of David Cassat in 1816, while teaching in the academy. He was admitted to the bar in Maryland, moved to Gettysburg and later to Lancaster. He effected the passage of the Free School Act establishing public schools in Pennsylvania in 1835, was an ardent abolitionist during his many years in Congress which extended into the Civil War period. He dictated and effected the adoption of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Edgar Fahs Smith

Edgar Fahs Smith (1854-1928), an alumnus and teacher of the Academy, was honored in 1926 by a bronze statue erected on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania. Born in York, son of Gibson and Susan (Fahs) Smith, he attended York Academy, and then entered Gettysburg College from which he graduated in 1874. In Germany, he studied chemistry and mineralogy at the University of Gottingen. He received his Ph.D. degree in 1876.

Upon his return to Pennsylvania he became assistant in chemistry at the University, then professor (1881-83) at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio (1883-88). In 1888, he returned to the University of Pennsylvania. Four years later he became head of the department of chemistry. In 1898, he was appointed vice-provost and in 1911, provost of the University. During his administration millions of dollars were raised for the University. He also completely revised the courses in science until they were among the best in the country.

He was a pioneer in electrochemistry and made many original discoveries in analyzing metals by electrolytic tests. He also added much to the science of atomic weights and inorganic acids. His researches on tungsten led to its use in electric lights and many other commercial uses. The steel industry was benefited through his studies of molybdenum.

He wrote thirteen chemical text-books, five of which were translations of basic German text-books; seven volumes and thirty-six pamphlets on historic-chemical subjects, many of them biographies of eminent chemists, and 169 chemical papers which were published in American and German scientific journals. His most widely-read book was "Electrochemical Analysis", which went into six editions and was translated into French, German and Chinese.

His collections of prints, autographs, letters, medalions, rare books and other relics of eminent chemists is preserved as the Edgar Fahs Smith Collection at the University of Pennsylvania.

During his lifetime, he was awarded many honorary degrees and scientific medals, and was three times president of the American Chemical Society.

Doctor Smith was a friendly, approachable person, noted as an entertaining conversationalist, lecturer and public speaker. He was a great teacher and many of his students became eminent in scientific fields.

He died of pneumonia in Philadelphia, May 3, 1928.

In 1931, the Edgar Fahs Smith Junior High School of York, named in his honor, was dedicated.

York Collegiate Institute

The York Collegiate Institute was a private collegiate preparatory school, located at Duke Street and College Avenue. Founded in 1873 by Samuel Small and associates, it instructed a selected group of students until in 1952 it was merged with the York Junior College.

York Junior College

The York Junior College was organized in 1941 as a community college serving youth and adults of the area.

An outgrowth of the historic York County Academy founded in 1787 and the York Collegiate Institute founded in 1873, it offers young people the advantages of living at home while pursuing two years of college work.

The school is co-educational and non-sectarian and there is no discrimination against any race.

Two-year courses to prepare the Business Administrator, Secretary, Medical Secretary, Laboratory Technician, and Engineer lead directly to employment.

Courses parallel to those in leading colleges and universities are also offered in Liberal Arts, Pre-medical, Pre-dental, Pre-Theological, Pre-Legal and engineering studies, and may be transferred with full credit.

More than 60% of the graduates of the York Junior College go on for advanced work in other American colleges and universities. They have been accepted by 90 such institutions.

While at the Junior College, every effort is made to give the student a well-rounded college experience.

Guidance and counselling, including psychological testing, are provided. Many former students speak gratefully of the personal interest of the faculty.

Cultural development is fostered by courses in art and music appreciation, a language club, dramatic club

and interesting speakers and entertainers presented at school assemblies.

A championship basketball team and other sports competitions, fraternities and a sorority keep college spirit alive.

A student council, elected each year, assists the administration and promotes student activities.

Publications are *The Yorker*, a college newspaper staffed by a student editorial board, and *The Tower*, a yearbook.

A college library and bookstore are maintained.

Each year a summer session is conducted.

An evening Division, continually adapted to meet the needs of the community, has recently offered such courses as industrial mathematics, industrial physics, radio-television, television, and practical electronics.

Authorization is given by the Pennsylvania Department of Instruction to grant the Associate of Arts and Associate of Science degrees.

York Junior College is also permanently certified by the state, and fully recognized by the Veterans Administration, the American Association of College Registrars and Admissions Officers, and by the American Association of Junior Colleges.

A development program to keep pace with expected increases in population and college enrollment, includes plans for a campus situated south of the city on the former 57-acre site of the Outdoor Club. An option was taken January 6, 1956, and a modern college plant, with accommodations for 1,000 day students and 1,000 evening and adult students is envisioned. Actual construction would begin in October, 1959.

The Pennsylvania State University

The Penn State Center in York is operated as part of the General Extension Services of the University.

Programs include the full-time day classes leading to an Associate Degree in Engineering either in Drafting and Design Technology, or in Electrical Technology. A wide variety of courses in engineering and business are available in the evening. A number of informal educational projects are also carried on as the need arises. Three hundred students are enrolled.

Early in 1956, ground was broken for a new Pennsylvania State University Center on a 17-acre site located at 1031 Edgcomb Street, near Memorial Stadium. A split-level building, containing eight classrooms capable of accommodating 250 students, was erected at a cost of \$150,000.

Nearby Colleges

York is within commuting distance of Gettysburg College at Gettysburg, Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Dickinson College at Carlisle, Millersville State Teachers College at Millersville, and Elizabethtown College at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania.

Early Libraries in York

In early days, many families were content with only the Bible, the almanac and a few school books for reading material.

The earliest libraries in York were subscription libraries patronized by a few of the wealthiest citizens. Later, small book collections were maintained in connection with Sunday Schools.

Martin Memorial Library

York is fortunate in having a beautiful library, administered by a friendly and intelligent staff of ten.



Gymnasium of the York Junior College.

This is headed by Katharine Shorey, who has been with the library since its inception.

The building was dedicated November 2, 1935. Designed by Frederick Dempwolf, of York, the exterior is of Colonial brick with white Indiana limestone trim.

The site, building, and equipment were gifts of Milton D. Martin, York carriage maker, and Mrs. Martin.

A portrait of Mr. Martin hangs in the Memorial Lobby. The woodwork is copied from that in Independence Hall. The chandelier is a copy of one from Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria, Virginia, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. The Main Room and Children's Room are finished in knotty pine with walls painted in soft restful colors.

Fine paneling, mantel piece, cupboards and doors from the old Hahn House which formerly stood at 158 West Market Street have been incorporated into the Music Room on the second floor. Both indoor and outdoor art exhibitions are held at the Library.

The Martin Library is noted for its attractive and educational window displays. Material is supplied by local hobbyists and organizations, by government agencies, and from the wealth of material owned by the library itself.

Ground was broken September 10, 1955, for a north wing, which will be called the John E. Baker Memorial Children's Library. Mrs. Salome Baker Stauffer and William H. Baker are giving and equipping this building in memory of their father, first president of the Martin Library Association from 1916 to 1941. A close friend of Mr. Martin, he was instrumental in obtaining the bequest for the original building.

The Children's Department last year circulated 246,355 books. Service is free to both city and county schools. In 1954, teachers borrowed 1,014 collections



The John E. Baker Children's Library.

of books for classroom use. Instruction in the use of the library is given to all fourth, fifth and sixth grades in the city. Children's films are shown at the library once each month.

During the summer, a story hour is held in the Children's Room each week. Books are supplied to the Girl Scout and Y. W. C. A. camps. A book mobile has been purchased and will soon be put into service.

The book collection of the Martin Memorial Library has cost to date \$125,838.00. Approximately 5,000 new books are added each year. On August 1, 1955, the Library owned 66,082 books of which 11,358 were children's books.

The Library also circulates many other educational materials. There are 20,420 pamphlets, 11,718 mounted pictures, and back files of some 75,000 standard and technical magazines and newspapers. There is a lending collection of 4,294 recordings. Two excellent record players are available for the use of Library patrons in the Listening Room.

A circulating gallery of 75 framed original paintings, by local and neighboring artists, is maintained for home use.

Throughout the city and county, the Library has 38,075 registered borrowers.

Law Library

The Law Library, located on the third floor of the Courthouse, was created by a special act of the legislature April 5, 1867, and April 11, 1868. The library is administered by a full-time librarian and by the Law Library Committee consisting of three judges and four members of the bar headed by Judge Harvey A. Gross, chairman. Judge Nevin Wanner, after his retirement from the bench, devoted the last ten years of his life to building up the book collection. The library now includes all important law texts and reference works, reports of all the States, and the English reports. It is financed by the income from certain fines and penalties.

The Historical Society of York County

The Historical Society of York County was organized in 1895 and incorporated in 1902, primarily for the purpose of preserving the history of this region and its people. The Library and Museum of the Society are located on East Market Street. These are free to the public, and are open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., except on Sundays, Mondays and major holidays.



Martin Memorial Library.

The Library includes at present about 12,000 volumes and 9,000 pamphlets, all of which relate to the cultural, economic, religious and social history of this part of Pennsylvania. Important divisions of the library include local imprints, works of local authors, and files of local newspapers from 1792 to date. A large collection relates to the history of the American stage.

The Museum contains American Indian relics, guns, implements, tools, china, dolls, wood carvings, paintings, birds and minerals, etc. Several thousand local views, portraits and maps are catalogued according to subject.

The manuscript collection of the Society includes translations, copies and abstracts of more than one hundred local churches; unpublished monographs on local history and genealogy; abstracts of 250,000 inscriptions in the 445 cemeteries of York and Adams Counties; original letters, sketches, muster rolls, legal papers, accounts, and like materials, to the extent of 20,000 pages. The Society has made an extensive microfilm collection of microphotographs and photostats of York County materials in other depositories; this collection now contains some 300,000 pages. The Staff of the Society is constantly engaged in adding to these collections, indexing them, and making them available to the public.

All who are interested in the preservation of local history are urged to become members of the Society. There is no admission fee; the dues are:

Annual Members	\$ 3.00 a year
Contributing Members	\$ 5.00 a year
Sustaining Members	\$10.00 a year
Life Members	\$100.00 (one payment)

All members receive the Annual Reports of the Director and Treasurer. From time to time, the Society issues a Year Book, which is distributed to Contributing, Sustaining and Life Members. Meetings of the Society are held on notice throughout the year, that in the spring being usually a Pilgrimage to a historical or scenic spot.

The Society welcomes all donations which will further its program. Money for operating and acquisitions, as well as for permanent endowment, is always needed. Museum and Library materials, in the form of books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps and manuscripts of local interest, are solicited. Such gifts will be acknowledged and appreciated.

Indian Steps Museum

The Indian Steps Museum, located on a rugged, wooded forty-acre tract along the Susquehanna River, contains one of the finest collections of Indian relics in the United States. More than 500,000 objects were recently rearranged and classified by archaeologists from the Pennsylvania Museum and Historical Commission.

Ten thousand stone arrow-heads, spear-points and axe-heads are imbedded in the walls of the building in designs representing animals, birds, snakes, Indians, etc.

The grounds have been beautifully developed as a wildflower preserve and picnic area.

There are more than seventy species of trees, including the largest holly tree in this latitude.

During each of the past three years, more than 20,000 persons from every State in the Union as well as from Canada, have visited the site. Many were students or scientists.



Indians Steps Museum.

The property is leased by the Conservation Society of York County, Inc., from the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company.

Some of York's Authors

Yorkers are often called upon to write and talk about their work and hobbies. A number contribute regularly to technical and specialized magazines, and are frequently called upon to address groups with similar interests.

Among York's writers are the following:

Anyone studying the history of York will begin with George R. Powell's *History of York County*, published in two volumes by Beers of Chicago in 1907, and probably continue with W. C. Carter and Adam J. Glossbrenner's *History of York County, 1729-1834*. Guy McConnell's "The Peace People of Pennsylvania" will also prove interesting. Anna Dill Gamble's pamphlets, "Colonel James Smith and the Conewaugua Indians" and "Notes on the History of the Catholics in York County", are of local significance.

Betty Peckham (Mrs. Howard Coleman Imhoff) compiled *York, Pennsylvania, the Story of a Dynamic Community* and the *York County Academy* issued under the imprint of the York County Academy and the Historical Society of York County. *Tangle-Britches, a Pennsylvania Dutch Story*, based on the history of York County, was published by Aladdin Books, N. Y., in 1955. Her "Boy Defined", which appeared originally in *Rotarian Magazine*, was widely reprinted.

Historians, who go further afield for their subjects, include Mary Frear Keeler with *The Long Parliament, 1640-1*, issued by the American Philosophical Society in 1954; Theodore Kraft, *The Future of the British Commonwealth of Nations*, 1943; and Thomas Brynmore Morgan, *Spurs on the Boot*, Longmans, 1941.

Biographers include Marvin W. Schlegel, with *Ruler of the Reading, the Life of Franklin B. Gower, 1836-1889*, 1947; Chauncey F. Black, *Two Great Careers, the Lives of Grover Cleveland and Thomas S. Hen-*

drick; T. Everett Harre, whose *Heavenly Sinner, the Romance of Lola Montez*, was made into a movie by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer; Dr. Richard M. Kain, former Yorker, now at University of Louisville, has written two volumes on James Joyce.

In the realm of fiction, Joseph Chadwick, probably York's more prolific writer, has fifteen paper-back Westerns to his credit, and more than 600 short stories. Appearing under three pen names, Jack Barton, Jim Conroy and John Callahan, Chadwick's work has been reprinted in England, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Germany, Spain and Argentina. One of his stories was made into a movie starring Gene Autry.

Cole Atwood published his first novel, *"Spider of the Mind"*, last year.

Katherine Haviland Taylor (1891-1941) wrote more than 20 novels of which *Yellow Soap* and *The Nine Hundred Block* were set in York. One of her many short stories, *The Failure*, about a country doctor, was twice made into a movie.

Rachel (Greenawalt) Meisenhelder's novel, *"God Bless Our Aunts"*, published by Whittlesly House, N. Y., in 1945, included many characters recognized by Yorkers.

Edna Logan Hummel is the author of *"Wooden Hill"*, a novel of raftsmen on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

Writers of material helpful to teachers and librarians include Elizabeth Hough Sechrist, who is listed in *Who Knows What* as an authority on holidays and in *Who's Who* as the author of fourteen books on holiday subjects. Two recent ones are *New Plays for Red Letter Days*, 1953; MacRae Smith and *It's Time to Give a Play*, 1955, with Janette Woolsey, children's librarian, at the Martin Memorial Library, as co-author.

Helen Louise Miller is a frequent contributor to *Plays Magazine* and the author of *Holiday Plays for Teen-Agers*, *On Stage for Teen-Agers*, and *Plays for Living and Learning*, published by Plays, Boston.

Beulah M. Bradley, former York teacher, also wrote numerous plays for students.

Lydia Caplan is the author of a number of educational and religious plays, and of *Pepper*, a children's book.

Amateur groups perform *Gertie Goes Plain* and *Youth and Consequences* by Peggy London, published by Samuel French and Company.

William "Bill" Wolf, formerly of *The Gazette and Daily*, writes numerous articles on Pennsylvania German Cookery. The latest dealt with the York Market Houses and appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post*.

Jacob Hay, IV, writes articles and stories for *The Saturday Evening Post* and *Holiday Magazine*.

Poets include Lee Anderson whose "The Floating World" is included in *New World Writing* and "Prevailing Winds" in Modern Library's *Twentieth Century Verse*; and the late Alice Crowell Hoffman whose verses were widely reprinted in anthologies and readers.

Books helpful in industry are J. Keith Loudon's *Wage Incentives*, Wiley, 1944; William Stanier's *Plant Engineering Handbook*, and Fred Motter Link's *Tomtom to Electron*.

Of interest to collectors of antiques are Marie Ketterman's *Two Hundred Years of Pennsylvania Dolls*; William Stair's *Brick-end Barns*, and Elizabeth S. Hoke's *Reverse Painting on Glass* and *The Painted Tray*.

Stamp collectors are familiar with Walter Kline-

felter's *The World Minutely Mapped and Maps in Miniature: Their Use on Postage Stamps*.

Andrew W. Marlow, a professional cabinet maker, specializing in hand-carved period reproductions, is the author of *Fine Furniture for the Amateur Cabinet-Maker*, published by Macmillan Company in 1955, and illustrated by a York photographer, I. B. Warner.

He is also co-author with F. E. Hoard of *The Cabinet-Maker's Treasury*, Macmillan, 1952.

How to Raise Rabbits for Food and Fur, by Frank Getz Ashbrook, was published by Judd in New York in 1943.

Leah D. Hopewell is the author of "Breakfast at the Schoolhouse" and her "Little Piece of America" was widely reprinted.

No list of York County authors would be complete without at least two titles in Pennsylvania Dutch: namely, Henry Lee Fischer's *'S alt marik-haus mittes in d'r schadt un Die alte Ziete* and Edwin R. Danner's *Pennsylvania Dutch Dictionary*.

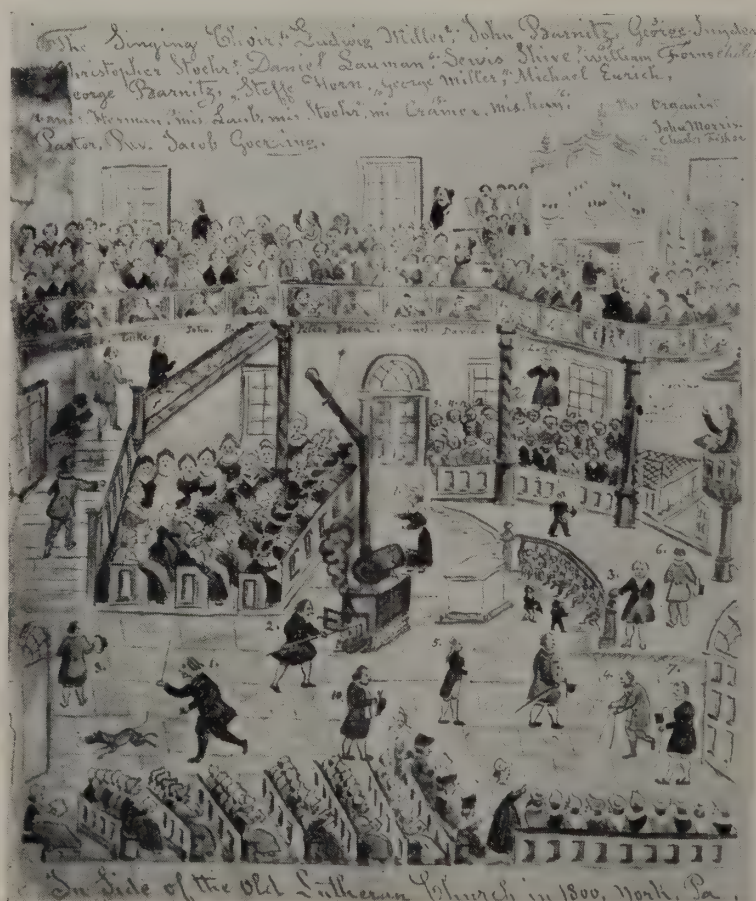
Art

A more widespread interest in art is apparent in the York area within recent years.

A shop dealing in art supplies; a number of classes in arts and crafts for both children and adults; the establishment of the accredited York Academy of Arts; the new quarters and increased membership of the York Art Club; the number of artists moving into the area are all noteworthy indications.

A number of exhibitions are held each year. Some of them are one-man shows and some are group exhibitions. Notable are the indoor and outdoor shows held at the Martin Library.

An important collection of American art is privately owned by Mr. Albert Hydeman.



"Better the dogs should come to church, than that the church should go to the dogs," remarked Pastor Jacob Goering. Drawing by Lewis Miller.

**Lewis Miller and His
"Chronicles of York, Pennsylvania"**

Lewis or "Louie" Miller (1796–1882) left a unique and precious heritage in his "Chronicles of York, Pennsylvania", and a number of other sketch books, depicting life here between the years of 1790 and 1870.

Lewis Miller, a bachelor carpenter, with an insatiable passion for observing and sketching his fellow men, lived for many years on South Duke Street. His observations were recorded in India ink and water color in a style similar to that of a modern comic strip. Ordinary lined notebooks, back of envelopes and stray pieces of paper were rendered priceless by his genius. The text is a quaint mixture of English, German and even Latin, for the artist-carpenter was well educated.

His father, John Ludwig Miller, after having received a classical education in his native city of Nuremberg, migrated with his family first to Philadelphia and then between 1784 and 1787 to York. Here Lewis, their tenth and youngest child, was born and educated in the German Lutheran Parochial School taught by his father in the log building to the rear of the church.

Upon completion of his schooling, "Louie" was apprenticed to his brother, John, to learn the "art and mystery" of house carpenter. During the forty years that he worked in York he helped with the erection of every principal public and private building.

He found time to "take-off" his friends and neighbors in no less than 800 closely-written pages and 1,500 drawings. What he lacked in anatomy and perspective, he made up in vigor and detail.

In group pictures he numbered each person and identified him by name. Many ancestors of present Yorkers can be seen as they were in everyday life. If he portrays a family at table, he specifies whether they were dining on noodle soup and potpie, or pretzels, gingerbread and small beer. He was always careful to note dates and places and thus made a valuable contribution to local history.

No incident was too overwhelming or too trivial to be recorded by Lewis Miller. In 1812, he depicted the 6,000 men encamped upon the Common; in 1825, Lafayette's visit to York; and in 1863, the Confederates taking down the flag in the Square. He thriftily filled in the space around the edges of the pages, with such incidents as a dog stealing sausages out of a frying pan, the High Constable chasing some boys who had put a wagon on top of the market house, or two women in a hairpulling match. "Caps did fly", "Louie" notes under this one.

Lewis Miller also enjoyed the grotesque. Public hangings, body-snatchings and violent deaths of all kinds are depicted. He kept careful lists of those who drowned in the Codorus or the gutter, and even those who were "too fond of liquor" on South Beaver Street.

He sketched in great detail craftsmen at work surrounded by their tools. He drew the brickmaker, the ropemaker, the mason, the brewer, the cook, the tailor, the stocking weaver, and many others. He also portrayed, individually, no less than three hundred of the leading men of York, among them James Smith and Phineas Davis.

He shows many by-gone places and customs of York, the covered bridges, the toll-gates across the roads, the Fair held in the Square, the religious camp meetings, and housewives gathering at the brewery to obtain yeast for their weekly baking.

Because of their wealth of detail on the life of the time, many historians have visited York to study the Lewis Miller books. Specimen pages have been reproduced in a number of general works on American history and in *Life Magazine*.

Manuscripts by Lewis Miller are owned by George Hay Kain and by the Historical Society of York County.

In company with two other Yorkers, in 1840, Lewis Miller visited Europe and traveled through Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France and Italy, on foot, setting down all he saw. On his return in 1841, he resumed his work as carpenter and his recording of life in York. Later, he visited Virginia, faithfully depicting everything. In 1851, he undertook an ambitious pictorial history of wars since the beginning of history, but his gossipy, intimate local *Chronicles* will always be the Lewis Miller book most treasured by Yorkers.

His last years were spent in Rockingham County, Virginia, where he died in 1882.

Among the other earlier artists whose work is still remembered were: Samuel Endredid Stettinius (1768–18..), whose quaint water color portraits of Yorkers may be seen in the Historical Society; William Wagner (1800–1869), engraver of seals of cities, states and towns and of local scenes; Horace Bonham (1835–1892), genre painter, used many York characters as models. His picture of the news of the Declaration of Independence reaching York showing the Colonial Courthouse has been often reproduced locally.

J. Horace Rudy (1870–1940) was the father of York's stained glass industry; A. A. Bosshart (1880–1954), photographer, landscape and portrait artist, whose paintings of Robert Morris, James Smith, Bishop White and the York Rifleman hang in the Historical Society.

Walter Trout painted many local landmarks.

Among artists born in York, who are widely known through a lifetime devoted to art are Stephen Etnier, marine painter; Charles Ruby, sculptor, and Edward C. Gressly, cartoonist, advertising artist, and member of the American Artists' group.

Spreading the fame of the Pennsylvania Dutch far and wide is Howard Coleman Imhoff, creator of Pennsylvania Dutch gift items and greeting cards. Associated with him is Dale Zeigler whose water colors have won a number of prizes.

Charles Carlson, writer, artist and teacher, works in the area. Betty Smyser (Mrs. F. M. Hessemer) has illustrated many children's books and stories.

Among other active artists are Mrs. George Ruby, water colorist, sculptor and teacher; William Falkler, of Stewartstown, artist and sculptor; Florence Nelson Amies and June Howard Crunick, water colorists; Mrs. Lena Churchill-Walker, Yvonne McConkey and Beverly Kennedy, scratchboard; Frederick Shaffer, landscape; Inez Dunnich Smith and A. J. Watts, artists and teachers; Ethel Stum, teacher; Margaret Sarah Lewis, supervisor of art in the York public schools; Marguerite Julius, mural painter; Pierce Dunkelberger, cartoonist; John Curry, Herb Lee, Herbert Leopold and John Flanigan, illustrators. B. Hay Gilbert, stained glass designer, has also done many religious paintings and a painting of Count Pulaski for the Historical Society. Ethel Rahausser does professional work in enamels.



Young Doctor George E. Holtzapple administers oxygen to relieve the suffering of a pneumonia patient, March 6, 1885. This led to the modern oxygen tent.

Discovery of Oxygen for the Treatment of Pneumonia

"I didn't do it as a scientific experiment. I did it to help my patient," said Dr. George E. Holtzapple, in telling about his discovery of oxygen for the treatment of pneumonia, March 6, 1885.

George E. Holtzapple was born in West Manchester Township in 1862, and attended York County Academy and York Collegiate Institute. For two years, he read medicine in the office of Dr. G. P. Yost, of Loganville, Pennsylvania. On borrowed money, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City. While there, desiring to take a course in chemistry which was then an elective, he wrote to his father for the ten-dollar fee.

After his graduation in March, 1884, he began the practice of medicine in Loganville. On March 6, 1885, he was called to a farmhouse to attend Frederick Gable, then sixteen, who had been ill six days with pneumonia.

"Give me breath! Give me breath," the young man appealed to the doctor, his face turning blue.

Oxygen! That was the vital element in the air.

The young doctor hurried out to his buggy, whipped up his horse and sped back to town.

There he obtained the equipment for making oxygen: chlorate of potash and black oxide of manganese, test tubes, corks, rubber tubing, and a spirit lamp.

When Doctor Holtzapple again reached the bedside, his patient was still gasping for breath. Carefully, he mixed the explosive chemicals. Curious friends and neighbors crowded into the room.

The doctor rigged up the apparatus and heated the chemicals over the spirit lamp. As the oxygen traveled up the tube into the bucket of water and bubbled to the surface, one of the men present fanned it into the patient's face. Within twenty minutes his breathing was noticeably easier. Doctor Holtzapple remained with him from ten in the morning until late that night administering oxygen every few hours. The young man made an excellent recovery.

An account of his discovery, written by Doctor Holtzapple, appeared in the *New York Medical Journal* for September 3, 1887. And by 1890, the use of oxygen in the treatment of pneumonia began to be generally adopted. Gradually the present elaborate

equipment was developed. Both the American Medical Association and the American Therapeutic Society have recognized Doctor George E. Holtzapple as the discoverer of oxygen therapy. This is substantiated by records in the Surgeon General's office in Washington,

D. C. The story has been dramatized over the radio.

In 1896, Doctor Holtzapple moved to York and established an office at 203 South George Street. He served on staff of the York Hospital for more than fifty years as advisor, teacher and physician.



Music



*The York Symphony.
George Hursh, now assistant director of the London Philharmonic orchestra, conducting.*

The great number of Yorkers interested in music was brought to nation-wide attention when the *American Magazine* for December, 1948, featured an article entitled, "Tune-Town, U. S. A."

Four or five free concerts are given weekly in the parks during the summer. Monthly concerts are held in the William Penn Senior High School auditorium at popular prices of from \$2.40 to \$0.80 per seat.

With a population of 62,000 persons within the city limits, there are 56 bands, including a Kiltie Band, and 50 choral groups, not counting the choirs in the city's more than 70 churches. There are also more than 100 Sunday School orchestras.

More than 200 local barbershoppers are hosts to an annual convention of quartets held each January.

There are 30 professional dance orchestras and a symphony orchestra.

The York Symphony Orchestra

The York Symphony Orchestra, founded in 1933, is one of the oldest community orchestras in the nation.

Under three talented conductors, Sylvan Levin, Louis Vyrer and George Hurst, who was recently appointed assistant conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, an unbroken record of concert seasons has been maintained.

World-famous guest conductors and soloists have appeared with the orchestra. These include Efrem Zimbalist, Mischa Elman, Ricardo Odnoposoff, Joseph Lhevinne, Ampara Iturbi, Jesus Maria Sanroma, Alec Templeton, Lauritz Melchior, Giovanni Martinelli, Marjorie Lawrence, and Leonard Rose.

Its 75 musicians who perform the major symphonic works with professional finish still remain amateurs, being drawn from all walks of life.

A number of young musicians who first played with the York Symphony have gone away to study, returned

to the community to teach and, rejoined the orchestra as highly-trained performers. Others hold important musical positions throughout the country.

Several young York soloists have made professional debuts with the orchestra. An original symphonic work by a York composer was commissioned and performed.

The Board of Directors, responsible for the business management, includes both playing and non-playing members.

The orchestra is supported chiefly through the sale of season subscriptions in which the Women's Ticket Committee plays a major role.

A four-concert series is presented each season in the William Penn Senior High School Auditorium. With the aid of the American Federation of Musicians and local sponsors an annual free children's concert is given.

Rehearsals are conducted at the Spring Garden Band Rehearsal Hall at 25 North George Street.

York City Band

The York City Band is now in its 108th year. It is composed of 45 musicians, most of whom are employed in industry but whose avocation is music.

Rehearsals are held at the Odd Fellows' Hall located at East King and South George Streets.

The York City Band is known throughout the State. Each year, it fills approximately twenty paying engagements, playing at picnics, park concerts, parades, rallies and celebrations.

The band owns its uniforms, many of the larger instruments and an extensive music library.

It is financed by the receipts of park concerts, by honorary memberships and contributions.

David Thoman, director, also instructs the Kiwanis Boys' Band. Many of these young men become members of the City Band.



York City Band.

Spring Garden Band

The Spring Garden Band was organized in 1855 as the "Spring Garden Silver Cornet Band".

In 1861, the band with the exception of one member, enlisted as the 87th Regimental Band, Pennsylvania Volunteers. After serving fifteen months near Baltimore, the group was honorably discharged.

Under their leader, W. H. Frey, at that time 84 years old, the band gave weekly concerts for wounded soldiers at the Hospital on Penn Common. The 87th Regimental Band made its last public appearance when in 1897 twelve surviving members played "John

Brown's Body" and other Civil War tunes at a reunion of the Regiment held in York.

The Spring Garden Band was the first in the community to have clarinets. Captain Frey hearing strange music as he walked down Market Street, investigated and found three Germans just come to York, playing these peculiar instruments. Uniforms were immediately secured for the men and they played with the band at the York Fair where they attracted much attention.

On March 4, 1917, the Spring Garden Band marched in President Wilson's inaugural parade as it has done in several subsequent ones.



The York Chorus singing with the Spring Garden Band.

In 1928, the present red-and-white uniform was adopted.

The band owns the building at 25-27 North George Street, containing offices, rehearsal hall and music library. The income from this building supports the organization.

The band maintains equipment for 100 men, with full instrumentation. Martin L. Keller, conductor and manager, books engagements as well as conducts the band.

The Spring Garden Band is nationally known, having appeared at the Steel Pier in Atlantic City, at Philadelphia, Hershey, and at numerous encampments and veterans' conventions throughout the East. For the last twenty years, two units have played county and state fairs from Canada to Florida.

An album of eight marches has been recorded for RCA Victor in three speeds and is available in record stores throughout the country.

The York Chorus

The York Chorus, consisting of 50 voices, is a community concert choir directed by E. E. Schroeder. Since its organization in 1938, the chorus has made appearances throughout the state and before national and international audiences in the major cities of the East. It has also been heard over several national radio networks. Its repertory includes sacred music, classical, modern, and entertaining novelty numbers. Weekly rehearsals are held at the Spring Garden Band Hall.

The V. F. W. Kiltie Band

The V. F. W. Kiltie Band, founded and headed by Richard F. Yost, plays for parades, national conventions, big-time football games, and for gatherings of Scots throughout the country.



The Kiltie Band of the Veterans of Foreign Wars plays for a national convention in Miami.

Composers

Among York's composers whose works have been published and performed by many musicians and musical groups are the following:

Dominic Argento, teacher of instrumental music at the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y., is the composer of *Allegro*, a symphonic work commissioned and first performed by the York Symphony Orchestra. He has also composed *Ode to the West Wind* for soprano and orchestra, a number of art songs, a ballet and an opera, *Limes of Sicily*.

Charles H. Budesheim, Supervisor of Music in Newport, Rhode Island, is the composer of a symphony for children entitled, *Nursery Rhymes*, and many other numbers for chorus, band and orchestra.

The late Frank S. Frysinger is listed in Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians and other standard musical encyclopedias as the composer of hundreds of works for organ and piano, issued under the imprint of leading music publishers.

Ralph S. Grover is the composer of *Christmas Lullaby* and other sacred numbers, six songs, a *Suite for the Organ*, *Triptych for a Capella Choir*, and has set to music one of Walt Whitman's *Sea Poems* for baritone soloist, accompanied by full orchestra.

Adam Hamme is a composer of sacred music and recorded an album of organ numbers entitled, *A High-Fidelity Demonstration Recording of the Organ*.

E. E. Schroeder has composed a number of anthems, hymns and choral works.

Urban S. Hershey was a composer of sacred music for organ and choral groups.

A. A. Knoch, for many years musical director at William Penn Senior High School, composed many orchestral numbers.

Chester Livingstone composed tone poems and sacred music for the organ.

The late Lester K. Loucks was the author of many marches and novelty numbers for the band.

Roland F. Seitz, who lived in Glen Rock from 1877-1946, is known as the Prince of Parade Music. He wrote many standard band marches, including *Grandioso*, *Salutation*, *Brookes' Chicago Marine Band*, and *Brookes' Triumphal*. The Spring Garden Band of York has recorded *Grandioso* in its RCA Victor Album.

Walter R. Bailey also composed band numbers and Karl Alex Smyser and Warren N. Dean music for fretted instruments.

Dr. Frank A. Siegert is the composer of *Music at Dusk*, published by Schirmer, and other numbers for the piano and voice.

The Reverend Edward V. Strasbaugh was composer of a number of hymns and anthems, widely reprinted in standard hymnals.

John Luther Long (1867-1927), born in Hanover, wrote the short story, *Madam Butterfly*, which furnished the libretto for Giacomo Puccini's opera of the same name.

Religion



Friends' Meeting-House.

York's Churches

Yorkers are church-going people. There are more than 80 church edifices in the Greater York area, and approximately 300 in the county. A number of new churches have been built lately to accommodate worshippers in the new suburbs. Many have added to their Sunday School class space in view of increased enrollments.

Many York churches are completely modern with beautiful church auditoriums, Sunday School rooms, nurseries, clubrooms, Scout rooms, kitchens and gymnasiums.

Church activities are carried on throughout the week and reach all age groups. Church music is excellent in York with trained choirs, junior and cherub choirs, orchestras and outstanding choir directors and organists, several of whom are composers of sacred music.

Many churches conduct daily vacation Bible schools.

A religious survey, undertaken in 1955, shows the area to be predominantly Protestant with a very small percentage of the Roman Catholic and Jewish faith.

Distribution of congregations by denomination is as follows: Lutheran, 17; Brethren, 15; Reformed, 10; Methodist, 6; Presbyterian, 5; Roman Catholic, 4; Baptist, 4; Moravian, 3; Evangelical, 3; Episcopal, 2; Church of God, 2; and Pentecostal, 2. There is also a Bible Church, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Four Square Gospel, Jehovah's Witnesses, Pentecostal and Greek Orthodox Church. The Mormon group meets at the Y. M. C. A.

There are three Hebrew Congregations.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church

An old leather-bound record book, bearing entries dated 1733, establishes Christ Lutheran as the first Lutheran church organized west of the Susquehanna

River. Until 1760, the congregation met in a log building, which served as parochial school and church. A stone church was then constructed and was finally replaced, in 1812, by the present brick church. This building was completely remodeled in 1874 and 1926. In the interesting old churchyard, Michael Doudel, Captain of the York Rifles during the Revolution, is buried. During the winter of 1777-78, John Nicholas Kurtz, pastor, was active in collecting clothes and provisions for Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge. English services began to be held in the church about 1820.

The First Moravian Church

As early as 1744, Reverend Jacob Lischy, a Moravian missionary, was preaching to the families at Kreutz Creek. In 1752, the First Moravian Church was established in York. The congregation met in rented rooms in a tavern until 1755, when a church



Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church.

house, serving as a school, church and parsonage, was erected at Princess Street and Pershing Avenue. Here a Moravian school for the children of the community was conducted from 1753 to 1757.

When Luther nailed his theses to the door of the church in Wittenberg in 1517, the Moravian Church was already more than a hundred years old and numbered more than 200,000 souls. Founded by John Huss in the early 1400's, it was the first Protestant Church in the world. John Huss was a peasant and had great feeling for the common people. He wanted all men to know the truth as set forth in the Bible. In order that all the congregation might participate in the musical service, he wrote hymns and set them to folk tunes. His people adored him. John Huss was martyred in 1415, but his death served only to increase the zeal of his followers.

The Moravians sent missionaries to Greenland and Africa during the early 1700's and during the 1800's their work was extended to China, Central America, West Indies, and to the Eskimos of Alaska and Labrador and the Indians of North America. The Moravian Church has placed its major emphasis on work in the mission field.

The center of Moravian activities in America was in Bethlehem and Lititz (named after Lititz, Bohemia, where the sect had originated). A number of the early settlers of York were converted by the Moravian Evangelists.

On Christmas Eve a Love Feast is held, during which the members of the congregation partake of sweet buns and coffee. A Candlelight Service is held after the Love Feast and individual candles are distributed to the congregation.

The original Moravian Cemetery in York was God's Acre located behind the old Princess Street Church. Here as reminder to the congregation that there would be no marrying in heaven but only a single convocation of saints, burial was not by family groups. The plot was divided into seven sections for married men and widowers, single men, male children, married women and widows, single sisters, female children and strangers. In 1908, the bodies were removed to Prospect Hill Cemetery where they are laid in the same order.

John Friederich Schlegel, second pastor of the church, who took office in 1757, was one of the thirty-nine young men married at Bethlehem on July 15, 1749. His assistant, Melchior Schmidt, was also married at the Great Wedding. Such was the faith in Divine Guidance, that the brides were chosen by lot!

In 1868, the present Moravian Church was dedicated. It has been remodeled several times, and possesses a fine electric organ, thus keeping up the Moravian tradition of beautiful music in the church service.

The First Moravian Church pioneered in broadcasting its services over WORK, in September, 1932.

Reverend S. Morgan Smith is one of the best remembered of the Moravian pastors in York. He did hospital work at Gettysburg after the battle and in 1864 became chaplain of the 200th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers and served until the end of the war.

First Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church of York is built upon the only piece of ground in the city which was a direct gift from the Penns. The land was granted to the English Presbyterian Congregation of York Town in 1785. From 1762-1793, the Presbyterians met at the Episcopal Meeting-House. The Reverend Robert Cathcart was the first full-time pastor and served from 1793 to 1835. He died at the age of ninety, October 19, 1849, and is buried in the churchyard. It also contains the grave of James Smith, York's signer of the Declaration of Independence, and many tombstones, some dating back to 1794, representing some of York's oldest families, among them the Cathcarts, Latimers and Smalls. The present church and Sunday School building were erected in 1860. The latter was rebuilt and enlarged in 1931.

Friends' Meeting-House

The eastern portion of the Friends' Meeting-House, 135 West Philadelphia Street, was erected in 1766 by William Willis, a member of the meeting and builder of the Colonial Court-House. The western half was added in 1783. The ancestors of many York families including the Loves, Updegraffs, John Elgar and Jonathan Jessop worshipped here. Phineas Davis was also a member and was married here.

The Quakers early permitted women to preach; Lucretia Mott, noted Quakeress, spoke here against slavery in 1840. Services have been held at the meeting-house weekly every First Day since it was opened, and a mission Sunday School also uses the building.



First Presbyterian Church.

Saint John's Protestant Episcopal Church

In May, 1755, when the Rev. Thomas Barton, the first missionary, arrived from England he found a small congregation of Episcopalians in York-Town, and chose wardens and a vestry. Three hundred and fifteen pounds were raised by a lottery in 1765, to build an "elegant church".

During the ministry of the Reverend John Campbell, the Rectory and the York Academy were built, with funds he collected. In the churchyard, which is said to be the oldest burying place in York, are interred Colonel Thomas Hartley, Major John Clark, and Private Ephraim Pennington, Revolutionary soldiers and vestrymen.

York's Liberty Bell, which called the Continental Congress together for nine months, may be seen in the church.

Trinity First Reformed Church

Trinity First Reformed Church is the English branch of the First Reformed Church, having divided from the German branch in 1853.

As early as 1743, a Reformed congregation existed in York, and in 1744, Reverend Jacob Lischy, Moravian missionary, became its first pastor.

The original First Reformed Church building was located on the present site of Woolworth's. It was in its churchyard that Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence and delegate to Continental Congress, was buried. It was here, too, that George Washington attended services in company with Colonel Thomas Hartley, July 3, 1791. He noted in his diary that he was in no danger of being proselyted as the sermon was in German and he understood not a word of it. The present Trinity First Reformed Church is located on the site of Colonel Thomas Hartley's Mansion. Trinity is the mother of four other York congregations.

The Brethren or "Dunkards"

The Brethren are also called Dunkards because of their custom of immersing the candidate for baptism from a kneeling position, three times face first, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. They are numerous in and around York. Many of them "dress plain" and the women in their black bonnets or white prayer caps, long, simple home-made dresses and aprons, are seen in the markets and shops of York. Dunkards are opposed to the wearing of jewelry, to taking or giving of oaths, and to going into court to settle disputes.

The sect was founded by Andres Mack, of Swartzenau, Germany, in 1709. The first Dunkard congregation in America was organized on Christmas Day, 1723, by Peter Becker, at Germantown, Pennsylvania.

The Dunkards are excellent farmers and have some of the most attractive stalls in York's markets. There are groups of Brethren in Maryland, Virginia, Iowa, Kansas and California.

Several thousand heifers, all tested, and many purebred, are now being raised by Brethren throughout the country to be sent to Europe to replace cattle destroyed in the war.

Other cattle were sent to white and colored sharecroppers in Arkansas, to Greece, to Poland, and to Puerto Rico.

Saint Patrick's Church

As early as 1757, there were 116 German and 76 Irish Catholics in York County. Irish names are also common on the rosters of York's Revolutionary companies. Very likely the first Mass was celebrated in a private house around 1750. In 1776, a stone building known as the Mass House was erected on the site of Saint Patrick's Church. The present church was dedicated in 1898 under the pastorate of Father Galligan. During the pastorate of Father McGrath, the convent on Beaver Street was secured and the rectory was built.

The York County Council of Churches

The York County Council of Churches was organized in September, 1952.

It has a membership of more than 100 churches of all Protestant denominations. Executive offices are maintained at 145 South Duke Street. Here a rental library of religious films is made available to churches, schools, and civic institutions.

The Council sponsors surveys to determine church membership and to plan for new churches in the rapidly growing suburban areas.

During the week of the annual Mid-Winter Preaching Mission, the Council brings to York some of the greatest preachers of present-day Protestantism.

In cooperation with the York Council of Catholic Women, spiritual emphasis has been restored to the major Christian holidays.

Two firms manufacturing stained glass and one which builds and repairs pipe organs are located in York.



Beth Israel Reformed Congregation.



First Methodist Church.

York's Churches

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL — NEW BETHEL, 350 W. Princess St.

ASSEMBLY OF GOD — FIRST, 474 S. Pershing Ave.; YORK FAITH TEMPLE, 600 Lancaster Ave.

BAPTIST — BETHLEHEM, 151 W. Princess St.; SHILOH, 600 Blk. E. Princess St.; CALVARY, 1701 Mt. Rose Ave.; FIRST, 1000 S. Queen St.

BRETHREN — PLYMOUTH BRETHREN GOSPEL HALL, 407 Carlisle Ave.; GRACE, N. Newberry and Parkway Blvd.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE — YORK GOSPEL TABERNACLE, Duke and South Sts.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 401 E. Market St.

CHURCH OF GOD — VANDER AVE. CHURCH OF GOD; W. POPLAR ST. CHURCH OF GOD, 915 W. Poplar St.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN — FIRST, W. King St. and Belvidere Ave.; SECOND, E. Princess and Spruce Sts.; MADISON AVENUE, 615 Madison Ave.; CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN, Route 2, York.

EPISCOPAL — ST. ANDREW'S, 301 S. Ogontz St.; ST. JOHN'S, 130 N. Beaver St.

EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED — BETHANY, 806 W. Princess St.; EMMANUEL, 801 E. Market St.; FAITH, Pacific and Elm Sts.; GRACE, N. Hartley and Park Sts.; HAYSHIRE, Hayshire area; HEIDELBERG, 45 W. Philadelphia St.; MEMORIAL, 240 S. Queen St.; MISSION OF THE REDEEMER, 135 W. Philadelphia St.; MT. ZION, Route 7, York; ST. PAUL'S (WOLF'S), R. D. 6, York; ST. STEPHEN'S, 1569 W. Market St.; TRINITY FIRST, 32 W. Market St.; ZION, 102 Lafayette St.

EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN — FIRST, N. Newberry and W. Philadelphia Sts.; SECOND, S. Queen St. and Harding Ct.; THIRD, S. West and W. King Sts.; FOURTH, E. Market and Lehman Sts.; FIFTH, 954 N. Duke St.; BETHANY, Ogontz St. and Mt. Rose Ave.; CHRIST, Cottage Place and S. Pershing Ave.; GRACE, 37 Broad St.; ST. PAUL'S, S. Belvidere Ave. and W. Poplar St.; TRINITY, 241 E. King St.; YORKSHIRE, Yorkshire; ZION, N. Adams and W. Philadelphia Sts.; BETHLEHEM, State and Wallace Sts.; VIOLET HILL, Violet Hill.

HEBREW — ADAS ISRAEL ORTHODOX CONGREGATION, 223 S. Pershing Ave.; BETH ISRAEL REFORMED CONGREGATION, 129 S. Beaver St.; OHEV SHOLOM CONGREGATION, 201 S. Pershing Ave.

LUTHERAN — ADVENT, 1775 E. Market St.; CHRIST, 29 S. George St.; GRACE, 150 Jefferson Ave.; LUTHER MEMORIAL, Grandview Rd.; MESSIAH, Prospect and Dallas Sts.; MT. ZION,

Route 7, York; ST. JAMES, Adams and W. Market Sts.; ST. MARK'S, 700 E. Market St.; ST. MATTHEW, 849 W. Market St.; ST. PAUL'S, S. George St. and Springettsbury Ave.; ST. PETER'S, 949 N. George St.; TRINITY, West St. and Linden Ave.; UNION, W. Market and Penn Sts.; ZION, 40 S. Duke St.

LUTHERAN (MISSOURI SYNOD) — CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, S. Hartley St. and Salem Ave.; ST. JOHN'S, 140 W. King St.

MENNONITE — BRETHREN IN CHRIST, 240 E. Princess St.; YORK GOSPEL MISSION, 59 N. Hartman St.

METHODIST — DUKE ST., S. Duke and E. College Ave.; FIRST, 340 E. Market St.; GRACE, Richland Ave. and W. Market St.; RIDGE AVENUE, Ridge Ave. and E. Philadelphia St.; SMALL MEMORIAL, 211 S. Pershing Ave.

MORAVIAN — FIRST, 39 N. Duke St.; BETHANY, 651 E. King St.; OLIVET, 904 S. Lancaster Ave.

NAZARENE — FIRST CHURCH, S. Pine and Springettsbury Ave.

PENTECOSTAL — FIRST, 1150 Elm St.

PRESBYTERIAN — CALVARY, 615 S. Duke St.; FAITH, 50 N. Duke St.; FIRST, Queen and Market Sts.; FIRST UNITED, West and Market Sts.; WESTMINSTER, 320 N. Queen St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC — ST. JOSEPH'S, 823 E. Princess St.; ST. MARY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, 315 S. George St.; ST. PATRICK'S, 235 S. Beaver St.; ST. ROSE OF LIMA, 15 S. Richland Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS — FOURSQUARE GOSPEL LIGHTHOUSE, 50 N. Sumner St.; FRIENDS SOCIETY (QUAKERS), 135 W. Philadelphia St.; HELLENIC ORTHODOX CHURCH EVANGELISMOS, 247 E. South St.; SALVATION ARMY, 128 W. Market St.; SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST, 713 Manor St.; UNITED EVANGELICAL, 450 W. King St.; YORK GOSPEL CENTER, 465 S. Pine St.



St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

Recreation

Recreation

York offers almost every type of spectator and active sport.

There are several outdoor swimming pools, the Boys' Club Pool in Farquhar Park, the commercially-operated Playland Pool, adjacent to the Playland Roller Skating Rink, Zimmie's Pool, Possumtown Pool, and others.

There are indoor pools at the Jewish Community Center, Y. M. and Y. W. The latter is used for competitions and many records have been broken here.

There are three commercial bowling alleys and others in the Y. M., Y. W., Jewish Community Center and other private clubs.

Golf is enjoyed by people of all walks of life. Several industries run competitions among their employees. Lessons are given by the Y. W. C. A. In the winter industrial basketball leagues and bowling leagues keep up a lively competition.

The York Junior College basketball team is always at or near the top in the state play-offs.

York is within easy driving distance of the great recreation center at Hershey with its amusement park, hockey games, Icecapades, and legitimate theatre.

The Totem Pole Theatre at Caledonia, the Ephrata Theatre, the Mt. Gretna Playhouse at Mt. Gretna, and the Allenberry Playhouse at Sinking Springs, and others are frequented by Yorkers during the summer months.

York Recreation Commission

The York Recreation Commission operates as a city service to provide recreation for the citizens of York. The commission consists of five citizens, two of whom must be school directors, appointed by the Mayor to serve rotating five-year terms.

Funds come from taxes, levied by the City of York, York City School Board, State Recreation Extension, and from voluntary contributions.

Realizing the need for self-expression in an industrial community, the program offers physical, cultural, social and creative activities for all ages.

City-wide tournaments and special events are conducted with civic and service clubs as co-sponsors.

There are tournaments in kite construction and flying, marbles, model-train racing, table tennis, junior volleyball, softball, tennis, and wrestling. Tots' Easter Egg Hunt, Soap Box Derby and City-wide Hallowe'en Parade are annual events co-sponsored by local service clubs.

At the office of the Recreation Commission in Central School, an information service is maintained. Books and pamphlets are available on home play, game rules, court lay-outs, special programs, party planning, crafts, picnic leadership, etc. A picnic kit providing game material for large groups is available.

Seventeen playgrounds and six recreation centers staffed by both full-time and part-time workers are maintained.

Free swimming instruction is given at the Boys' Club Pool and free tennis instruction at Meadow Field, Farquhar Park, and Penn Common during the summer months.

During the winter months, classes in arts and crafts are scheduled for adults.

Soccer for boys has recently been launched as an after-school fall activity.

Adult leagues in basketball, softball and table tennis promote lively competition.

Recognizing the needs of York's senior citizens, two clubs for Oldsters were initiated in 1954 in the Bantz and Farquhar Park areas, and are growing in popularity.

The Rotary-Kranich Recreational Hall, opened in 1956, provides recreation for families and youth in the east end of York. The development of Memorial



Annual Soap Box Derby co-sponsored by the Optimist Club and Ammon R. Smith Auto Company.



Bicycle safety contest sponsored by the York Recreation Commission.



Swimming instruction co-sponsored by the Boys' Club and the Kiwanis Club.

Park as a picnic and play area is scheduled for the near future.

Teen-Agers' Club

The Teen-Agers' Club is operated at the Alcazar Ballroom, 205 South George Street.

It is open Monday through Thursday of each week from 7 to 10 p.m. and on Friday and Saturday evenings until 10:30 p.m. Boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 19 are eligible for membership.

Approximately one-third of the floor space is given over to dancing. Dances held three nights weekly, range from "hobo" affairs to semi-formal; from Sadie Hawkins to seasonal. Until recently a TAC orchestra furnished the music. Many players became members of professional dance bands, both locally and with well-known traveling orchestras.

Several youngsters, who participated in TAC's Radio Playhouse heard weekly over WSBA for several years, became radio and television announcers at local stations or professional script writers.

Sports leagues and tournaments attract many members. Badminton, table tennis, darts, chess, checkers and weight lifting are offered.

For three consecutive years, the TAC Girls' Softball team by winning city, county, and district titles has reached the competitions for state title.

A summertime program includes Sunday afternoon hikes, one-day-a-week free swims at the Boys' Club Pool, and moonlight cruises on Chesapeake Bay.

A canteen is operated, serving refreshments to members at cost.

Since TAC was initiated twelve years ago, to keep teen-agers away from service men's canteens and to provide supervised recreation for young people from homes where both parents worked, its attendance has topped one-and-one-quarter million. Fifteen thousand membership cards with photographs and complete information are on file. Average annual membership is between 700 and 2,000; average nightly attendance between 150 and 200.

Financial transactions to date approximate \$175,000.

The government of the Teen-Agers' Club is vested in two bodies, the Adult Council, headed by a member of the Exchange Club, and the Junior Council headed by a graduate of West York High School, who is, at present, a student at Millersville State Teachers' College.

Now one of the leading organizations of its kind, the Teen-Agers' Club is limited by the fact that all activities must be carried on in a single large ball room.

More suitable quarters are being envisioned where a kitchen, a library and reading room could be maintained; classes in arts and crafts, instruction given on attractive and suitable styles and make-up for teenage girls, and other activities held.

An increase in staff is also contemplated.

Parks

Penn Common, given to the city by William Penn, is four squares from the heart of the city. Sixteen acres in area, it contains public tennis courts, a playground, and a band stand. Weekly band concerts in the summer have been traditional here since the early 1900's. Soldiers of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the War between the States encamped on Penn Common. It was the site of the United States Hospital where Union wounded were cared for by the patriotic ladies of York. After Gettysburg, 2,500 were brought here. This hospital was used as barracks by the Confederates when they occupied York. Oxen were roasted on the Common and the people of York were given a free dinner there at the end of the Harrison Presidential Campaign in 1889.



Baseball game under nightlighting at Memorial Stadium.



Samuel S. Lewis Park on Mount Pisgah, showing the Susquehanna River in the distance.

Farquhar Park occupies a wooded hillside seven squares from the center of the city. It includes picnic areas, shuffleboard courts, tennis courts, a playground, a band shell, horseshoe court, volleyball court, and softball diamond. Kiwanis Lake, which is open for juvenile fishing, and the Boys' Club swimming pool, Bantz, Lincoln, Myers, Westminster, Williams, Yorktowne and Salem Parks are also part of the York Recreation Commission's playground system.

Allen Field, twelve acres in extent, has night lighting, grandstands and diamonds where industrial and community softball teams compete.

Babe Ruth Field, seven acres in size, has bleachers and two diamonds.

Albemarle Park has a softball diamond.

Memorial Stadium

In 1943, the Stauffer tract of 124 acres, lying partly in York and partly in Spring Garden Township, was purchased by the Spring Garden Memorial Park Association, composed of local sports leaders and business men, members of the Chamber of Commerce. Stock was issued to the amount of \$40,000 and a modern stadium equipped with night-lighting and seating was erected.

On December 18, 1953, Memorial Park was turned over to the City of York, thus doubling the city's park and play area. Firms and individuals who had purchased bonds donated them for the upkeep of the Park. The city assumed the purchase price, issuing \$60,000 worth of bonds for the purpose.

The estimated value of the grounds and stadium today is \$250,000.

A refreshment stand is maintained on the grounds. Youth and amateur athletic organizations are allowed to use the Stadium free of charge.

Samuel S. Lewis State Park

Samuel S. Lewis State Park is located in Lower Windsor Township, on State Legislative Route 66004 (Yorkana-Wrightsville Road), three miles southwest of Wrightsville Borough and about the same distance southeast of Hellam Borough.

This park, situated on top of Mount Pisgah, was given to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for recreational purposes by former Lieutenant-Governor Samuel S. Lewis and his wife, Miriam S. Lewis, February 17, 1954.

The views are among the most beautiful in the State. They comprise the beautiful Hellam Valley with its rich farm lands to the west; the Highmount Hills to the north; the gap between Highmount, York County, and Chickie's Rock, Lancaster County, through which flows the Susquehanna River; the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge and the Wrightsville-Columbia Bridge; the City of Lancaster; lovely Lake Clark formed by the Safe Harbor Dam, and to the southwest, the beautiful forest and farm lands between Mt. Pisgah and Red Lion.

The park is equipped with modern picnic facilities; shelters, drinking water from seven artesian wells, comfort stations, and hundreds of combination picnic tables and benches. A modern road encircles the park and ample parking space is provided.

Picnic Areas

There are many beautiful picnic areas from one-half to twenty miles distance from York.

Summer Cottages

A number of Yorkers have summer cottages along the Susquehanna and Conewago. Cottages in Caledonia State Park are also available.

The Country Club of York

The Country Club is beautifully situated two miles southwest of the city overlooking rolling farm lands and the City of York.

The property, consisting of two hundred forty-eight acres, eighty acres still timbered with oak and pine, interspersed with dogwood and laurel, spans a deep ravine with a clear running stream.

The clubhouse, completed in 1920, is located at the western end of the tract, near a crag known as the Crow's Nest. It is reached by a road about a half-mile long running through the woodland.

The building contains a beautiful lounge, ballroom, card rooms and dining rooms, lockers and showers. A terrace overlooks the golf course and the beautiful rolling country to the south.

The 18-hole golf course, designed by Donald J. Ross, combines the natural hazards of the terrain with artificial lakes and traps. It provides a course of championship caliber, which can also be enjoyed by the average golfer. The course is widely renowned for both its sporty play and natural beauty.

On the grounds there is a 35' by 90' swimming pool, equipped with a modern water-purifying system. Special lockers for swimmers are provided in the bath house.

There is a beautiful outdoor dance floor much used during the summer.



Club House at the Grandview Golf Course.

Tennis courts are also available. Coasting and tobogganning are enjoyed at the club in winter.

The club caters to the monthly dinners of a number of service clubs. Dinners and dances of industries and other organizations, including the Holly Ball of the Junior Service League, are held here annually.

Grandview Club

The Grandview Club, located on the Dover Road, five miles west of York, maintains a privately-owned 18-hole golf course.

This has been open to the public for the past 18 years.

The Out Door Club

The Out Door Club is located on Country Club Road. It maintains a beautiful golf course, tennis



The Country Club of York.

courts and clubhouse. The club's ballroom and banquet rooms may be rented by other community organizations.

At present, the officers and a special committee are seeking a new site near the city.

Beaver Brook Country Club

The Beaver Brook Country Club owns a 102-acre tract, 16 miles north of York. It comprises a clubhouse and a wooded and well-watered tract, which is to be developed with picnic and camping areas, for families of average income.

Boating

There are a number of enthusiastic boatmen in York. The city is but ten miles from Lake Clark, an 18-mile square area formed by Safe Harbor Dam across the Susquehanna River. There are three boat yards on the Lake, handling boats up to 30 feet. Two yacht clubs maintain their own docks and conduct a program of social events, racing, water-skiing, etc. Several hundred small craft use Lake Clark.

There is no outlet to Chesapeake Bay, 42 miles distant, but a number of Yorkers keep craft on the Bay.

The Susquehannock Power Squadron gives courses in York each year in navigation and seamanship for owners of small boats.

A chartered motor boat sightseeing service is operated upon the Lake Aldred section of the Susquehanna between May and September.

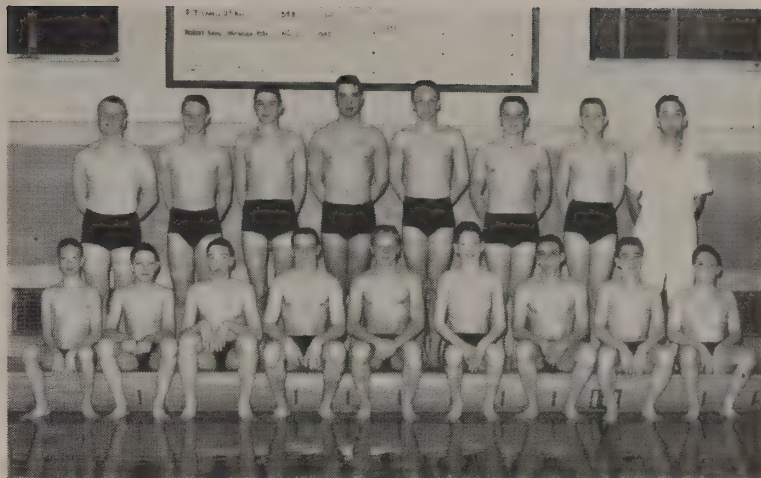
There is also a regular patrol of the river for water safety and law enforcement.

Swimming

York has produced many champion swimmers. Much credit is due to the Y. M. C. A. which has taught more than 14,000 to swim, and especially to coach John DeBarbadillo.

York has won the championships in the State competitions during the past three years in Prep, Junior and Senior Divisions.

The York High Swimming teams have won district,



One of the swimming teams at the Y. M. C. A.

regional and state Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association championships.

Many of these swimmers have gone on to college where they have earned national recognition. A number have become swimming coaches.

Through the Y. W. and Y. M. swimming lessons are provided each spring for all sixth grade boys and girls of the city. In co-operation with the Lions' Club, the Y. M. provides free swimming instruction for the children in county towns.

The annual Y. W. water pageants attract audiences that warrant repeat performances.

Fishing

A number of York County streams and ponds have been stocked by the Pennsylvania Game Commission for the delight of the fishermen.

The fish stocked and the location are as follows: Brook trout: Beaver Run, Windsor; Blymire Hollow Run, Winterstown; Fishing Creek, tributary of Muddy Creek, Castle Finn; Furnace Run, York Furnace; Leibs Creek, Stewartstown; Orson Run, Airville; Rambo Run, Rinely; Rehmeier Hollow Run, Jacobus; Tom's Run, Airville; Wallace Run, Kyleville.

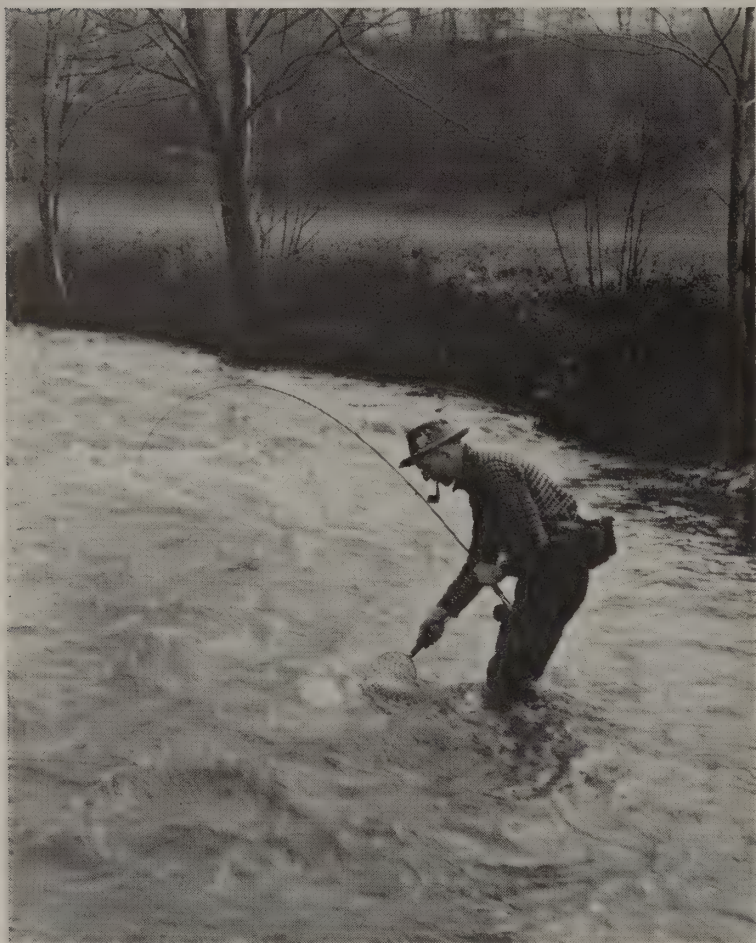


Water sports on the Susquehanna River.

Rainbow trout are stocked in Haldeman's Pond, Hanover; brown and rainbow trout in Otter Creek, New Bridgeville; and brown trout in Fishing Creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna River near Windsor. Black bass are found in the Bermudian Creek, Wellsville; Conewago and Little Conewago Creek, Dover; and in the Susquehanna River near Goldsboro.

Hunting

York County contains more than 40,000 acres open to hunters.



York County's trout streams invite the angler.



More than 40,000 acres of game land delight the hunter.

For administrative purposes the County is divided into three districts, with a District Game Protector in charge of each.

Under the direction of the Pennsylvania Game Commission, the Wildlife Management Program has set aside two tracts of game land, No. 83, near York Furnace, comprising 760.8 acres, and No. 181, near Airville, comprising 563 acres.

The Game Commission also manages the hunting rights on five co-operative Farm-Game Projects, comprising 38,858 acres.

There is excellent small-game hunting throughout the county. Rabbits and pheasants are plentiful in the farming sections and squirrels in the woodlots, creek bottoms and mountains. Fox and raccoon hunting are popular sports. Deer hunting is also good.

Riding and Racing

Riding is becoming increasingly popular in York County. The York County Horsemen's Association has 125 members including men, women and children. It maintains its own show grounds four miles east of York, near the Shoe House, and shows are held each week.

The Juniors have their own circuit taking in eight shows each season and competing for points in all events. Ribbons and trophies are awarded at the Harrisburg Show.

Two riding schools are operated in York County, that of John R. Sterling at Davidsburg, and that of Lillian Wittmack Royce, nationally known dressage rider, east of York.



Uwchalan Belle, with Jack Sterling up, taking a jump in the ring.



Boy Scouts canoeing.

Shetland ponies are bred in York County by James Favino, Jr., at Red Lion; at Cox's Pony Farm, Indian Rock Dam; and at Hoke's Pony Farm, north of York.

The Hanover Shoe Farm, located just north of the Maryland line in York County, is known throughout the racing world for its breeding and training of blooded horses. J. Frank Zeigler also raises and trains race horses.

A number of show horses are owned in York County. A horse show is held annually on July 4th.

Camps

Summer camps, beautifully located near woods and water and conducted at very reasonable rates, are maintained within a few miles of York. These include the Boy Scouts' Camp Tuckahoe, the Girl Scouts' Camp Echo Trail, the Y. M. C. A. Camp Minqua, and the Y. W. C. A. Camp Cann-ed-ion.

Day camps are conducted at the Jewish Community Center and by the Girl Scouts at Camp Full-o-Fun.

Motion Picture Theatres

York has five motion picture theatres, the Strand, Capitol, Highway, Southern and Elmwood, the latter specializing in foreign and other unusual films.

There are also two drive-in theatres, the Lincoln, five miles west, and the Stony Brook, three miles east of York.

All are equipped with Cinemascope, the newest development in motion pictures. This uses a screen twice as wide and higher than the old-fashioned type. The surface is covered with millions of tiny, curved, glass reflectors making for improved visibility. Through the use of multiple lens cameras, motion pictures now have greater depth and scope. Three different groups of loudspeakers permit the sound to come directly from that part of the screen where the actor is speaking or singing, thus heightening the effect of realism.

By these means, modern films with their color, action and spectacle often enacted against great expanses of outdoor scenery, are now admirably presented in all York's theatres.

Central Ticket Agency

To the many people who enjoy the best in theatre, concerts, opera, lectures and sports, both in York and the larger cities, Miss Georgia Stum renders a unique service through her Central Ticket Agency located on the Square.

She sells tickets for many civic organizations such as the York Symphony, the York Community Concert Association, Little Theatre, the Horse Show, Junior Service League "Stepping Out" Shows, annual American Legion shows, P.-T. A. events, high school plays and football games.

Here, also, seats are available for productions in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Harrisburg and Hershey including hockey games and Ice Follies and Icecapades.

Arrangements are also made for hotel reservations and bus tickets both local and for all parts of the country.

The York Little Theatre

Yorkers with a yen for acting have an opportunity to perform under professional direction at the York Little Theatre.

The Little Theatre owns the Elmwood on Belmont Street, east of York. Since it was purchased in May, 1956, more than \$45,000 worth of equipment, including stage house, stage, modern lighting, curtains and scenery have been added. Ground is also available for future dressing rooms and scenery storage. All this has been made possible through generous gifts from individuals and firms.

Other than the building fund, the Theatre has financed its operation through memberships and program advertising. The annual budget is approximately \$20,000.

The Theatre also leases the historic old York County Academy Building at 153 North Beaver Street where theatrical performances were held as early as 1789. Here rehearsal and club rooms are maintained. Scenery storage and workshop are in the old gymnasium to the rear.

Five plays are given during the winter months. These run for eight nights, opening on Friday and closing on the following Saturday. Attendance averages 2,000 persons per show.

A Children's Theatre with acting classes, and a Studio Theatre, as well as Round Table Reading of plays, are also conducted. During the summer months, an Art-Movie theatre is operated in the Elmwood Building, which seats 250 persons.

The present director is a graduate of the Yale Drama School. An amazing amount of talent with radio, television, movie, Broadway, summer stock or college dramatic experience is discovered in the community. Beginners are also welcomed. Those who do not act help with scenery, costumes, lighting, ticket sale or business management.

Plays which have been successful on Broadway are usually produced, varied with an occasional presentation of an experimental nature. Interestingly enough, the record attendance was chalked up by a Shakespearean play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream", performed in 1939 before a total of 3,492 persons, including matinees for students.

Chartered in 1934, as an educational, non-profit corporation, the York Little Theatre operates under a Board of Governors, elected by the active membership. Originally under the sponsorship of the York Recreation Commission, Mrs. Sylvia Wekesser Newcomb, Director, and her Dramatic Committee were active in the foundation of the movement.

With the close of the 1955-56 season, the York Little



The York Little Theatre production of "King of Hearts".

Theatre brought its 118th successful production to York and York County.

Cameron Mitchell of the motion pictures and legitimate stage received his early dramatic experience with the York Little Theatre.

York Inter-State Fair

The York Inter-State Fair is one of the oldest and largest in the nation. It was first held in 1765, under a charter granted by Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania.

The tradition and spirit of the pre-Revolutionary Fairs are maintained today by the York County Agricultural Society, trading and known as the York Inter-State Fair. Its 120-acre Fair Ground is a model of permanent fair construction and maintenance. It resembles a large private estate, completely enclosed by iron and wire fences. Every department and exhibition building is reached by hard-surfaced road. A 15-acre parking lot is located just west of the grounds. When the Fair is not being held, the grounds are used for religious, patriotic, civic and other local gatherings. Here are some of the best permanent fair buildings in the nation. Grandstand shows are presented on an all-weather, steel-covered stage in front of the 11,000-seat, concrete-and-steel grandstand and annex. This huge stage, 110 feet wide and 65 feet deep, is the only one of its kind in the United States or Canada.

Memorial Hall, named in honor of the Board of Managers and Officers of the York County Agricultural Society, is a concrete-and-steel building with an exhibition-auditorium room 250 feet by 120 feet.

A modern brick-and-concrete Utility Building houses the fire apparatus and the American Red Cross First Aid Station. The Society, within a period of two years, expended more than \$100,000.00 for modern toilet facilities, including showers for the performers, something provided at very few Fair Grounds in the nation.

In excess of \$100,000.00 has been expended in the erection of Memorial Gates to honor veterans of past wars.

The attendance has frequently exceeded one-quarter of a million during the five-day Fair period. All York goes to the Fair. Teachers and pupils of public and parochial schools of both city and county are annually admitted free. Chartered buses bring in groups from New York, Baltimore and Washington, D. C.

Premiums offered approximate \$35,000; race purses, \$15,000. The cost of the grandstand attractions, exclusive of the races, are in excess of \$45,000.00.

The agricultural and horticultural exhibits are second to none; the livestock exhibits include every breed of cattle, swine, sheep, and pet stock. The poultry and pigeon show is conceded to be one of the finest in the United States. Frequently, the exhibits in each of these classes number between 2,500 and 3,000. No finer display of apiary, baking products, jellies and preserves can be found anywhere. The exhibits of fine arts, domestic arts and school exhibits excel both in quantity and quality.

As the York area is noted for its antiques, the antique display at the Fair is outstanding. Commercial exhibits are up-to-the minute. Along the miles of paved midway, shows and concessions provide fun and amusement for young and old.

And now for a bit of history! The original series of fairs came to an end in 1815. Thirty-six years later, in the year 1851, the fair idea was revived. On November 22, 1851, a number of prominent citizens met in the York County Court House and organized what is now known as the York County Agricultural Society. From this time on, with the exception of two years, an annual Fair has been held in York.

After holding the first two fairs on Penn Common, the Society acquired seven acres on King Street, immediately east of Queen Street, to which seven more acres were later added. This tract was used for thirty-one years from 1856 to 1887.

In 1887, the Society purchased from Samuel Smyser a farm of seventy-three acres in West Manchester Township, which, together with subsequent purchases, is the present site of the York Inter-State Fair Grounds. The first fair was held on the present grounds in 1888.



An Early Fair in the Square. Drawing by Lewis Miller.

The Association's roster, including names of men who have gained prominence in many fields, reads like a "Who's Who" of York. Its president, former Lieutenant-Governor, Samuel S. Lewis, is past president of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions.

Today, the York Inter-State Fair enjoys an international reputation as one of America's greatest Fairs.

York's Weight Lifters

Bob Hoffman, heavyweight champion lifter of the United States in 1927, and probably the world's great-

est coach, has given York a world-wide reputation as the home of "strong men".

Lifters come to York to train for several months before entering national and world competitions. In 1948 and 1952, the United States team, coached by Hoffman, won top honors in the Olympics.

Recently, Hoffman's lifters have been touring the world as good-will ambassadors with the official blessing of the State Department.



York weight lifters in Teheran, Iran, on a recent world trip.

In 1955, they went to Mexico City to compete in the Pan-American Games. Following this, they became the first American athletic team to perform inside the Iron Curtain in Moscow where a crowd of 15,000 cheered their performance. They went on to give exhibitions in Iran, Turkey, Lebanon and Egypt.



The York Interstate Fair.

Returning by way of Munich, they competed there for the world weightlifting titles.

Upon their return to York, they were summoned to Washington and congratulated personally by Vice-President Nixon upon the good-will which their exhibitions had created. At the behest of the State Department, early in 1956, they undertook a tour of Iraq, India, Afghanistan, Burma, Pakistan and Indonesia.

A monthly magazine, "Strength and Health", de-

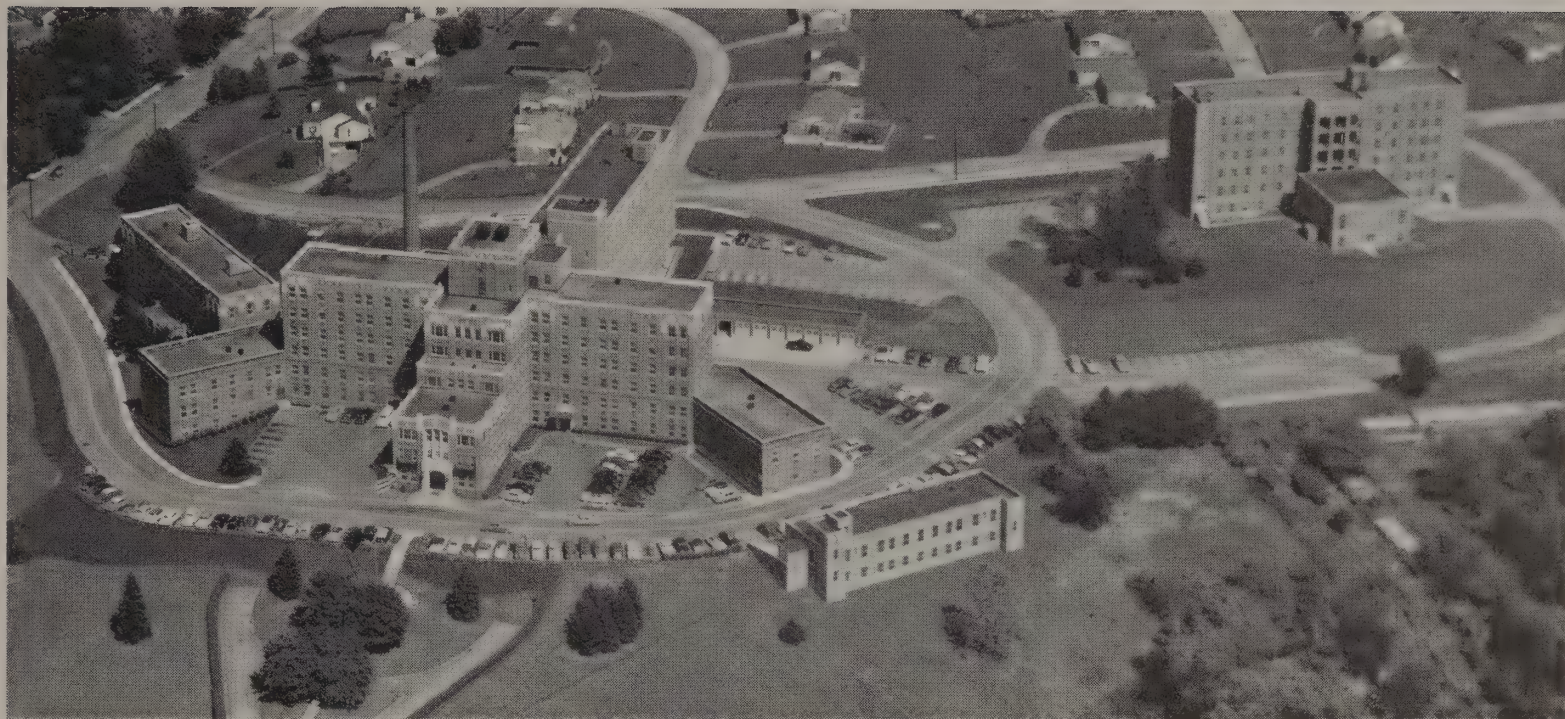
voted to weightlifting, published in York, has a worldwide circulation of 100,000.

Baseball for Boys

Baseball for Boys enrolls about 1,000 youngsters each season with two leagues, one for the 8-12-year-olds and one for the 13-15-year-olds, comprising in all 14 teams. Daily practice is held on the city's athletic fields and school playgrounds.



Health and Welfare



The York Hospital and Nurses' Home.

York Hospital

Founded in 1880, York Hospital is a non-profit general hospital with 344 beds for adults and children and 64 bassinets. Located on a beautiful hillside site of 22 acres at the southern edge of the city, it has been estimated it would cost more than \$6,000,000 to duplicate the present buildings, equipment and furnishings. It is free of debt, funds having been provided by bequests of public-spirited citizens and building fund campaigns. Further expansion is planned with the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The hospital provides facilities where the sick and injured of the community may receive medical and surgical care. A separate unit, designed for contagious disease patients, is used as an eye hospital. It can be quickly returned to its original purpose if needed. Clinics for the medically indigent are provided as well as bed care. Facilities include an approved School of Nursing for young women and approved training for interns and residents in General Surgery, Medicine and Pathology.

The hospital has a medical staff of 106, a paid staff of over 500 nurses and other employees, a student nurse body of 125 and a volunteer service of over 1,500 who give many hours of valuable service to the hospital and its patients.

The hospital is approved by the Joint Committee on Accreditation of Hospitals, the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association and the Pennsylvania Board of Nurse Examiners. It is a member of the American Hospital Association, the Hospital Association of Pennsylvania and Capital Hospital Service (Blue Cross).

The hospital operates under a 15 member Board of Directors chosen from the membership of the Hospital Corporation. Membership in the Corporation is open to all, the following classes of membership being offered: Family Life (husband and wife), \$150; Life, \$100; Family Annual, \$15; and Annual, \$10.

York Hospital School of Nursing

Since it was established in 1894, the York Hospital School of Nursing has trained young women not only for local positions, but also for public health work and service in missions, civilian and military hospitals throughout the world.



Hospitality Shop maintained by the Young Women's Club at the York Hospital.

There have been 835 graduates of the school. Currently, 127 students are enrolled.

A three-year course, in both theory and practice, leads to a diploma approved by the Pennsylvania Board of Nurse Examiners.

Students receive training in medical, surgical, pediatric and obstetrical nursing. Affiliation with the Pennsylvania Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases provides experience in neuropsychiatry.

A new residence building dedicated in 1950, also provides modern class rooms and laboratories, and an auditorium seating 300. The Catherine Dale Home accommodates 150 students.

Each week, classes in physical education are held at the Young Women's Christian Association. The Nurses' Chorus is well-known for its concerts given before church and community groups. Social and recreational events are sponsored by the Student Nurses' Association of York Hospital, which is affiliated with the Student Nurses' Association of Pennsylvania.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the York Hospital

The Woman's Auxiliary of the York Hospital raises funds and provides volunteer aid to the hospital.

Organized in 1895, there are at present three branches; the North York County Auxiliary with a membership of 300, the Red Lion Auxiliary with 170, and the York Auxiliary with 500, governed by a board of 25 members.

York Hospital has approximately 1,400 volunteer workers. The work done includes sewing, making dressings, taking baby pictures, library, Senior Auxiliary Hospital Volunteer Corps and Junior Auxiliary Hospital Volunteer Corps, and Play Therapy. Approximately 600 volunteers come to the Hospital each month and give 3,200 hours of service.

The Hospitality Shop is run by the Young Women's Club of York for the convenience of staff, patients and visitors.

Hospitality Shop

A Hospitality Shop, located in the main lobby, has been operated since 1947 by the Young Women's Club.

Besides serving hospital personnel, patients and visitors, the shop has shown a profit each year, and made possible gifts of cash and equipment to the hospital totalling approximately \$10,500 and a contribution to the Girl Scout Camp Fund of \$950.

West Side Osteopathic Hospital of York

The West Side Osteopathic Hospital of York operates as a short-term, general, non-profit community hospital.

It is under the direction of a member of the American College of Osteopathic Hospital administrators and a board of 15 local business men and women.

More than 30 osteopathic physicians and surgeons are now on the staff. The West Side is also approved by the Bureau of Hospitals of the American Osteopathic Association for the training of interns and resident physicians.

Each year, between 3,000 and 4,000 patients are admitted. There are 45 beds for medical and surgical cases and a maternity department with 15 beds and 15 bassinets.

The completely air-conditioned X-ray wing is administered by a certified radiologist, an associate radiologist and five technicians.

In the clinical and pathological laboratory, a pathologist and six laboratory technicians are employed who also operate the hospital blood bank in cooperation with the American Red Cross.

There are two completely equipped air-conditioned major and one minor operating room. Over 1,200 operations are performed each year, under the supervision of a certified surgeon assisted by nine registered nurses and technicians.

Over 700 babies are born at the West Side each year. The nursery is furnished with modern bassinets, incubators and oxygen equipment.

A certified pediatrician is in charge of the hundreds of children admitted each year to the pediatrics department.

The work of twenty-four registered nurses and twenty-one practical nurses and aides is supervised by a director of nurses.

A registered pharmacist administers a complete drug department.

Sixteen persons, under the direction of a trained dietitian, prepare the regular and special diets.

Thirty-five additional employees work in the administration, engineering and power, maintenance, housekeeping and laundry services.

The West Side is served by the Hospital Auxiliary, the Hospital Guild, and the American Red Cross Volunteer Services who provide Gray Ladies, Staff Aides, and Nurses' Aides.

From a private hospital with only two beds, founded by Dr. E. W. Meisenholder, in 1913, the West Side has grown to an institution having an annual payroll of almost a quarter of a million dollars.

Negotiations are under way for a site upon which a modern osteopathic hospital with a 100-bed capacity will be erected.

Visiting Nurse Association

The Visiting Nurse Association of York and York County is one of the oldest in the State. It had its beginning in 1904 when St. Anne's Guild, an organization of women who sewed for the hospital, began raising funds through plays, contributions, etc., in order that York might have a visiting nurse. In 1908, they brought to York Miss Minnie Stewart, who remained here for five years. Her first visiting list, totalling six patients, was given to her by the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.



The Visiting Nurses with Miss Netta Ford, Director Emeritus.

There are now twenty-four graduate nurses and a physical therapist on the staff. A twenty-four hour nursing schedule is maintained, seven days a week, to answer emergency nursing calls and to assist physicians with home confinements.

In 1954, 2,514 patients, 76% of them chronically ill, received 28,890 visits. Nurses assisted at the birth of 158 babies, delivered at home.

Classes for expectant parents enrolled 274 mothers and 121 fathers, with an attendance of 1,975. One hundred and three women also came for special relaxation classes in preparation for labor.

The Visiting Nurse Association pioneered in the field of school nursing in York, building this service up from one to eight school nurses. In September, 1955, the School Board took over the administration of this service completely and the nurses became employees of the York City School Board. The Association also promoted school nursing in county schools. The V. N. A. initiated industrial nursing in a number of plants where a full-time nurse is now employed.

The Physical Therapy Department is equipped with two Hubbard tanks, two whirlpool baths, diathermy, electric bakers and other appliances. In 1954, 4,772 treatments were given. The Association provides home care of infantile paralysis by a nurse specially trained in the techniques of the Kenny hot packs and in muscle testing and re-education.

A service for crippled children, underwritten by the York Rotary Club, is administered through the V. N. A. Two special clinics each year are held at the York Hospital and the V. N. A. nurse arranges for treatments and corrective measures. The Orthopedic Consultant examined thirty-seven new patients and re-examined 168 in 1954. Special training for physical rehabilitation of persons with paralysis is a part of the physical therapy program.

Other services rendered by the V. N. A. include well-baby conferences, industrial nursing on a part-time basis in four plants, and first aid at the York Fair. The Association makes regular visits to the York Nursery School, Jewish Community Center Nursery School, Holy Child Nursery School, Training Center for Retarded Children, and St. John's Parochial School. In 1955, home visits to severely retarded children were started.

This organization was also a leader in the promotion of mental hygiene services.

The York Visiting Nurse Association is a major health agency, serving more than half the citizens of York County.

United Fund of York County

The United Fund of York County Building is located at 309 East Market Street. It houses the Community Chest administrative staff, the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Social Service Exchange, and Council of Social Agencies.

It was founded as the Welfare Federation by the citizens of York in 1921. It came into being because a single fund raising campaign for all community welfare agencies had been found to be more effective than scattered solicitations.

Under the old system, there was much duplication of effort, citizens were constantly being annoyed by solicitors, and collection costs amounted to as much as 15% of the total funds raised.

Today, the United Fund of York County has three broad functions. It raises funds for 20 Agencies in the



Building of the United Fund of York County.

Community Chest; it has perfected a careful budget system for each Community Chest Agency; it helps to plan for a better Community through education, public relations, and expanding local services.

In its fund raising campaign, the Community Chest raised for 1956 \$390,000 as against \$73,769 in the first campaign in 1921.

At present the following groups participate: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, York Youth Center, York County Blind Center, Social Service Exchange, York County Council of Social Agencies, Y. M. C. A., Jewish Community Center, Y. W. C. A., Salvation Army, Spring Grove Visiting Nurse Association, Family Service Bureau, Pennsylvania United Fund, York County Mental Health Center, Crippled Children's Clinic, Crispus Attucks Association, Holy Child Nursery, York Nursery School and Catholic Charities.

The United Fund employs an executive director who coordinates and guides the three-fold program. Campaign expenses are less than 4% and the average cost of operation of central services is well below the figures of comparable Community Chests in other cities.

Social Service Exchange

A part of the United Fund of York County, the Social Service Exchange, at 309 East Market Street, maintains an index to the confidential case records of persons being cared for by social agencies in York County. This prevents a duplication of services.

Family Service Bureau

The Family Service Bureau, 150 South Duke Street, is a counselling and social work agency, supported by the United Fund of York County. Its help is available free of charge to all residents of York County.

Through its doors come persons of all social and economic levels.

Many persons are aided each year by means of private, confidential interviews. Most common problems are those involving poor health either physical or mental, family discord, finances, choice of vocation, and juvenile delinquency.

Children are helped by enrollment in nursery schools; analysis and solution of school problems; and in cases of neglect and dependency by placement in child-care institutions or adoption.

The Bureau, staffed by trained social workers, may be contacted in person, by letter, or by telephoning 82140.

Employers, personnel counsellors, pastors, teachers, and others in positions of responsibility may refer problem cases.

Community leadership is assumed by the Bureau in education for family living. Improvement of social conditions directly affecting family life is attained by the coordination of community agencies and through legislation.

York County Blind Center

The York County Blind Center at 227 East Philadelphia Street, under the superintendency of William H. Murray, keeps in touch with all blind persons in the county.

Every effort is made to enable the blind to become self-supporting. Typewriting and handicrafts are taught, and positions found for the blind in industry. News stands are operated by blind persons in the Court House, Post Office and the new Sears and Roebuck Store in the East York Shopping Center, as is the cafeteria at the S. Morgan Smith Company. Twelve children are maintained at the Overbrook School for the Blind in Philadelphia. A number of persons have been sent to Morristown, New Jersey, to obtain and learn to use Seeing Eye dogs.

Operations upon the eye, glasses, dental care, clothing and other services are provided for needy blind persons. Funds come from voluntary contributions and from the United Fund of York County.

Planned Parenthood Committee of York County

The Planned Parenthood Committee operates a weekly clinic in the office of Dr. J. H. Howard, 118 South Beaver Street. The Center works with women who come to it directly, or who are referred by social agencies, social workers, hospitals, physicians, or pastors. The Center aids couples wishing to have children. It also provides birth control information to married couples. It is supported by voluntary contributions of interested citizens.

Established in 1935 under the name Maternal Health Center, in 1952 it affiliated with the National and State Planned Parenthood League.

It is supported by voluntary contributions.

American National Red Cross (York County Chapter)

The American Red Cross, chartered by Congress, is pledged to aid service men, veterans and their families and to assist in disasters.

The President of the United States appoints the eight members of the national board of governors and an audit of the books is made annually by the Department of the Army.

The American Red Cross also represents the United States government in carrying out the provisions of



Gray Ladies cheer a patient at Pleasant Acres.

certain international treaties, such as the exchange of prisoners of war.

Locally, the York County Chapter conducts a number of approved programs of service and education of interest to the community.

Nurses are enrolled to assist in Red Cross activities and in emergencies. Classes in Red Cross Home Care of the Sick, First Aid, Swimming and Life Saving are offered. To provide blood without charge to patients at the West Side Osteopathic and the York Hospital, a volunteer blood donor service is conducted. Since March, 1948, more than 18,000 pints have been supplied.

A Junior Red Cross Program operated through the schools gives opportunities for service, and promotes better understanding among children of the world, and enrolls approximately 15,000 youngsters each year.

The enrollment, training and placement of a large number of volunteer workers includes Gray Ladies, Staff Aides, Volunteer Nurse's Aide, Social Welfare Aides, Motor Service, Canteen, Entertainment and Supply Service.

The Red Cross is financed by voluntary contributions.

Junior Service League of York, Inc.

The Junior Service League of York, Inc., founded in 1930, is an organization of women between the ages of eighteen and forty, giving volunteer service and financial aid to the social, educational, cultural and civic institutions of the community.

During their training course, provisional members, through lectures and field trips, become acquainted with the various agencies.

The 88 members of the League, within the past year, have given a total of 9,471 hours of volunteer service to Cerebral Palsy, Red Cross, Maternal Health Center, Needlework Guild, Council of Social Agencies, March of Dimes, Child Guidance Center, United Fund of York County, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Visiting Nurse Association, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., Children's Home, Social Service Exchange, York Nursery School, Tuberculosis Society, York Hospital, Cancer Society, Retarded Children, Muscular Dystrophy, Heart Fund Drive, P. T. A. (Board of Special Committee), Junior Chamber of Commerce, Little Theatre, York Junior College, Community Concert, York Symphony Orchestra, Woman's Club, Ford Foundation, College Club, and Martin Memorial Library.

From 1930 to 1946, the League expended \$33,214 equipping a bathroom and neighborhood craft shop at the Children's Home, and buying two ambulances, one for the Red Cross and one for the York Hospital. It also furnished and maintained a dental clinic at the York Hospital and provided other needed equipment.

In 1946, the League opened a Child Guidance Center, operating one day each week, with a psychiatrist and social worker on duty. Four years later, services were increased to two days weekly. The Welfare Federation assumed part of the financial responsibility in 1954. A Mental Health Center, operating under a full-time psychiatrist, will be launched in 1956 with League funds, until its first grant is received from the United Fund of York County. Treatment will be given three days a week to children and two days a week to adults. The League is providing the new Center with furniture and equipment.

A total of \$45,000 to date has been expended on the League's mental health program.

The funds for these projects have been raised through the biennial Stepping-Out Revue; the annual Holly Ball and from the Thrift Shop.

In August, 1952, a Thrift Shop was opened at 18-20 West Philadelphia Street for the sale of good used clothing. Of the selling price, 40% goes to the work of the League and 60% to the owner of the article.

Thus, the League has given \$78,214 toward the social and cultural development of the community.

Catholic Charities

Catholic Charities is a family and child-care agency. Whenever possible the child is aided while still living with his own family. However, when advisable, the neglected or delinquent child is placed in a Catholic foster home or child-care institution. Meanwhile efforts are made to rehabilitate the home.

Family welfare work includes marital counselling, assistance when the family is threatened by illness, unemployment or crime. Emergency relief, such as food, clothing, fuel, medical care and help in securing housing is given.

Unmarried mothers are aided through maternity care and helped to plan for the future.

Catholic Charities is approved as an adoptive placement agency by the State Department of Welfare.

Assistance is given to transients and migrants regardless of race or creed, and to the aged.



Boys at work at the Paradise Protectory.

Catholic Charities mobilizes the forces of the parish schools and organizations and stimulates interest in community projects to help the less fortunate.

Workers are trained in modern, scientific methods of handling social case work. At the same time, they recognize the close relationship between religion and mental health, in the solution of behavior problems through the application of religious principles, and in the help of religion in meeting the crises of life.

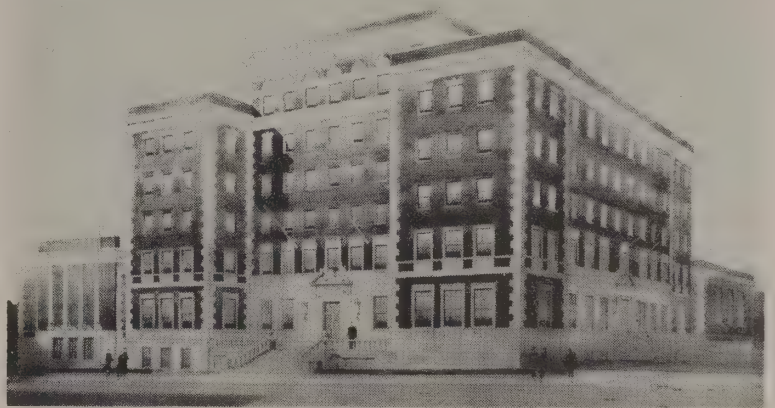
The work is financed through the United Fund of York County.

The agency is a member of the York Council of Social Agencies, the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and a branch of the Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Harrisburg, Pa., Inc.

Paradise School, Abbottstown, Pennsylvania

Paradise School, Inc., is maintained near Abbottstown, for the relief, support and education of approximately ninety orphaned and dependent boys. It is staffed by a priest, a Mother Superior and fourteen Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph.

The Young Men's Christian Association



Young Men's Christian Association.

Since 1855, the York Y. M. C. A. has been meeting the physical, mental, social and spiritual needs of the community.

Today, the Association occupies a fine plant at the corner of Newberry and Philadelphia Streets which could not be duplicated for one and one-half million dollars. The building contains a large swimming pool, two gymnasias, handball and squash courts, rooms for 168 resident members and a cafeteria open to the public, besides banquet rooms. The work extends far beyond the walls of the building and reaches more than 7,000 annually.

The program for boys eight years of age and over is recognized as one of the best in the country. The resident camp, Minqua, located 26 miles from York along the Susquehanna, has facilities for 110 campers, plus 40 leaders. This summer headquarters includes a spacious administration building, dining lodge with complete kitchen equipment, well-equipped dispensary, craft house, modern plumbing, excellent swimming and boating facilities, archery range and ball field.

The Day Camp Ful-O-Fun, located seven miles from York, during the summer season accommodates 60 boys weekly. As in all Y. M. C. A. activities, strong leadership is provided.

The elite group of Y. M. C. A. lads, known as the Leaders' Corps, are selected for special training because of interest, ability and skills.

The Association is famous for its swimming teams. More than 500 boys are annually taught to swim.

One will also find basketball teams within the membership and throughout the community under Y leadership. The Sunday School Basketball and Softball Leagues are typical of the cooperation between the Sunday Schools and the Y. M. C. A. Archery, fencing, handball, squash, weight lifting, wrestling, bowling, billiards, a chess club and Boys' Bible Study are also included in the program. Increasingly, the Y. M. C. A. is providing recreation for the entire family through co-ed swimming, archery, fencing and other activities that appeal to both young men and girls. The Business and Professional Men's gym classes and volleyball groups provide a period or two a week of fellowship and exercise for busy community leaders.

The Night School, organized in 1885, offers such courses as Public Speaking, Blue Print Reading, Sheet Metal Drafting and a wide range of subjects appealing to men in industry.

Within the Association are many special groups, such as the Y's Men's Club, which serves in many areas; and a Ladies' Auxiliary of more than 200 members.

Organized in 1927, the Foremen's Club, with a membership of more than 1,200 men, represents virtually every industry in the city and county. Monthly dinner meetings are addressed by some of the outstanding industrial leaders of the country. Accident prevention is a strong phase of the program. Annually, the club pays tribute to members who have served their employers continuously for 25 years or more.

The Association has evolved a program which appeals to all, from the boy eight years of age to his father and grandfather, with sister, mother and grandmother included.

Opportunities for service are emphasized. The York Young Men's Christian Association today is dedicated to the task of helping boys and young men prepare themselves for their responsibility as future citizens and leaders of our community.

Young Women's Christian Association of York



Young Women's Christian Association.

The Young Women's Christian Association of York, a non-sectarian, inter-racial, and co-educational character-building organization, occupies a beautiful Colonial brick building at 320 East Market Street.

Planned with restful color schemes, excellent lighting, modern flooring and many other up-to-date features, and completed at a cost of \$650,000, it was dedicated in 1951.

Antiques brought from the old Y. W. home, combined with new pieces, lend charm to the lounge, television lounge, and three clubrooms. There is also an auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool, bowling alley, rumpus room, putter room for crafts, and a snack bar.

Accommodations for 28 resident girls include a kitchenette. Reserved for transients is a large room with bath.

The building is used by many community groups as well as for carrying out the inspirational, recreational and educational program of the Y. W.

Much is accomplished through clubs with activities varied to suit the age group.

Employed women meet in the evening as do Co-eds, young adults interested in dancing and social affairs. Nursery service for young children is provided for Y-Wives, a married women's organization meeting during the day. Every Friday, from 400 to 600 teen-agers enjoy a Fun Night.

There are lectures, discussion groups, classes in bridge, flower arrangement, rug-making, sewing, weaving, painting, ceramics and other subjects as the demand arises.

The health department offers games, sports, dancing and an especially strong swimming program, including plunges. Swimming instruction for boys under eight years is given.

Recently Y. W. C. A. work has been extended to Yorktowne Homes and Glen Rock.

Camp Cann-Edi-On with accommodations for 100 girls is operated each summer at a permanent campsite in the northern part of the county. A limited number of free camperships are given.

At 127 East Market Street, the Y. W. C. A. Cafeteria serves wholesome food at reasonable cost in a pleasant atmosphere. Two meals a day are offered from Monday through Friday and dinner on Sunday. Catering service is available to groups using the Y. W.

The Y. W. C. A. is financed by the United Fund of York County, dues, gifts, and the income from classes and the cafeteria.

Affiliations: The Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America, The World Council of Young Women's Christian Associations, the Council of Social Agencies, and the United Fund of York County.

Jewish Community Center

The Jewish Community Center occupies a beautiful, modern building at 120 East Market Street. It contains a library and lounge, gymnasium-auditorium with stage; health department, with swimming pool, lockers and showers; a nursery-kindergarten with an outdoor roof playground; a men's lounge, women's lounge; club and classrooms; craft room, game room, youth lounge and scout room, board room, and executive offices. Rooms are used for religious as well as secular activities and are also available for community groups and organizations.

A program for spiritual, cultural and physical development is conducted. There are activities for men,

for women, on a family basis, for boys, for girls and co-ed groups.

There are seven adult organizations; groups for boys and girls from 3 to 18 years of age, including three nursery-kindergarten classes, Cubs, Boy Scouts, Explorer Scouts, Sea Scouts, Girl Scouts and Mariners. Swimming begins at 3 years of age. A modern dance course for girls from 5 years of age up is conducted. A lecture-concert series brings outstanding speakers and artists to York. There are art classes for children and adults with professional artists as teachers, and French and Hebrew classes.

Physical activities include camping, basketball, wrestling, indoor track, volleyball, social dance instruction and dances, family play days, darts and table tennis. Also offered are drama and discussion groups, checker and chess tournaments, inter-city youth meetings and holiday programs.

Assisting the staff is the Board of Directors, elected by the membership, committees and volunteer workers. The Ladies' Auxiliary assists with guidance and leadership.

Through its affiliate, the Jewish Organized Charities, the Center provides transient and local relief.

Crispus Attucks Association, Inc.



The Crispus Attucks Association Center.

Crispus Attucks, a Negro citizen of Boston, was one of the first men killed in the American Revolution. On the snowy night of March 5, 1770, a few bystanders taunted a British sentry. The British troops hastily called out, fired into the crowd, wounding eight men and killing four, one of whom was Crispus Attucks. This was the first bloodshed of the Revolution and is known as the Boston Massacre.

The name of this patriot was adopted by the Center at its organization in 1931. For a time it was located in the Old Nurses' Home at 230 West College Avenue. When this building was destroyed by fire, the York Welfare Federation purchased and renovated the former St. Luke's Lutheran Church, a substantial brick building located at 125 East Maple Street. The new Crispus Attucks Association Center was officially opened and dedicated August 20, 1944.

The Center is staffed by college-trained people.

The arrangement of the building was planned by an engineer from the National Recreation Association. In

the basement is a large banquet room which is used also by pre-school classes; a canteen, modern kitchen, craft and ceramic room, two storage rooms, showers and toilets, and a heating plant.

On the first floor are the offices of the Executive Director, clerk-typist, Supervisor of Women's and Girls' Activities, Educational Director, the library, billiard and table-game room, table tennis room, club room and beautifully furnished lounge. The second floor has a combination gymnasium and auditorium with stage, office of the Physical Director and two equipment rooms and equipment cabinets.

Since occupying the new building, the work of the Center has increased tremendously and it is now recognized as one of the foremost Centers of its kind in this part of the country.

Furnishings are valued at more than \$15,000 and the splendid condition in which the building is kept testifies to the care, appreciation and pride taken in it by those who use it.

The average enrollment in the *Pre-School Group*, made up of children between the ages of three and five, is more than 100. School is held Monday through Friday, from 9:00 to 11:00 in the morning, and from 1:00 to 3:00 in the afternoon. A paid instructor teaches the proper use and care of toys, music, story-telling, dramatics, art, and health practices. Each Friday, the children spend the entire school period in the gymnasium.

Milk and crackers are provided each day. In June graduation exercises are held, with a King and Queen, caps and gowns, ribbon-tied diplomas, a playlet, music, Maypole dance, baton twirling, etc. The toy shop has a variety of games and toys and is open at various periods during the afternoon and evening for children of all ages.

The *Education Department* offers vocational counselling and maintains a library of the history, culture and civic achievements of the Negro. It also includes current magazines, newspapers and books, both fiction and non-fiction, for circulation and reference. This library is used by many students in the preparation of the following day's lessons. An endeavor is made to stimulate the desire for college education and to obtain scholarships for those who are qualified.

There is a Drama Workshop and a monthly publication, the *C. A. Herald*, gives opportunity to those interested in journalism.

Tcentown offers a dance and Variety Night program each Tuesday. Talented members perform before an appreciative audience.

The *Physical Department* employs a physical director and one assistant. Boys' and girls' teams from the Center play in the Eastern Pennsylvania Recreation Association Basketball League and in the city basketball, baseball and softball leagues. There are intramural tournaments in basketball, baseball, softball, golf, archery, bowling, volleyball, shuffle-board, field hockey, tumbling, badminton, tennis, etc.

In the *Women and Girls' Department* groups meet weekly or monthly. Sewing, weaving, ceramics, rug and jewelry making, textile painting and holiday crafts, etc., are offered during the year.

They also enjoy hiking, picnics, cook-outs and contests. Tours and bus excursions are conducted during the summer.

Cooperation with other agencies has included the folding of Christmas Seals for the York County Tuber-

culosis and Health Society, dyeing Easter eggs for the York Recreation Commission, the annual summer visit to the Mt. Alto Sanatorium with gifts for the Children's Hospital also the sending of gift packages at Christmas and the giving of Christmas cheer to neighbors in York, women's team which solicits funds for the United Fund of York County, and the American Red Cross.

Brownie Troop 32, Intermediate Troops 1 and 83, and Troop 50 have excellent volunteer leaders and offer a complete program of scouting. Reaching more than 100 girls, summer troop camping is an annual feature of this program.

Scouting for Boys is emphasized in Cubbing for boys 8 to 11 years; Troop — 11 to 14 years and Explorer Unit averages nearly 100 boys each year. All units have summer camping.

In cooperation with the York County Child Evangelism Society, a "Good News" club devoted to Christian training meets weekly on the playground during the summer and in the Center during the rest of the year.

There is also a Crispus Attucks Youth Council of 15 members who receive special training in leadership and social responsibility.

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army occupies the entire building at 128 West Market Street. Its facilities include two auditoriums, a recreation room for young people, offices, class rooms for group activities, sleeping accommodations for transient men, and rooms for the storing of clothing to be distributed to needy families.

A new building, to house the expanded program is envisioned in the near future.

The Salvation Army conducts an extensive program for the youth of the community. Men and women out of work, discouraged, wondering which way to turn; adolescent boys and girls carried away by emotional excitement and impatient of parental control; families on the verge of break-up through poverty, illness, and marital friction; old folks, ill, alone and frightened; these people constitute the work of The Salvation Army.

For more than 64 years in York, The Salvation Army's motto has been "With Heart to God and Hand to Man".

Opportunity Center

York has about 1.5 per cent foreign-born population. Their rapid assimilation is due mainly to the work of the Opportunity Center at 34 West Princess Street. Operated under the auspices of the Federation of Church Women of York City and County, it has been preparing men and women for citizenship since 1916.

Hester Aldinger has long been its superintendent.

Adult classes, held in the evening, offer instruction in English, American customs, and citizenship.

A kindergarten for foreign-born children is held in the afternoons, from one to three. The children learn English so that they will be prepared to enter public school.

Since the war, many displaced persons have enrolled for instruction. Among the nationalities have been Austrian, Chinese, Czechoslovakian, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Russian, and Latin Americans.

Boy Scouts of America (York-Adams Area Council)



Scouts swimming at Camp Tuckahoe.

The local Council of the Boy Scouts of America has its headquarters in the United Fund of York County Building at 309 East Market Street.

A staff consisting of a Scout Executive and four Field Executives, under the guidance of an Executive Board, administers a program of organization, training and activities.

The York-Adams County area is broken up into five administrative districts, two in York and one each in Hanover, Red Lion and Gettysburg.

On June 1, 1955, there were 64 Cub Packs, 96 Scout Troops, and 54 Explorer Posts with a membership of 5,110 boys and 1,752 volunteer leaders.

Boys, 8-, 9- and 10-years of age, form Cub Packs. Those of 11 to 14 are Scouts and those from 14 to 18 are eligible to become explorers.

Camp Tuckahoe, a summer camp with modern facilities, has been provided through the generosity of the citizens of York and Adams Counties. It is located in a beautiful wooded area of 542 acres in the South Mountains near Dillsburg.

It has a weekly capacity of 250 campers, and during the past summer 1,649 enjoyed a stay here. Troops also use this camp almost every week in the year.

During the past three years, as a conservation project, Scouts have planted more than half a million trees in York and Adams Counties. Community service is rendered through the sorting and stuffing of mail for the Community Chest; distribution of literature for the Visiting Nurse Association and other community agencies; police duty at parades, etc. An Indian dance group entertains before many organizations.

Girl Scouts of York Area, Inc.

The Girl Scouts of the York Area, Inc., with offices located at 309 East Market Street, is one of the fastest-growing youth organizations in the community.

Girls from seven to ten make up the Brownie group; ten to fourteen the Intermediate group and 14 to 18 the Senior group.

At present, there are 62 Brownie Troops, 78 Intermediate Troops, and 20 Senior Troops. There are 3,456 girl members and 1,022 adults associated with the organization.

The Girl Scouts of York Area, Inc., give many hours of service to other community organizations. Some of these activities are: folding Christmas Seals for the York County Tuberculosis and Health Society; participating in the March of Dimes; distributing pamphlets.



Girl Scouts camp out.

lets for various organizations; selling poppies for the American Legion; making clothing and packing boxes for overseas relief; making tray favors for the hospitals and for Pleasant Acres; making scrapbooks for the Retarded Children's Center; coloring Easter eggs for the York Recreation Commission; and staffing the Girl Scout Nursery at the York Fair.

A number of Senior Scouts serve as aides at the Martin Memorial Library and entertain at Pleasant Acres.

As the Girl Scout organization has grown so has its camping facilities. Camp Echo Trail, a 150-acre property located at Felton, R. D. 2, in the southeast section of the county, will be adequate for many years to come. Troops camp here the year around. A complete camping program for all three age groups is carried on here for seven weeks during the summer.

There are now four Day Camps. These are located throughout the county and operate for two weeks in the summer.

The Martin Memorial Library and downtown stores have been generous in giving window space for displays promoting Scouting.

Financial support is provided by the United Fund of York County, the Red Lion Community Chest, and the sale of Girl Scout cookies.

New York Herald Tribune Fresh Air Children

For the past 31 summers, groups of children from the tenements of New York have enjoyed two weeks or more of wholesome country life in beautiful York County. Through the York Kiwanis Club more than 1,700 children have been given this opportunity. The Herald Tribune Fund pays transportation. The vacation is then provided by the hosts and hostesses.

Nurseries

Since York is a city where 33% of the women are employed, there are a number of publicly- and privately-operated day nurseries.

Among these are the Crispus Attucks Kindergarten, the Jewish Community Center Kindergarten, the Holy Child Nursery, the York Nursery School, the Nurses' Nursery School, and the Pine Tree Inn Day School.

York County Tuberculosis and Health Society

The York County Tuberculosis and Health Society, Inc., has its headquarters at 142 East Market Street.

Organized in 1914, it is the oldest private health agency in the County.

The Society conducts a county-wide program for the discovery and care of persons infected with tuberculosis. Free chest X-rays are given at clinics throughout the County. On the second Friday of each month, the mobile X-ray unit is stationed in Continental Square, York. A general program of tuberculosis and health education is carried on and a statistical and information service maintained. Rehabilitation service is available to patients discharged from sanitariums.

Special drugs, supplies and free transportation to the state sanitariums are provided for needy patients.

Educational projects include films, radio and television programs and literature.

The work is financed by private contributions and the annual sale of Christmas seals.

The Children's Home of York City and County

Originally founded as a soldiers' orphans' home and now in its 90th year, the Children's Home is the oldest child-care organization in the county.

Most of the sixty children now cared for are not orphans but come from broken homes.

There is a staff of fourteen, headed by Superintendents Mr. and Mrs. Percy Cooper, who have a record of more than twenty-five years of work with dependent and neglected children.

Both are past presidents of the Superintendents' Organization of Child Caring Institutions of Pennsylvania. They are the only couple in Pennsylvania to have had this distinction.

The health of the children is assured by a balanced diet, regular medical and dental care.

The youngsters are taught to work and to be self-reliant. They assist with the household tasks and the care of the grounds and the animals. Jobs are rotated every two weeks. Some of these are paid jobs.

The children may also earn money outside the Home. Some of the older boys work in grocery stores or have other jobs. Older girls work as salesclerks or help with housework and the care of children in private homes. Many youngsters have bank accounts or own United States Savings bonds.

There are no barriers between the Home and the community. Children are encouraged to bring in their friends and occasionally invite them for dinner. They may pay and receive visits. They entertain their Sunday School classes and school friends at parties for special holidays and on other occasions.

The children attend public school where they make average and higher grades.



Youngsters at Children's Home, assisted by Stupid, one of their donkeys, salvage paper.

A number of them as members of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Girl Scouts or Boy Scouts go to summer camps.

Few children have religious affiliations before they enter the home. Sunday School is part of their training and many receive gift books for perfect attendance. A number of boys and girls sing in the Junior Choir at the First Presbyterian Church or are leaders in the Young Peoples' Groups.

A large library of children's books is located in the Home and the children also have cards at the Martin Library.

Every effort is made to place the youngsters with foster parents. However, if they remain at the Children's Home, they are not pushed out into the world with the minimum of education.

Seventeen are at present in Junior and Senior High Schools. One is in trade school, two training as machine operators, three have graduated as nurses and nine have gone to college.

Music lessons are available for all showing talent and business training will be provided if desired.

For outdoor recreation bicycles, roller and ice skates, sleds, baseball and basketball equipment are provided. The playground is equipped with swings, teeter-totters, sand boxes and a large swimming pool.

At the age of eight, each child goes to either the Y. W. C. A. or Y. M. C. A. to swim.

There are a large number of pets, such as pigeons, rabbits, turtles, ducks, chickens, goats, four burros with several saddles, a cart and sleigh.

There are well-equipped indoor playrooms and club rooms. The carpenter shop has an electric jigsaw.

The Home owns a television set and a moving picture sound projector. One of the older boys is a licensed operator.

Through the generosity of friends, the children attend circuses, picnics and outings during the summer. Their Christmas celebration is financed by the Tram-erick Club.

A number leave each year as families are re-established, but many now grown-up return often to visit the only real home they have ever known.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The Society has for its object the prevention of cruelty to animals and the enforcement of laws for their protection. Pamphlets on the care and feeding of pets are available at the shelter.

The S. P. C. A. Shelter is located on the Lincoln Highway West, opposite the Lincoln Drive-In Theatre (address — R. D. 1, Thomasville, Pa.). There is a house for the agent and his family. Shelter is provided for neglected and unwanted animals, until the owner can be located or a new home found. Sick and injured animals, and those for which it is impossible to find a home, are mercifully destroyed.

All cases of alleged cruelty reported to the Society are investigated. Only after advice and admonition for the better care of the animal involved has failed, is prosecution instituted. The agent makes visits of inspection to pet shops, stock yards, slaughter houses and similar establishments.

Citizens are invited to report to the Society cases of cruelty or mistreatment. The name of the informant is never revealed.

Homes for the Aged

The Christ Church Home is located at 900 South George Street. Owned and maintained by the Christ Lutheran Church, it has accommodations for approximately 20 guests.

The Lutheran Home for the Aged will be started early in 1957 on the east side of Priority Road between June Street and Kelly Drive. Costing \$550,000, it will include private quarters for 60 guests, a chapel, library, lounges, dining room, and an 18-bed infirmary.

The Hahn Home for Women, as provided for in the late Anna L. Gardner's will, is now on the architect's drawing board. More than \$1,500,000 is now available for the remodeling of the former Emerton Home on the northeast corner of George Street and Springettsbury Avenue, for this purpose.

Convalescent Homes

There are a number of privately-operated convalescent homes in the York area.

Defense

Greater York City Civil Defense

Civil defense was organized in the City of York in 1950. Headquarters are at 360 West College Avenue. Gradually, the local organization has come to include the political sub-divisions adjacent to the City of York.

An Executive Organization meets once a month to plan and discuss all Civil Defense matters.

Between four and five thousand people, many of them with special qualifications, now belong to Civil Defense.

The organization includes a complete Housing, Food and Clothing section under Welfare. There are Mobile Communications and Mobile First Aid units. An Educational Program, which is open to the public, is carried on in schools to teach First Aid, Home Nursing, Mass Care, Technical and Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance, Fire Fighting and Auxiliary Police Duties. Fifteen sirens in the City of York are maintained to alert the public and city maps with evacuation streets checked are on hand.

Speakers are available from Civil Defense Headquarters with films and slides on Civil Defense activities to show to interested groups.

radio communications and power, to fly in doctors and nurses and blood plasma, to evacuate casualties and to guard property. It is estimated that the whole state of Pennsylvania can be covered in four hours.

The York unit was formed in January, 1942, by a group of local aviation enthusiasts and absorbed into the National Unit. Under the command of Oscar L. Hostetter and John Frank, the first courier service was inaugurated to provide fast delivery by plane of personnel, blood plasma, and vital goods needed during the critical days of World War II. Some of the original C. A. P. pilots assigned to courier service were: Lt. G. Dusman, Lt. J. Hespeneide, Lt. W. H. Yeagy, Lt. J. K. Zeigler, H. J. O. Frank, M/Sgt. U. H. Lowe, and J. Orth. Close to 100,000 miles of flying were logged by the unit before activities ended on V-E Day.

Under Captain Hostetter, the local unit inaugurated many of the services that today make it one of the outstanding squadrons in the state. Over 400 cadets have received or are receiving training in ground courses and related subjects in the unit now commanded by Lt. Col. Clyde M. Golden. It operates its own training plane and participates in many of the state-wide missions called by the Wing Headquarters, and United States Air Force.

United States Naval Ordnance Plant

The United States Naval Ordnance Plant, R. D. 5, York, is one of eight such installations in the nation producing weapons for the United States Navy.

The local plant is engaged in the manufacture of 20 MM anti-aircraft guns and power drive units for 5" 54-caliber guns. Last year, the value of the products, delivered to the Fleet, was more than \$12,000,000. Approximately 1,100 employees earn annual wages totalling 5 million dollars. NOP's purchase of supplies and services in York exceed \$225,000 annually.

York's connection with naval ordnance goes back to 1941, when the York Safe and Lock Company contracted with the Navy to build 40 MM anti-aircraft guns.

Early in 1944, a plant was completed and placed under Navy management, but was operated by the Blaw-Knox Company of Pittsburgh.

During World War II, peak production of 250-twin and 50-quadruple 40 MM gun mounts per month was achieved. These weapons are said to have destroyed more enemy planes than any other used during the war.

All employees are hired according to regulations of the Civil Service Commission and the Navy Department. An excellent apprentice-training program is carried on.

Naval Reserve Training Center and Surface Division 4-60, York, Pa.

In May, 1946, Naval Reserve Surface Division 4-60 was organized.

The U. S. Naval Ordnance Plant provided five acres



Lt. Colonel Clyde M. Golden explains an air search problem to a Civil Air Patrol Group.

Civil Air Patrol

The York Civil Air Patrol, Squadron 301, and Group 30 share headquarters at 654 West Mason Avenue. Group 30 has nine squadrons. Combined they form a complete Mobile Support Unit with Headquarters Bus, personnel carriers, communications, telephones, power units, pogo sticks, ranger teams, guards and pilots. The total strength of Group 30 is 285 seniors and 200 cadets.

The Civil Air Patrol is now an auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

Its purpose is to be organized in case of emergency for air search and rescue, ground rescue, to furnish



Members of the York Naval Reserve Unit on a practice cruise test Bofors guns made in York.

of land and on April 24, 1947, work was begun on the construction of a Naval Reserve Training Center, located on Hively Road, R. D. 5, York. Completed at a cost of approximately \$500,000 for building and equipment, the official commissioning exercises took place on November 24, 1947.

The present complement of Division 4-60 is 185 enlisted men and 15 officers. Men attached to the Unit have their choice of six Navy general rates: Machinery Repairman, Machinist Mate, Electrician's Mate, Gunner's Mate, Radioman, or Boatswain's Mate. Forty-eight drills are scheduled each year and the men receive one day's pay for each attended.

In addition, each man must perform two weeks of active duty at any convenient time during the year. Navy schools and ships are available every two weeks. Men without previous military service must perform their first two weeks of active duty at Recruit Training, Bainbridge, Maryland. Their second two weeks is on a District Ship. District Ships usually have Miami, Havana, San Juan or Nassau as liberty ports. After that they alternate between Navy Schools and Fleet Ships.

During the Korean Emergency over 100 men from the division were recalled to active duty and since that time over 200 members have volunteered for active duty with the Navy.

United States Army Reserve



Headquarters of the United States Army Reserves.

In these days of national preparedness, the U. S. Army Reserve Center is an essential part of every community.

The Army Reserve, with headquarters at 601 West Philadelphia Street, has grown to ten units of operational size with 175 officers and men. These units meet two hours per week and attend summer encampment for 14 days at army installations throughout the country.

The overall expenditure by the United States Army Reserve in York is in excess of \$150,000.00 per annum. Of this amount, \$110,000.00 is received in pay and allowances by York's citizen soldiers.

The U. S. Army Reserve was first organized in York in March, 1947, as the 1307th Engineer Construction Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Russell Horn. At that time, weekly two-hour drill periods were held at 475 West Princess Street, York, in a building leased by the Department of the Army. In a few months there were, at the West Princess Street address, a total of four units with an approximate enrollment of 50. Facilities became inadequate, and in June of 1950, the training center was moved to Hill Street and Sixth Avenue. Several months after the Korean conflict began, the 484th Engineer Construction Battalion, under the command of Lt. Col. Walter R. Arnold; the 330th Ordnance Battalion, under the command of Lt. Col. Palmer C. Bortner (deceased), and the 325th Quartermaster Battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. William H. Zech, were ordered into active service. In May, 1952, the Army Reserve Training Center moved to its present address.

Pennsylvania National Guard 104TH ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT (L)



The State Armory.

From the York Rifle Company organized in Colonial days down to the tank battalion of today, York has maintained its militia.

Two companies of the Second Battalion, 104th Armored Cavalry, a Headquarters Company and a Tank Company presently operate from the Pennsylvania State Armory, 369 North George Street. These include about 150 York men. Other Battalion units are located at Hanover, Gettysburg, Chambersburg and Waynesboro.

The armored cavalry unit is highly-organized and splendidly-equipped with modern weapons, radio, and

armored vehicles, including four tanks, three 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks, one $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton truck, and nine jeeps, besides two liaison planes. Regular weekly drill, plus added hours of work and training, have established the high reputation which York's Second Battalion holds throughout the Pennsylvania National Guard.

Maneuvers are held at Fort Knox in July. Guardsmen employed in industry are excused to participate.

At the time of the Revolution, York Riflemen were the first troops south and west of the Hudson to march to the defense of Boston.

York militia also served in the War of 1812, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.

The York National Guard Unit was sent to the Mexican Border in 1916, and the following year, was mobilized for service in World War I.

It was January 22, 1941, just after Pearl Harbor, that York's National Guardsmen most recently entered upon active duty.

Reorganized after World War II, in the spring of 1948, the Pennsylvania National Guard again established headquarters in York.



Organizations

York, like any American city, has many organizations. For time and place of meeting, call the Chamber of Commerce.

Woman's Club

The Woman's Club of York, organized in 1904, occupies its own beautiful building at 228 East Market Street. Membership is limited to 600 by the capacity of the auditorium.

In addition to a drawing room beautifully decorated with antiques and handblocked French wall paper, there is a library of current books, meeting rooms and a well-equipped kitchen.

Through the years the club has backed many projects connected with child welfare, recreation, and city beautification.

Programs are presented every Friday afternoon. Nationally-known speakers alternate with local people, many of whom are also experts in their fields.

Study meetings are conducted each Tuesday of the Club year, by standing committees on American Homes, Education, International Affairs, Drama, Literature, Music, Legislation, and Community Affairs, including Public Health and Welfare, Mental Health, Gerontology, Youth Conservation and Present Day Trends.

For more than twenty-five years an art appreciation course has been conducted on Wednesday mornings. Lessons in flower arrangement presented by the Garden Group have been popular recently.

Two past presidents, Mrs. John B. Hamme and Mrs. Paul Koenig, have also held the presidency of the Pennsylvania Federation of Woman's Clubs.

The York Woman's Club became affiliated with the State Federation in 1904 and with the National Federation in 1922.

A partial list of organizations follows:

ALUMNI

Drexel Institute Alumni
Gettysburg Alumni Association
Hood College Club
Penn State Alumni and Alumnae
Rider College Alumni Association
West Chester State Teachers College
Wilson College Club
York Hospital School of Nursing Alumnae Association

AUTOMOBILE

American Automobile Association
Keystone Automobile Club
White Rose Motor Club

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL

American Dental Assistants' Association
American Guild of Organists
American Material Handling Society, Inc.
American Society for Metals
American Society for Quality Control
American Welding Society



Woman's Club of York.

American Society of Tool Engineers
Association of Life Underwriters
Contractors' Association of York
Dental Assistants Association
Engineering Society
Executives Club
Farm Bureau and Auxiliary
Fire and Casualty Insurance Agents Association
Foremen's Club
Fraternal Order of Police
Home Builders' Organization
Industrial Relations Council
Insurance Underwriters' Association
Insurance Women of York
Jewelers Guild of York
Letter Carriers Association
Manufacturers' Association of York, Pa.
Master Barbers' Association of York County
Mechanical Engineers
Medical Associates of York, Inc.
National Association of Cost Accountants
National Office Managers' Association
National Secretaries' Association
National Shippers and Receivers Mutual Association
National Society of Power Engineers
Pennsylvania Cannery Association
Pennsylvania Credit Union League, York Chapter
Pennsylvania Horticultural Association
Pennsylvania Professional Engineers' Society
Pennsylvania Public Accountants' Association

Plumbing Contractors Association
 Purchasing Agents Association
 Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association
 Retail Merchants' Bureau
 Sales Executives Club
 Society for the Advancement of Management
 Southeastern Pennsylvania Artificial Breeders
 Corporation
 South Central Pennsylvania Feed Dealers
 Traffic Club
 Transportation Fraternity, Delta Nu Alpha
 Women's Traffic Club of York
 York Association of Life Underwriters
 York City and County Beverage Association
 York Club of Printing House Craftsmen
 York County Assessors' Association
 York County Association of Investment Firms
 York County Auto Dealers
 York County Bankers' Association
 York County Bar Association
 York County Claims Men's Association
 York County Dental Society
 York County District Nurses Association
 York County Funeral Directors Association
 York County Home Economists
 York County Medical Society and Auxiliary
 York County Ministerial Association
 York County News Dealers Association
 York County Optometric Society
 York County Osteopathic Society and Auxiliary
 York County Pharmaceutical Society
 York County Restaurant Association
 York County School Nurses
 York Hairdressers' Association
 York Medical Club
 York Purchasing Agents Association
 York Railroad Club
 York Real Estate Board
 York Real Estate Members Association
 York Traffic Club
 Young Business Men's Association

EDUCATIONAL

Association for Childhood Education
 Child Study Club
 College Club of York County
 County Music Teachers Association
 University Club
 Women's General League of Gettysburg College
 York City Education Association
 York County Council of Community Education
 York County Retired Teachers' Association
 York County Schoolmen's Club

FIRE COMPANIES

Friendship Fire Company and Auxiliary
 Lincoln Engine Company and Auxiliary
 Springettsbury Fire Company and Auxiliary
 Vigilant Fire Company and Auxiliary

FRATERNAL

B'Nai Brith, York Lodge No. 1157
 Chosen Knights Commandery 174
 Daughters of America
 Eagles
 Eastern Star
 Elks
 Knights of Columbus
 Masons

Moose and Auxiliary
 Odd Fellows
 Orioles
 Patriarchs Militant
 Pythian Sisters
 Reindeer
 Shrine Club
 Sons and Daughters of Liberty
 Sons of Italy
 Tall Cedars of Lebanon
 York County Shrine Club

HOBBY CLUBS

African Violet Society
 Amateur Gardeners Club
 Chess Club, Y. M. C. A.
 Garden Club
 Mason-Dixon Camera Club
 Match Book Covers
 Miniature Railroad Club
 Model Railroad Club
 National Pigeon Association
 Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen
 Pennsylvania Society for Archaeology
 Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of
 Barbershop Quartet Singing in America, Inc.
 York Amateur Radio Club
 York Art Club
 York Astronomy Club
 York Camera Club
 York Coin Club
 York County Aquarium Society
 York County Bird Club
 Yorktowne Photographic Society

INDUSTRIAL

Bachelors' Friend Hosiery Club
 Caterpillar Girls Club
 General Electric Athletic Association

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS

Fayfield Civic Association
 Grantley Improvement Association
 North York Playground Association
 Parkway Homes Association
 Valley View Civic Association

OLDSTERS

Golden Age Club

PATRIOTIC

Colonial Restoration Association
 Daughters of the American Colonists
 Daughters of the American Revolution
 Grand Army of the Republic
 Society of New England Women
 Sons of the American Revolution
 Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

POLITICAL

League of Women Voters
 Women's Democratic Council
 York County Council of Republican Women
 York County Republican Committee
 Young Democratic Clubs of America
 Young Men's Democratic Society

RELIGIOUS

Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the United States
 Hadassah

Sisterhood of Ohev Sholom Congregation
Society for Christian Evangelism
Temple Beth Israel Sisterhood
York County Council of Churches
York County Ministerial Association

SERVICE CLUBS

Altrusa Club
Avis Club
Business and Professional Women's Club
Christian Business and Professional Women's Club
Christian Business Men
Exchange Club
Junior Chamber of Commerce and Jaycee Wives
Junior Service League
Kiwanis Club
Lions Club and Auxiliary
Monarch Club
Optimist Club and Opti-Mrs.
Pilot Club
Quota Club
Reciprocity Club
Rotary Club
Sertoma Club
Seroptimist Club
Tramerick Club
Venture Club

SORORITIES

Alpha Iota Sorority
Alpha Upsilon Sorority
Beta Sigma Phi Sorority
Delta Kappa Gamma Sorority

SPORTS

Aquatic Club
Archery Club
Fencing Club
Izaak Walton League
Old Timers Association
Riding Club
Scuba Club (Skin-diving)
York Hiking Club
York Junior Horsemen

UNIONS

American Federation of Labor, York Federation of
Trade Unions
Committee for Industrial Organization, Industrial
Union Council
York County Central Labor Union Council

VETERANS

American War Mothers
American Legion, Charles E. Williams Post, No. 794
American Legion and Auxiliary, York Post, No. 127
Amvets and Auxiliary
Catholic War Veterans and Auxiliary
Daughters of Union Veterans
Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Alexander
D. Goode Post, No. 205, and Auxiliary
Military Order of Cooties and Cootiettes

Navy Mothers Club
United Spanish War Veterans, Colonel Edwin B. Watts
Camp, No. 68
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. and Auxiliary

WELFARE

Alcoholics Anonymous
American Cancer Society
American Red Cross
Cleft Palate Association
Junior Service League
Mental Hygiene Association
Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, Inc.,
York County Chapter
National Association for the Advancement of Colored
People
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis
Needlework Guild of America, York Branch
Pennsylvania Association for Retarded Children
Social Service Club
York Association for the Deaf
York Benevolent Association
York County Ambulance Association

Grantley

Jacobus

Kreutz Creek Valley

Liberty

Reliance

Stewartstown

York County Council of Community Services
York County Council of Social Agencies
York County Heart Association
York County Safety Council
York County Society for Cerebral Palsy

WOMEN'S GROUPS

Catholic Woman's Club
Christian Women's Club
League of Women Voters
Married Women's Club
Matinee Musical Club
Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania
War Brides
Woman's Club
Y-Wives
York Chapter of the Cosmopolitan Association, Inc.,
Foreign Wives
Young Matron's Service League
Young Women's Club

YOUTH

Baseball for Boys
Boys Club of York
Boy Scouts of America
Catholic Youth Organization
DeMolay
Girl Scouts
Job's Daughters
Junior Optimists Club
Order of Rainbow
Y. M. C. A.
Y. W. C. A.

Newspapers

The Gazette and Daily

MORNING DAILY

The Gazette and Daily is believed to be the oldest newspaper in continuous publication in Pennsylvania, and also one of the oldest in the nation.

The paper pursues an active editorial policy and alerts its readers to community conditions in need of improvement.

Its tabloid format was adopted April 1, 1943.

The York Gazette Company, publisher of *The Gazette and Daily*, in 1956 celebrated four anniversaries connected with the publication of weekly, semi-weekly and daily newspapers, over a 160-year period.

This quadruple celebration marks the founding of the *York Gazette*, a German-language paper first published December, 1795; the 140th anniversary of the English edition, May, 1815; the 85th anniversary of the *York Daily*; and the 40th of the present management, dating from February 2, 1915.

The *York Daily* first appeared October 5, 1870; the daily *York Gazette*, November 9, 1877. A merger effected on June 24, 1918, resulted in *The Gazette and Daily*.

Circulation in March, 1956, was 34,722.

The York Dispatch

EVENING DAILY

The York Dispatch puts world news on the front page. Local news is featured on the back page and that is probably the section that most Yorkers read first.

The paper is a member of the Associated Press and United Press wire services, which give state, national and international coverage of news twenty-four hours a day.

Hiram Young founded the paper in 1876. It has remained in the Young family ever since.

The first edition, containing four pages, was hawked on the street by newsboys at the price of one cent, since there were no subscribers.

Present circulation, distributed by rail, bus, news agents and carriers, has passed the 30,000 mark.

The staff, originally eight, now numbers more than one hundred and seventy employees.

Circulation in March, 1956, was 32,396.

Sunday News

The *Sunday News*, York City and County edition, which began publication as a branch of the *Lancaster Sunday News* in March, 1948, has recently moved to larger quarters at 107 East Philadelphia Street.

Here are housed a full-time news office, retail and classified advertising, circulation and delivery departments. There is also a parking lot for patrons and employees.

Each Sunday, the News presents a last-minute coverage of local, state and world events, plus pictures and features.

Circulation in May, 1956, was 23,122.

Sunday Patriot-News

The first issue of the *Sunday Patriot-News* was published in Harrisburg, September 18, 1949, by Edwin F. Russell, publisher of the *Patriot* and the *Evening News*.

The first York edition appeared in June, 1950.

The *Sunday Patriot-News* carries complete photographic and editorial coverage of York: general news, features, sports and women's activities, in addition to Commonwealth news emanating from the capitol city. Last minute national and international news, the best of syndicated features, comics, a complete novel, a picture magazine section and a television-radio-entertainment guide round out the edition. Over the years, the York news bureau staff has been enlarged and strengthened and the volume of York area "hometown" news has been increased. To further make the *York Sunday Patriot-News* edition York's own, the editorial deadline has been set as late as possible on Saturday night. Offices are maintained at 28-30 West Philadelphia Street.

Utilities

Metropolitan Edison Company

The Metropolitan Edison Company which furnishes light and power to York City and County also serves 13 other counties in Pennsylvania, including 151 cities and towns.

The main office of the company is located in Reading, but headquarters for the Western or York division, covering York, Adams and Cumberland Counties, are on Parkway Boulevard, York.

This division serves 85,000 customers. It has 500 employees, and an annual payroll in excess of \$2,200,000.

York has one of the most reliable power supplies in the United States, being inter-connected with one-tenth of the nation's power-generating capacity. Through a network of transmission and distribution lines, power flows into the area from generating plants in York, York Haven, Middletown, Reading and Easton.

In recent years, the company has added substations and doubled distribution voltages so that almost every section of the Western Division has two or more sources of power. This minimizes interruptions of service during storms or emergencies.

As the demand has increased over the years, through mergers and consolidations of smaller companies in York and Adams Counties, electricity has been supplied from increasingly larger and more efficient plants.

In 1923, additional power was secured by building transmission lines to the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company's hydro-and-steam plants at Holtwood.

A year later a steam plant was opened at Middletown to supplement the York Haven hydro plant.

York was among the first communities in the nation to use electricity for street lighting.

Hiram Young, publisher of the "True Democrat", a York weekly newspaper, visited the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 and brought back with him an incandescent lamp. This was connected to a battery and exhibited in a window of Mr. Young's newspaper office. It excited great interest among the people of York.

In 1883, less than a year after the initiation of electrical service in New York City, several out-of-town promoters came to York and interested some local business men in a plan to introduce electric street lighting. A dynamo, driven by a steam engine formerly used to operate a printing press, was installed in a building at 26 North George Street. Two wires were run to four carbon arc lights on the flagpole in Centre Square. People came from miles around to witness the first electric illumination of the City of York.

Two years later, the Edison Electric Light Company of York Pa., was organized. Equipment for generating electricity was installed in a building purchased from P. F. Wilt on the present site of Metropolitan Edison Company's York Generating Station on Philadelphia Street.

In 1887, soon after the incorporation of York as a city, the Edison Electric Light Company entered into a contract to supply street lighting by means of arc

lights and 145 lamps were installed. With this additional load the electric company enlarged its generating plant.

Electric street railways were introduced in York in 1892. The increased load placed on the electric company's facilities made it necessary to add additional equipment until a total capacity of 1,950 boiler horsepower was attained.

In those days street cars were one of the largest users of electricity, but soon labor-saving electrical equipment was installed in factories, and electric lights and appliances were adopted in homes. The manufacture of electrical appliances soon became one of the fastest growing industries in the world.

On April 1, 1950, the Edison Light and Power Company, which had been mainly concerned with home use of electricity, merged with the Metropolitan Edison Company, which had been supplying power mainly to industries.

In the Parkway Boulevard Building, trained industrial, commercial, residential and municipal representatives are available to render assistance and advice on the most economical use of electricity to the various classifications of customers. A modern laboratory kitchen is available to organizations for demonstrations of electrical cooking, laundering, and food freezing by home economists. An auditorium seating 100 is used regularly by dealers, contractors, farm and school groups and civic organizations, with programs emphasizing the advantages of electrical living.

York Steam Heating Company

Approximately 325 customers are now served by the York Steam Heating Company. Steam is purchased from the Metropolitan Edison Company for resale. Mains approximately six miles in length furnish steam for heating purposes in the Central York area.

York County Gas Company

Natural gas for industrial uses, house and water heating and refrigeration, is supplied by the York County Gas Company. Conversion from manufactured gas was completed in 1950. As of December 31, 1955, 37,936 customers were served.

Although known by several different names during the years, the company has been in continuous operation since 1849. Dr. Alexander Small was the first president and a year after the company was organized, he made a contract with the borough to supply gas for street lighting.

Every evening, at dusk, a lamplighter went through the streets. At each lamp-post he climbed up his ladder to light the lamp with a match. Next, a pilot was used. During a later period, it was the duty of every policeman to light the street lamps on his beat.

Gas street lights were replaced with electric lights in 1887.

In the early days, the gas company superintendent's duties were many, his hours were long and his pay was small. He had to inspect the fixtures on the prem-

ises of customers, collect the bills, keep the meters in order, manufacture gas and take care of the gas works on East Gas Alley. The plant has now been moved to Cottage Hill Road.

Water Supply

York rightfully boasts of its public water supply. The water is soft and admirably adapted for textile, boiler, manufacturing and domestic purposes. The reserve in the Impounding Basin totals over 1,150,000,000 gallons. The water is pumped to an elevation high above the City of York where it is filtered. It is then stored under pressure. Pressure on the mains averages 70 pounds per square inch. The water supply has proven adequate in all fires, and to insure reliability, all fire hydrants are inspected regularly. The duplication of all pumps and many other facilities safeguards the community against interruption of service, and which partially accounts for low insurance rates in York.

York has had a water company for 139 years. It was one of the first communities to filter and sterilize its water. In the company's laboratory a number of refinements in filtration and treatment have been developed. A method has been worked out whereby corrosion in the pipes has been greatly reduced.

The children in the public, private and parochial schools of the city study the local water supply. Each year classes are shown through the buildings. The youngsters learn in detail about the function of the laboratory, see the various pumps and filters in operation, and examine for themselves sections of the old wooden pipes through which city water was carried early in the 1800's.

The York Water Company was a pioneer in reforestation. Over 1,250,000 trees were planted on the watershed. This stabilized the run-off and improved the water.

The company has 100,000 subscribers, including consumers in the boroughs of West York, North York,

Manchester, Mt. Wolf, and in the villages of Spry, Pleasureville, Emigsville and intervening territory.

Recently, more than \$1,840,000 has been spent for additional lines, sedimentation basins, pumping station facilities and standpipe to meet growing consumer demands.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Through cooperation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (Bell System), long distance calls are handled promptly.

The subscriber dials directly into the long-distance switchboard of the new nation-wide inter-toll dial system.

Calls are billed through the local telephone company.

Private line telephones and teletypewriter services are also available to business organizations and manufacturers through the Bell System.

An expansion of facilities involving an expenditure of \$164,000 is underway.

Telegraph Service

The first commercial telegraph line in the country passed through York on its way from Harrisburg to Lancaster. Put in use November 24, 1845, it was known as the American Telegraph Company. In 1864, the name was changed to the Independent Line Telegraph and on June 12, 1866, it was leased to Western Union.

Western Union offers complete telegraph service including cable and radio connections to all parts of the world, twenty-four hours a day.

Also provided are the leased wires of the Associated Press serving local newspapers, the direct wires of the stock brokers and a time service synchronized with Naval Observatory time.

York Telephone & Telegraph Company

The York Telephone & Telegraph Company, a pioneer in both the dial telephone and underground cable



Reservoir of the York Water Company.

systems, provides service for over 40,000 customers (over 60,000 telephones) in York County.

Incorporated in 1907, this locally-owned utility employs over 200 people and occupies a modern building containing business and executive offices, engineering and maintenance departments, automatic switchboards, and modern garage facilities at 31 South Beaver Street.

Over 99% of the telephones in York County are on the dial system and over 90% of their wire distribution is underground. Each wire is as fine as a strand of hair and there are over 48,000 miles of wire, equivalent to about enough to reach twice around the world, underneath York streets. These underground cables are practically storm and accident proof; and help to provide faster, better, more economical telephone service; and do away with poles and wire along York's streets.

From 1950 to 1955, the York Telephone & Telegraph Company had the most rapidly growing system in Pennsylvania. The customer gain was 93.9%, almost four times the average (23.8%) of the nine other largest companies.

In 1955, the York Telephone & Telegraph Company put into service a new North Central office. A new Eastern office was opened in May, 1956, to keep pace with the rapid population and industrial growth east of York.

Early Railroads

Yorkers first enjoyed the thrill of railroad travel on April 16, 1834. A number journeyed by stage-coach and private carriage to Columbia to ride along with Governor Wolf and other state officials on the first train which ran over the Columbia, Lancaster and Philadelphia Railroad. This consisted of three cars drawn by an imported English wood-burning locomotive. After that, Thomas McGrath, proprietor of the Globe Inn, regularly sold railway tickets to Philadelphia.

York, however, did not have a railroad. Permission was secured by the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad from the Maryland Legislature to build a track to the Pennsylvania State Line. Beyond that point they could not go without a charter from the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Newspapers pointed out that such a line would divert millions in trade from Philadelphia to Baltimore and a charter was refused. Inn-keepers opposed the bill since they depended upon entertaining stage-coach passengers and wagoners. Conestoga wagon drivers feared that their livelihood would be gone, as was expressed in a song:

"Oh, I once made money driving my team,
But now all is hauled on the railroad by steam,
May the devil catch the man who invented the plan,
For it ruined us poor wagoners and every other man."

York County and the tier of southern counties repeatedly petitioned the legislature and sent representatives to Harrisburg. Finally, after four years struggle, Governor Wolf recommended the extension of the railroad from Maryland into Pennsylvania and the bill was passed March 14, 1832.

When the good news reached York, flags were hung out, and people thronged the streets shaking hands with each other, while bells rang and cannons boomed. Bands began to play, a procession was hastily formed, and the whole town was illuminated until nine o'clock that evening!

Many difficulties were encountered in the building of the railroad. The country between Baltimore and York is rugged, and threaded with streams running through narrow valleys. Eighty-two bridges and a tunnel through solid rock, 217 feet long, had to be constructed. The laborers struck, demanding pay increased to a dollar a day, and additional jiggers of whiskey, to help keep the work going. There were riots before the strike was settled, but finally the railroad reached York.

The first train arrived August 23, 1838. "A citizen of Baltimore can now breakfast at home, dine in York, and return home for tea." The trip took about four hours.

The daily arrival of the train "created an air of pleasant liveliness and excitement in the staid and quiet borough", and industries began to prosper.

Passengers for Harrisburg, Columbia, and Pittsburgh left the train at York and continued their journey by stage-coach.

Salaries for railroad men in 1855 were: Engineers, \$70.00 per month; conductors, \$35.00; firemen, \$26.00; and brakemen, \$16.50.

As the borough grew, additional lines were built in the county and merged until York acquired three modern railroads.



One of the Western Maryland trains.

Western Maryland Railway

York's growing industrial activity attracted the Western Maryland Railway to extend its lines into the city in 1893. With the coming of this road, increased prosperity was immediately enjoyed by many of the local industries through the opening of new markets.

Many York products destined for all parts of the world move over this carrier to Baltimore, where Western Maryland operates Port Covington, one of the country's most efficient waterfront terminals.

In addition to its highly diversified freight, Western Maryland hauls great quantities of coal. High-quality bituminous coal reserves which, it is estimated, will last 100 years at the present rate of withdrawal, lie along its 900-mile system.

One of the pioneers in the trailer-on-flatcar transportation, Western Maryland chose York as one of the first stations at which to introduce this revolutionary method of handling freight.

The Pennsylvania Railroad operates in and out of York, a total of twenty-six passenger trains every

Pennsylvania Railroad



York pioneered in loading trailers upon flatcars, for fast deliveries by motor express.

twenty-four hours. These trains connect with lines running east, west, north and south.

Fifty-three direct freight services are operated to industrial areas east of the Mississippi River; ten to large transfer stations which serve other heavy industrial communities in the East; three to Western railroad connections and eight to Southern points.

Bus Service

Several bus lines operate through York over York County and into Adams County. The Greyhound Bus Line, leaving from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, gives direct service to Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, at which points connections may be made for all parts of the country.

The York Bus Company

The York Bus Company, locally owned and operated, serves the City of York and its adjacent boroughs and townships along twelve different routes. Lines have recently been extended to new housing developments and shopping centers.

Fares in the city are 15¢, or two tokens for 25¢ with free transfer.

Interurban lines run to Windsor, Columbia, Dover, Goldsboro, and Hanover.

Routes total more than 100 miles. Busses travel approximately one-and-one-half million miles each year.

Forty-one modern 36-passenger busses are maintained. Busses are cleaned inside and out each night and are constantly subjected to rigid mechanical inspection. Drivers undergo detailed training and examination in safe driving.

All busses leave from or near Continental Square, the major transfer point. Suburban tickets are sold at the Central Ticket Agency, Schmidt Building.

The company, with offices, garage, and complete maintenance facilities located at 520 North Hartley Street, employs 102 persons from York and vicinity.

Taxicabs

The Yellow Cab Company of York, Pennsylvania, operates a fleet of 50 taxicabs. They are all radio-equipped with a range of approximately 30 miles. In the company's three large buildings at 239 East Philadelphia Street are located offices and maintenance shops. The cabs operate twenty-four hours a day on a call and demand basis, to any part of the state.

Highways

York is located at the intersection of the Lincoln Highway and Susquehanna Trail, intersected by the Harrisburg-Baltimore Expressway and but 21 miles from the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

Trucking

This makes York an important trucking center. There are 24 motor freight lines operating fleets of modern trucks, and having extensive warehouses. More than 300 trucks leave York each day on scheduled runs, connecting with motor lines in other cities and giving "coast-to-coast" service.

There are 13,600 trucks registered in the county. These not only transport the products of York's industries, but also speed the produce from the orchards, truck gardens, and farms to the city markets.

Many specialized truck bodies are manufactured in York, by York-Hoover Corporation and others.

Big Inch Pipeline

The Big Inch is a 14,000-mile pipe line constructed at a cost of \$95,000,000, reaching from Longview, Texas, to Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and Bayway, New Jersey.

It crosses the Alleghenies and enters York County near East Berlin, and leaves it at Vinegar Ferry, south of Accomac. The construction through the county was completed between March and August, 1943. The difficulty encountered in blasting a channel through the rocky bottom of the Susquehanna was second in difficulty only to the laying of the Big Inch under the Mississippi.

At present the Big Inch is being used to convey natural gas to the Eastern Seaboard.

York Airport

The York Airport is located eight miles west of York on highway U. S. 30 at Thomasville.

The airport has complete weather reporting, ground-to-plane radio communication, storage for more than 60 planes and 80-, 91- and 100-octane fuel. A 100-foot by 4,200-foot lighted, hard-surfaced runway is capable of accommodating feeder airlines, as well as the many planes owned by the industries of York and private sportsmen.

Eight hangars house parts suppliers, agricultural applicators, storage and general service. Aircraft charter and rental service is available. A sales agency for planes, as well as a C. A. A. approved flight school are included. The York Airport has been owned and continually improved by Oscar L. Hostetter since its inception in 1939.

Admire Airport

On April 16, 1956, the York Airport Authority, with the approval of the City Council and County Commissioners, approved the construction of a \$4,000,000 airport.

Located at Admire, approximately eight miles northwest of the city, the municipal civilian-military all-weather field will cover 670 acres.

It will include an 8,000-foot paved runway and a 2,500-foot north-south turf crossway.

Participation of the Air National Guard will guarantee \$2,000,000 toward the construction of the Administration Building, parking lots and access roadway as well as provide lighting and fire-fighting and

crash equipment. An additional \$8,000 annually will be available for upkeep of the runways.

The Admire Airport will become the new home of the 148th Fighter and Interceptor Squadron which is converting to jets. Approximately 16 jets and other craft will be based on the 40-acre portion of the field, set aside for defense.

Located on the eastern seaboard route, the field will bring passenger and freight airlines into York County and serve as an alternate port for overseas aircraft in case of bad weather.

Since Lancaster and Harrisburg airports cannot be expanded at their present sites, the new airport is expected to serve a tri-city area.

The one million dollars in Federal funds allotted to the project are to be matched by a \$1,000,000 municipal bond issue.

WSBA Radio

Commencing broadcasting in the wartime climate of September, 1942, WSBA Radio, from its first day of programming, has operated and will continue to operate in the public interest. "To serve the listener first is to serve the advertiser best," is more than a motto at WSBA Radio; it is the credo on which the station functions.

WSBA Radio maintains studios, offices and transmitter on the Susquehanna Trail, a few miles north of the center of York.

With a well-balanced program schedule, WSBA Radio provides listeners a bill of fare to appeal to all interests and tastes: religion, news, sports, music, comedy, drama, documentaries, and variety. Naturally, WSBA Radio's microphones are always open to all deserving civic groups and service clubs.

WSBA-TV

WSBA-TV began telecasting on December 22, 1952, as the first UHF station in the East. Since then it has become solidly established with both audience and advertisers in the growing York market area.

Telecasts on Channel 43 originate from studios and transmitter on South Queen Street Hill. The station operates on 20-kilowatt radiated power. Rising 400 feet above ground, the antenna is a landmark visible from many parts of the county.

In January, 1956, WSBA-TV's programs reached more than 116,500 homes or 384,450 viewers in six counties — Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon and York. Its market area included 125,700 families or 427,100 people with a buying income of \$704,882,000.

As an exclusive primary ABC-TV Network affiliate in the area, WSBA-TV presents top network features; provides coverage of national news and sports events, and presents nationally important political figures and best known religious programs.

Locally, WSBA-TV produces shows for children, teen-agers, housewives, sportsmen, handymen, and covers local news and election returns.

WSBA-TV's "open-door" policy to all worthwhile community campaigns and activities has aided the work of almost every civic group in the York area.

More than 400 people come into the studio every week in behalf of various organizations, and every week 70 spot announcements are devoted to public service.

WNOW-Radio

Radio Station WNOW maintains its studios in the Logan Building at 25 South Duke Street and its transmitter and tower outside of the city on the Pleasureville Hill.

The station is generous with its time in presenting the appeals of public service organizations such as the United Fund Drive, the March of Dimes, and American Red Cross. It also provides air time for the programs of community schools and churches.

WNOW also operates an FM transmitter, WNOW-FM on 105.7 megacycles. This is the only FM station in York.

WNOW's slogan is "1250 kc on your dial. The Voice and Choice of York, Pennsylvania".

WNOW-TV

WNOW-TV, Channel 49, started telecasting November 16, 1953. Operating with 20,000 watts from a tower 660 feet above the surrounding terrain and 1,154 feet above sea level, WNOW's operation is on a professional level. Popularly known as "York's sport station", it offers most of the nation's outstanding sports events to its viewing audience. Top-rated national film programs are also brought to York.

WORK — NBC Network

WORK is York's oldest and most powerful radio station.

Its studios, conveniently located in the heart of the city at 13 South Beaver Street, opened in 1932.

Broadcasts begin at 5:45 a.m. daily. Programs include NBC news, drama and sports; United Press News Service for sports and general news; and Western Union Sports Wire for the latest scores.

The station is equipped with the most modern facilities. Three-speed turntables play selections from a record collection built up over twenty years and kept constantly up-to-date. Tape recorders are available for use in interviews and for covering programs of public interest.

The production staff consists of a program director, news director and five staff announcers. Since 1947, local newscasts have been presented five times daily, supplementing 15 general newscasts. WORK pioneered in the coverage of elections, and other local events of special interest.

Among the public organizations to which WORK gives its air time are the Community Chest, American Red Cross, Salvation Army, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Ministerial Association, York County Agricultural Association, and Martin Memorial Library. The public schools of York have been presenting a regular series of programs each winter for more than twenty years. The young people and adults who belong to these groups prepare their own programs under the direction of the production staff.

WORK's 5,000-watt transmitter is located five miles west of York on the Lincoln Highway.

History and Development



By hard work, the Pennsylvania Germans made their homes the most comfortable and most colorful of any of the colonists. But in the midst of their busy lives, they also found time to worship God.

The Founding of Pennsylvania

William Penn accepted 45,000 square miles of land in the New World from King Charles II of England in payment of a bad debt of 16,000 pounds owed his father.

He named this tract Penn's Woods or Pennsylvania and became one of the first real estate promoters in history.

Pennsylvania, chartered in 1681, was one of the last colonies opened to settlement. Most of the English who wanted to emigrate to America had already taken up land in New England, Virginia, and the other English colonies. Penn first invited the members of his own sect, the Quakers, to come to Pennsylvania.

Founded in England by George Fox in 1648, the Quakers were predominately English, Irish and Welsh. They arrived in the colony early, laid out Philadelphia in 1682, and took almost complete charge of the government. The Quakers, however, numbered but a few thousand.

Casting about for additional colonists, Penn thought of the thrifty, industrious inhabitants of the Palatinate in Central Europe. Here some of the best farmers and craftsmen of Europe had been harried for years by wars and religious persecution.

Penn wrote, or caused to be written, fifty-eight books and pamphlets which were translated into three different languages. He even sent out decks of playing cards carrying advertisements of Pennsylvania. These

publications described the beauties of Pennsylvania; its forests abounding in game, and its rivers teeming with fish. They stressed the honest dealing of the Quakers and guaranteed religious freedom.

Penn also sent agents into Central Europe to recruit groups of colonists, and to answer their questions about the Indians and crops which could be grown in the new country.

To Europeans, just emerging from the feudal age, the idea of owning land was most attractive.

The First Colonists Arrive

In 1683, the first shipload of Pennsylvania Germans arrived in Philadelphia. They found all that Penn had claimed was true. They wrote back to Germany encouraging more immigrants to come. Soon Pennsylvania Germans were arriving by the shipload.

Passage cost approximately \$129.00 and they came packed like cattle on slow-sailing vessels. Those who did not have the money were so eager to come that they promised to work as redemptioners in the new country from three to twenty years to pay for themselves and their families.

Religion of the Colonists

The Pennsylvania Germans were of several religious sects. They included Moravians from Bohemia and Moravia; Mennonites from Switzerland, and the Amish, an offshoot of the Mennonites; German Brethren or "Dunkards", Schwenkfelders from Silesia; Dutch from Holland, and French Huguenots from Alsace and Lorraine. Members of the "plain" sects in traditional garb may be seen upon the streets of York, today. There were also a number of Catholics and Episcopalians among the first settlers.

The Scotch-Irish, who were mostly Presbyterians, were active in opening up the lumbering and iron-smelting industries of the State. Hardy followers of the frontier, they were great Indian fighters and often moved on further West, leaving the land to be taken up by the Germans.

Life of the Pioneers

The early settlers arrived, the women and children riding, the men leading the pack animals; or in covered wagons containing the scythe, the sickle, the hoe and wooden plow, and one or two iron-bound chests filled with linens and household utensils. Their campfires were lighted with flint.

They looked for fertile land where big trees grew and built their log cabins or stone houses near springs or streams.

Their lives were filled with toil. Not only did they clear and cultivate the land, they spun and wove their own woolen and flaxen cloth, dyed it with bark, berries and earth colors and made it into garments. They planted orchards and made cider and apple butter. From their cattle they obtained milk which they made into butter and cheese, meat, fat for soap and candles, and leather for shoes. Their bees gave them honey, and their fowls, feathers, for beds and pillows. They made and decorated pottery. They gathered fruits and vegetables and dried them for the winter. From the herbs they found about them, they prepared medicines. They built mills and ground grain. They were good farmers sheltering their cattle in barns, using the fertilizer upon the land, and practicing crop rotation.

But in all this busy life, the Pennsylvania Germans did not forget God. They built churches, and wor-

shipped regularly. Upon the literal interpretation of the New Testament, they patterned their lives.

Pennsylvania Dutch

Pennsylvania Dutch is a dialect derived from the High German of Bible and Prayer Book combined with the Low German and the American English learned in school. It is a homey tongue, rich in expressive idioms and colloquialisms.

York is Laid Out, 1741

York was the first town laid out west of the Susquehanna. In 1741, Thomas Cookson, a surveyor for the Penns, plotted a town site of 446½ acres in the heart of Springettsbury Manor. This tract of 64,500 acres had been laid out for Springett Penn, a grandson of William Penn, in 1722.



Log cabin, near Dillsburg, typical of the homes of the earliest settlers.



THE SHULTZ HOUSE

"In the year 1734, John Shultz and wife, Christina, built this house;" so reads the sandstone tablet set in the gable end of the first two-story stone house, built west of the Susquehanna. It is still standing four miles east of York. In the early days a cannon projected from the attic window.

Cookson laid out straight streets, a generous 80 feet in width on each side of the junction of the Monocacy Road and the Codorus. Squares measured 480 feet by 500 feet and provision was made for the location of public buildings in the very center of the town on a tract 110 feet each way now known as Continental Square. This was one of the first instances of city planning.

On the unoccupied lands called Commons, the settlers were permitted to gather firewood and pasture their cattle.

The streets were given the English names of High (now Market), King, George, Duke, Queen, and Princess, and the town itself was called York, after York, England.

York, the White Rose City

Along with the name of old York was adopted the symbol of the English city, the white rose, while the neighboring city of Lancaster, similarly adopted the red rose.

The symbol of the white rose dates from the Wars of the Roses (1455-1471) in which the two powerful houses of York and Lancaster struggled to gain possession of the throne of England.

Richard, Duke of York, while walking in the Temple Gardens in London with a company of nobles was endeavoring to persuade them to take up arms in his behalf. Seeing that the nobles were unwilling to commit themselves, he said, "Ah, I see you are afraid to speak out. Give me then a sign. Show which side you favor. From off this brier pluck a white rose with me."

Immediately, a number of the nobles plucked white roses and thrust them into their caps. Seeing this the Duke of Somerset, who was of the House of Lancaster, sprang forward and tearing a red rose from another bush, exclaimed, "Those who take my side, from off the thorn pluck a red rose with me."

The knights championing his cause, put red roses in their caps. The nobles separated in anger and rallied their armies for the struggle which continued intermittently for seventeen years.

With the Battle of Bosworth Field, the Wars of the Roses came to an end. Henry Tudor, of Lancaster, who became Henry VII, wed the White Rose Princess, Elizabeth of York, sister of the little princes murdered in the Tower, and thus the two rival houses were united.

Recently, the Conservation Society of York County has sponsored the planting of white roses along the Lincoln Highway outside the city and Lancaster County has planted red roses. The fences, covered with roses, are a beautiful sight in June.

First Settlers

Although the framework of the town was English, most of the first settlers were Germans. Among the early names were Barnitz, Bentz, Bott, Croll, Crone, Danner, Diehl, Ebert, Eichelberger, Eyster, Fackler, Fisher, Fry, Hahn, Hay, Hiestand, Holtzapfel, Huber, Immel, Lightner, Maul, McClean, Miller, Rudisill, Smyser, Schmitt, Schultz, Shriner, Small, Spangler, Sprengel, Stair, Wolf, and Ziegler; many of whose descendants still live in York today.

The town of York did not fill up rapidly. The taking up of lots was slow and there was some trouble with settlers who spoiled unoccupied lots by stripping off the clay and cutting down the trees for burning brick.

Indians of York County

Before the coming of the white man, York County was the hunting ground of the Susquehannocks, a tall tribe who had driven out all other Indians. Indian Steps Museum and the Y. M. C. A.'s Camp Minqua are located on the site of old fisheries and camping grounds along the Susquehanna and many arrowheads and other interesting relics may still be found. The Lincoln Highway for about five miles westward follows the route of the old Monocacy Road, one of the three Indian trails which ran through the county. In 1665, the Susquehannocks were attacked by the ruthless Senecas and most of them destroyed. Following the great Indian treaty at Albany, New York, in 1736, William Penn became owner of all the Indian lands west of the Susquehanna.

As far as is known, no Indians have lived in York County since 1763.

York County Formed, 1749

York was originally governed as a part of Lancaster County and the administration of justice centered in the Courthouse in Lancaster. But the distance from judge and jail encouraged thieves to operate without fear of punishment. Even after being captured, they often escaped from the wagons in which they were being carried to Lancaster for trial.

A petition of the citizens for a separate county organization was granted in 1749 and York became the first county west of the Susquehanna, and the fifth in Pennsylvania.

The Colonial Courthouse

Begun in 1754, it was not until 1756 that the first courthouse was finished. Located in Center Square (now Continental), the building was of red brick with white wood trim. William Willis, a Quaker and a skilled bricklayer, erected the walls. Henry Clark, also a Quaker, who owned a sawmill on Beaver Creek, furnished the lumber, but John Meem and Jacob Klein, Germans, were the carpenters. Seven thousand shingles for the roof were hauled by wagon from Philadelphia.

Adjoining the Courthouse was the Colonial Market House. To the east in 1793 was erected the State House or land office where deeds and surveys were kept. The present York National Bank and Trust Building is a replica of the State House. Beside the Courthouse stood the public hay scales and before it the whipping post.

Early County Government

In Pennsylvania, as in other colonies, punishments were severe.

A bounty was offered for wolves' heads. After a tricky settler had tried to collect twice on the same head, the county officials instituted the practice of burning the heads in the square. One of the county officers was the Chief Ranger, whose duty it was to take up stray colts, horses, cattle and swine.

Relics of the Old Courthouse

There are several relics of the old Courthouse still in existence. The doorway and door may be seen at the Historical Society of York County Building at 225 East Market Street. "The Little Man", the gilded weather vane, representing Pulaski, which replaced the broad arrow of England, still tells which way the wind blows on the tower of the Laurel Fire House at the



Relics of the Colonial Courthouse (Left) Godfrey Lenhart clock now at the Historical Society. (Top Right) Pulaski weathervane made by John Fisher, now atop the Laurel Fire House. (Lower Right) Figure of Justice, made by John Fisher, It stood in the court room, is now privately owned.

corner of Duke and King Streets. The Godfrey Lenhart clock, made in York, which tradition says was used by Continental Congress, may be seen in the York Historical Society Building.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had sent from England a bell for St. John's Episcopal Church. This Church had no belfry at the time and the bell lay neglected on the ground. It was hung on a pole at the southwest corner of the Square and used to announce the opening of court and other public meetings.

When James Smith returned from Philadelphia, after signing the Declaration of Independence, he was determined that York should also have its Liberty Bell. He and Archibald McClean hung the bell in the tower of the Courthouse. The Declaration of Independence was then read to hundreds of people gathered in the Square and the bell rung in joyful acclaim. This was on July 8, 1776.

The "Liberty Bell" of York may be seen today in the vestibule of St. John's Episcopal Church at 130 North Beaver Street to which it was returned after the Colonial Courthouse was pulled down in 1841.

York in the French and Indian Wars

In April, 1755, Benjamin Franklin visited York to hire wagons and horses to transport supplies for Braddock's Army. He explained to the Quakers, Dunkards, and Menmonites, who being opposed to war were unwilling to serve as soldiers, that taking part in this expedition would be a good opportunity to get some "gold and silver of the king's money". And he pointed out that if they refused to hire their wagons and teams at 15 shillings per day, and their pack horses at 2 shillings, that undoubtedly their animals would be seized by the army anyhow. Within two weeks he had secured 150 wagons and 259 pack horses, as well as 1,200 barrels of flour for the expedition against the French and Indians at Fort Duquesne.

The Mason-Dixon Line

During the early 1730's, lands were claimed by Marylanders under patents from Lord Baltimore, within York County, around Hanover, and even as far north as Springettsbury Manor. So much controversy arose that finally in 1760 the Commissioners representing Lord Baltimore and Commissioners representing the Penns agreed to undertake a survey to establish a correct boundary line between the proprietary colonies. Accordingly, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were employed, and between the years of 1763 and 1767 they surveyed the Mason-Dixon Line. This not only established the southern boundary line of Pennsylvania, but also that of York County.

The line was marked with mile-stones engraved with an "M" on the Maryland side and a "P" on the Pennsylvania side. Five mile-stones were engraved with the arms of Lord Baltimore and the Penns. These stones were cut in England and sent over as the survey progressed. Many of them were removed and used as door-steps, curbstones, and foundations, but nearly all have been recovered and replaced. The line was resurveyed in 1849 and 1900, but no important error has been discovered. The line remains at the parallel of 39 degrees, 43 minutes and 26.3 seconds.

During the Civil War, the Mason-Dixon Line represented the boundary between the free states and the slave states and all the territory south of it was known as Dixie Land.

York as Capital of the United States

SEPTEMBER 30, 1777, TO JUNE 27, 1778

When General Howe's armies occupied Philadelphia in September, 1777, the members of Continental Congress fled to Lancaster, where they remained but one day. Then, feeling that they would be safer with the Susquehanna between them and the British, they crossed at Wright's Ferry and resumed sessions in the Colonial Courthouse in Center Square, York, Pennsylvania.

York was a frontier town; a tidy little German village of 286 brick and log houses, and 1,500 inhabitants.

A number of Yorkers had already shown their sympathy with the Colonial cause. The Reverend Daniel Batwell, of Saint John's Protestant Episcopal Church, having refused to leave King George the Third out of his public prayers, had been ducked three times in the Codorus and was imprisoned in the county jail (now the northeast corner of George and King Streets).

Here, too, were confined a number of captured British officers, among them Major Andre. The officers were on parole and during the day went on the streets

where they were followed by crowds of small boys awed by their splendid scarlet uniforms. The officers complained bitterly, because they were not allowed out at night, as well.

Yorkers turned inn-keepers to entertain the visiting delegates to Continental Congress and the many visitors who came to do business with the Board of War. Its headquarters were in Colonel James Smith's law office (south of the Colonial Hotel). Henry Laurens and John Hancock stopped at the Globe Inn (site of the Schmidt Building).

While Washington and his soldiers endured the cruel winter at Valley Forge, Congress, too, was cold. The members sat with blankets wrapped around their legs in the Courthouse, deliberating long after candlelight in an effort to form a new government and to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

The Articles of Confederation, a provisional plan of government, in which the term United States of America was first used, were adopted in York, November 15, 1777.

The Hall and Sellers Press, first printing-press used west of the Susquehanna, was brought from Philadelphia on a wagon and set up on the second floor of the house belonging to Major John Clark, at the southwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets (now the site of the Bon-Ton Department Store). This press, which had once belonged to Benjamin Franklin, was used to print the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and the first Thanksgiving Proclamation, designating December 18, 1777, as a day of thanksgiving for the victory at Saratoga. It was also used to print \$23,000,000 worth of Continental money. Much of it was kept in the McClean House which served as the Colonial Treasury (present site of First National Bank).

The money proved to be almost valueless and people were loath to part with supplies in exchange. However, some rope, iron, tar, paper, beef, flour, bacon, pork, linen, wagons, and forage were collected in York for the Colonial Army, but horses were difficult to obtain.

All the members of Congress wanted riding and carriage horses and after their needs were supplied, the remaining horses frequently proved to be so old and decrepit that they could not be kept alive long enough to reach the troops.

The depreciated currency also caused trouble among the soldiers. They were paid in it but local trades people refused to accept it. This led to such unrest that Major General (Mad Anthony) Wayne, whose headquarters were at the northwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets (now site of People's Drug Store), ordered a number of men tried for mutiny and condemned six to be shot. When the smoke cleared away on the Common (now the corner of Princess Street and Pershing Avenue), he marched the troops back and forth to view the bodies and then reprieved the two men who were still alive.

But gradually things began to look brighter. Congress received the news of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga and Simeon Deane arrived with the news that Benjamin Franklin had been able to persuade France to draw up a Treaty of Amity, under which an army, a fleet, and supplies would be sent to aid the Colonies.

Congress received Baron Von Steuben and commissioned him a Major General. He immediately went to Valley Forge and began drilling Washington's ragged but determined army in Prussian military tactics.

Count Pulaski arrived in York and set about recruiting an independent company of cavalry and infantry.

On June 20, 1778, a messenger arrived from Washington bringing the news that Sir Henry Clinton and the British troops had evacuated Philadelphia. The town of York was wild with enthusiasm. Military companies paraded with fife and drum. Great bonfires were built on the Common. On June 27th, Congress adjourned to reconvene in Philadelphia.

The members of the Continental Congress during its session in York, Pennsylvania, were: Eliphalet Dyer, Connecticut; John Witherspoon, New Jersey; Richard Henry Lee, Virginia; Richard Law, Connecticut; Samuel Adams, Massachusetts; Henry Marchant, Rhode Island; William Henry Drayton, South Carolina; Francis Dana, Massachusetts; Philip Livingston, New York; Benjamin Harrison, Virginia; Nathaniel Folsom, New Hampshire; Francis Lightfoot Lee, Virginia; James Smith, Pennsylvania; Robert Morris, Pennsylvania; Charles Carroll, Maryland; John Adams, Massachusetts; Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts; Thomas McKean, Delaware; Samuel Chase, Maryland; John Penn, North Carolina; Joseph Reed, Pennsylvania; Gouverneur Morris, New York; Lewis Morris, New York; Edward Langworthy, Georgia; Henry Laurens, of Charleston, South Carolina, succeeded John Hancock as president of Continental Congress and was peace commissioner at Paris in 1782.

Philip Livingston

While in session in York, Continental Congress lost one of its members through death. This was Philip Livingston (1716-1787), a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a wealthy landowner. In spite of the fact that he was sixty-two years of age and afflicted with dropsy, he made the long hard trip from New York State on horseback. He arrived in York on May 4th and went to bed at his inn where he was attended by the four members of Congress who were physicians. He grew steadily worse and died June 11, 1778. He was buried on the twelfth in the graveyard of the German Reformed Church (now the site of Woolworth's) and the members of Congress wore black arm-bands in mourning. His body was later removed to Prospect Hill Cemetery where his grave is marked by a monument erected by his descendants.

Colonel James Smith

James Smith (1713-1806), York's signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland. Early in life, he came with his parents to York County. He worked as a surveyor in York and Cumberland counties and at the age of forty-five was admitted to the bar in York. His law office, which was used by the Board of War, stood south of the present Colonial Hotel, and his house but a little further south on George Street on the present site of the Brooks Hotel and Gable's. His summer home, Peacock Hall, was located near what is now Springettsbury Avenue and Arlington Street.

James Smith was noted for his sociability, wit and good humor. When asked for legal justification for hanging the bell belonging to Saint John's Church in the tower of the Colonial Courthouse to celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence, he replied that he had done it, "By rightibus of hangibus bellibus in cupolorum."



James Smith arrived from Philadelphia with a copy of the Declaration of Independence, July 8, 1776. While the town crier spread the news, Archibald McLean hung York's Liberty Bell in the steeple of the Colonial Courthouse.

He was a Colonel in the Colonial Army, and a member of Congress from September, 1777, to June, 1778. Until more than eighty years of age, he enjoyed a successful law practice. He was also, for some time, owner of Codorus Furnace.

Near the end of James Smith's life, his home and office were destroyed by fire and his correspondence with the great men of Colonial days was destroyed. He is buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church, and the Declaration of Independence is read over his grave each Fourth of July by the Colonel James Smith Chapter of the D. A. R.

The Cookes House

The Cookes House, near Codorus Street, was built in 1761. In the pastures around this house were kept the horses belonging to the delegates to Continental Congress. Here also lived Thomas Paine during his stay in York.

Thomas Paine

Thomas Paine (1737-1809) was born in England. In 1774, Benjamin Franklin became acquainted with him in London, and urged him to come to America. In 1776, Paine wrote, in Philadelphia, "Common

Sense", his famous pamphlet beginning, "These are the times that try men's souls." His works were read to Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge to bolster their morale. He was appointed Secretary to the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations, and it was in that capacity that he came to York with a chest containing the congressional papers and took up residence in the Cookes house. Tradition has it that while here he also wrote the fifth part of "The American Crisis", a series of pamphlets expounding the cause of the Colonies.

Camp Security

During the Revolutionary War, a number of Hessians, prisoners taken at the Battle of Saratoga, were confined three and three-quarter miles from York, near Longstown at Camp Security. Here, surrounded by a log stockade, they built their huts for themselves and their women and children, since not only the officers but many of the enlisted men had brought their families to America with them. After the war, a number of them settled in the South Mountains. Lewis Miller pictures several Hessians who worked in York, in his "Chronicles".

Colonel Thomas Hartley

Thomas Hartley (1748–1800), member of the first United States Congress, was one of York's three lawyers of Colonial days; the other two being James Smith and David Grier. He was born near Reading of English parentage but spoke Pennsylvania Dutch fluently. He was admitted to the bar in 1769 and practiced in Cumberland, Lancaster, and other counties. He was one of the first lawyers to qualify to practice before the United States Supreme Court. In 1778, he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1788 a member of the first United States Congress. He served until his death, twelve years later. After the Revolution, he built the handsomest house in York, located on the site of the present Trinity Reformed Church on West Market Street. It had carved woodwork and stairway and was furnished with silver plate to the value of twenty-eight pounds. Colonel Hartley kept a servant and a carriage and "lived as fine as a lord". His summer home, Hartlemont, was located northwest of York.

The Conway Cabal

The dictionary defines cabal as a secret intrigue. During the time that Congress was in session in York, a number of men headed by General Thomas Conway (1733–1800), an Irish soldier of fortune, were plotting to remove Washington and to install General Horatio Gates as Commander-in-Chief.

Washington was unpopular because he had lost the battles of Germantown and Brandywine and his apparently defeated army was suffering miserably at Valley Forge. Congress was struggling with the problems of a depreciated currency and a woeful lack of supplies.

General Gates, on the other hand, was popularly being acclaimed as "The Hero of Saratoga". Historians, however, credit the impetuous Benedict Arnold, who lost a leg in this engagement, as being the real hero of the battle. He and his men charged into the disorganized British line immediately after Timothy Murphy, of Morgan's Riflemen, had picked off General Fraser with his trusty Pennsylvania rifle.



The Cookes House, traditional residence of Tom Paine while Congress sat in York, 1777–8.

While the battle was going on, General Gates sat in his headquarters debating the merits of the American Revolution with a wounded British officer who had been brought in and laid upon his bed. But with the news of the victory, Gates became the hero of the public and of Congress. Men said, "What a contrast between Gates' success at Saratoga and Washington's defeats at Germantown and Brandywine."

Accordingly, when the Board of War was reorganized on November 24, 1777, Gates was made president. Shortly afterwards, he came to York to assume his duties. He had been recommended for the post by General Thomas Mifflin who had been severely criticized by Washington for his mismanagement of the office of quartermaster-general.

Thomas Conway also bore a grudge against Washington. He had been commissioned only as a brigadier-general, while Baron DeKalb had been made a major-general. However, through the influence of some friends in Congress, he managed to have himself promoted to major-general over Washington's protest.

Gates, Mifflin and Conway began writing anonymous letters to Congress and to Patrick Henry, Governor of Virginia, criticizing Washington. They were not the only ones in the plot. Congressman Gerry and the Adames, from New England; the Lees, of Virginia; and also Lovell, Folsom, Dyer, Chase, Williams, Roberdeau, Heyward, Brownson, Dana and Reed favored Gates at this time.

General Gates arrived in York and took up quarters at a public inn. Within a few weeks, he presented Congress with a bill for \$1,333, expenses for himself, his family and aides. And this while many of Washington's men at Valley Forge were without blankets or shoes!

Gates then rented a house on the north side of West Market Street. Here he and his wife, the richest woman in America, with a personal fortune of almost a half-million dollars, wine and dined the members of Congress in an effort to win them over.

By December everything seemed favorable to the plotters. Conway had managed to have himself promoted again; this time to the post of inspector-general of the army.

But then James Wilkinson, an aide to Gates and a messenger to Congress, loitered in Reading and after drinking too much, babbled concerning the plot. He related details of letters that had passed between Conway and Gates. This was reported to Washington by Patrick Henry and others.

Washington wrote to Gates and informed him that through Wilkinson's indiscretion he had learned of the whole plot. Gates was furious and challenged Wilkinson to a duel to take place on a slope of ground near the Codorus, behind Saint John's English Church. At eight o'clock, on the morning of February 24, 1778, Wilkinson, accompanied by his second, approached the church. The grave stones were silent and cold in the grey morning light. General Gates stood before the church unarmed. His anger had cooled. He persuaded Wilkinson that there was no necessity for a duel and the two men shook hands, but their friendship was at an end. They were enemies for the rest of their lives.

Lafayette, the young Frenchman, had left his bride in France and came over to take up the cause of the Colonies in 1776. He was only twenty, he had been wounded at the Battle of Brandywine and was wintering at Valley Forge with Washington for whom he had a tremendous admiration. Washington, in return,

loved him like a son. If Lafayette could be won over to the side of the plotters, Washington's cause would be practically lost.

The Board of War agreed that Lafayette should be put in charge of an expedition into Canada to free the French-Canadians from English domination. He was summoned to York to receive his orders in February, 1778. Gates was giving a splendid banquet at his home for Mifflin and the members of the Board of War and of Congress who were sympathetic with the cabal. During the course of the banquet, Lafayette was flattered and toasted and given his commission for the Canadian expedition. Gates assured him that he would find an army of 3,000 well-equipped men waiting for him in Albany. More toasts were drunk to various officers and men, but the name of Washington was conspicuously omitted.

As the company was about to rise from the table, Lafayette himself arose, and, leaning against the mantel-piece with wine glass in hand, remarked, "There is one toast which has not yet been drunk. I propose the health of the Commander-in-Chief at Valley Forge. Gentlemen, I give you General George Washington!" Looking around the table, he saw the faces of the banqueters reddening. Some merely touched their glasses to their lips. Others set them down untasted. Lafayette drained his glass and strode from the room.

Having refused General Conway as his second in command and taking with him instead Conway's old rival, Baron DeKalb, Lafayette set off on horseback for Albany. He found there, 1,200 men without equipment. After waiting for a month he returned to Valley Forge.

People now remembered that Washington had opposed the expedition in the first place and he was once more in favor with Congress. General Gates was relieved from the Board of War and sent back to the army. Conway's resignation was readily accepted by Congress. Shortly after Conway's return to Philadelphia, he was heard to make some derogatory remarks about Washington, and was challenged to a duel by General Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania, who shot him through the neck. The wound, however, was not fatal and Conway fled to Europe. Washington's enemies were exposed and ridiculed by the newspapers and Congress came to recognize him as the true leader of the Colonies. However, if Lafayette had not spoken out boldly for Washington at the banquet in York, thus thwarting the Conway Cabal, Washington might have been replaced by Gates and the cause of the Revolution doomed to failure.

A bronze tablet placed in the sidewalk at 159 West Market Street by the Yorktown Chapter of the D. A. R., commemorates this event.

Lafayette's Second Visit to York

In 1825, Lafayette again visited York. He arrived with his son, George Washington Lafayette, and rode through York in an open carriage drawn by four grey horses, escorted by York's six military companies. Bells were ringing and the sidewalks, windows and porches were filled with people shouting a welcome.

A banquet was tendered to him at the Globe Inn (Schmidt Building). The dining-room was decorated with evergreen and flags, and twelve elegant chairs, six belonging to Colonel David Grier and six to Colonel Thomas Hartley, were used at the table where Lafayette was seated. The chair in which he sat at

the banquet and the bed in which he slept that night are owned today by the Historical Society of York.

At a reception later in the evening, he shook hands with several hundred ladies and gentlemen. David B. Prince, a teacher at the York Academy who met him at that time, wrote: "He spoke English well but with a French accent. He is earnest and sincere, with a pleasing and expressive face. His eyes are full, his nose large, his eyebrows arched and when he speaks, he throws them up and down."

To the many toasts offered at the banquet, Lafayette responded: "To the town of York, the seat of our American government in our most gloomy time. May her citizens enjoy a proportionate share of American prosperity!"

York County Considered as the Site of the Nation's Capital

In 1789, Congress discussed locating the Capital of the United States at Wright's Ferry (now Wrightsville). Congressman Thomas Hartley tried to influence the lawmakers by promising them a "dish of fish, fine and good, from the waters of the Susquehanna" if they came to York County. The House of Representatives passed a resolution approving purchase of a tract of land extending ten miles inland, but the bill was defeated in the Senate. The present site on the Potomac was finally selected because Alexander Hamilton favored yielding the Capital to the Southern states.

Pennsylvania Passes Out of the Hands of the Penns

After the Declaration of Independence, the absentee owners of the English proprietary colonies no longer had control over their American properties. Maryland simply confiscated the lands belonging to Lord Baltimore, but the Pennsylvania legislature, in 1779, voted to pay the heirs of William Penn 130,000 pounds sterling for their lands, with the exception of the manors, which were to remain theirs.

York Remains a Part of Springettsbury Manor

The Penns did not advance any claims to their manors and the people of York feeling secure after the lump sum had been paid, bought lots within the borough from the State and set about improving them. What was the excitement in the tidy little borough, then, when in 1800, John R. Coates, an agent of the Penn's, appeared!

He was willing to allow the churches and the academy to retain their lots free of charge, and for a payment of \$1.00, the borough might have twenty acres of the Common, provided that the rest of the Commonlands were cut up into lots and sold. But persons within the borough, which was a part of Springettsbury Manor, still owed money to the Penns.

The matter was thrown into the courts and was disputed until 1824, when it reached the Supreme Court and Chief Justice John Marshall decided that the claims of the Penns were justified. However, before the matter had reached the Supreme Court, many citizens had come to an agreement with John R. Coates and were paying at rates equal to seven shillings a year for thirty-six years for lots near the Square, and the same amount for a period of twenty-four years for lots further out.

With the completion of these payments, called quit-rents, the land on which York was no longer under the sovereignty of the Penns.

The Pennsylvania Rifle

William Penn advised immigrants to bring with them to Pennsylvania, "A gun which will throw shot far and well."

The Pennsylvania Germans interpreted this to mean their short-rifled guns which they had used in hunting stag and wild boar in the Black Forest. The wild boar was extremely dangerous when enraged and was hunted with a gun which was accurate and effective at the greatest distance. This was the rifle. Although the difficulty encountered in pounding a leaden ball down into the rifled barrel with an iron ram-rod and mallet and the necessity of cleaning the gun after each firing had led to its discard in England, the Germans still retained it.

The armies of the world were equipped at this time with smooth bore muskets, weapons which could be loaded readily with a leaden ball, slightly smaller than the bore. These were inaccurate since the ball was always deflected at the mouth of the barrel and was likely to bounce off in almost any direction. A marksman was lucky if he hit a barn door at fifty yards. The military tactics of the time were based upon the inaccuracy of the musket. It was almost an accident if a soldier in battle were struck with a musket ball.

Rifles arrived in York County about 1735. By this time some ingenious frontiersman had discovered that by wrapping a greased patch of linen or buckskin around a smaller ball, the charge could be readily forced down into the rifled barrel of the gun. What was more, that patch which fell away from the ball, as it was discharged, cleaned the gun.

The length of the barrel was increased to from 42 to 46 inches, a box for the patches was built into the stock, and the Pennsylvania rifle came into existence. With this gun a marksman could hit a target the size of a man, every time, at the distance of 150 yards.

Many of the early Pennsylvania rifles were made in York by such gunsmiths as Joseph Welshantz, Conrad Welshantz, Ignatius Leitner, Frederick Zorger, and George Eyster. Each rifle was a masterpiece of craftsmanship, but no two were ever exactly alike. These

rifles were manufactured in small lots as arms for the Colonial troops.

When Captain Michael Doudel recruited his York rifles, in 1775, he chalked a nose on a barn door and took only those men who could hit the nose at 150 yards. "Look out for your nose, General Gage," exulted the newspapers of the time, as Captain Doudel and his men marched off to defend Boston.

Washington, who knew the value of the rifle from his experience as a frontiersman, scattered riflemen along the lines to pick off the British officers.

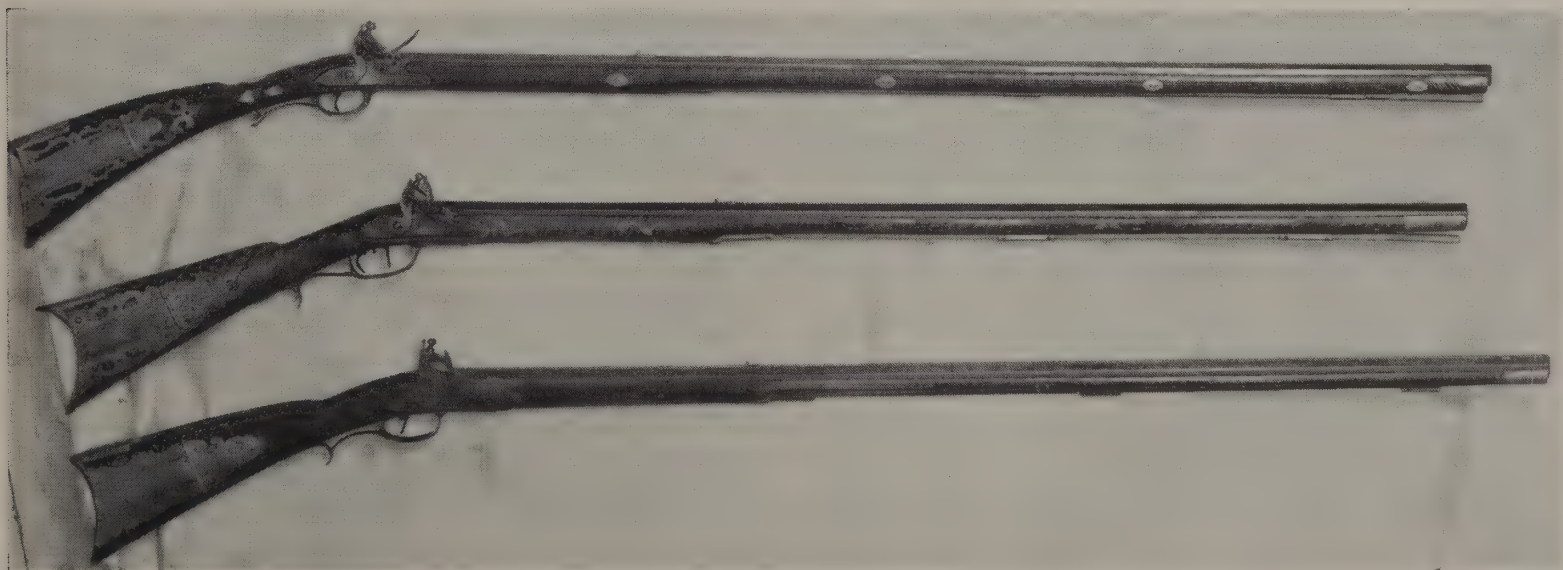
Many of these officers were the sons of English noblemen and as the news of their death began to reach England such protest arose that an explanation was necessary. Corporal Walter Cruise, of York, and his rifle were captured. He was sent to England and his marksmanship exhibited as a novelty.

The English were so impressed that enlistments fell off. The king looked about for men to hire and decided upon the Hessians because they also knew the use of rifles. He specified that as many of the troops as possible should be supplied with rifles. But they were the old-style, short-barreled, slow-loading kind, which were not effective against the Pennsylvania rifle.

Timothy Murphy, a Pennsylvania rifleman, is credited with having fired the shot which won the American Revolution. At the Battle of Saratoga, he was stationed up in a tree with instructions to pick off General Fraser, commander of the British right wing. Murphy mortally wounded Fraser while the British troops were still a hundred yards out of musket range and threw the right wing into such a panic that the Americans were able to surround Burgoyne and force his surrender.

Due to the Americans winning the Battle of Saratoga, Benjamin Franklin prevailed upon the French to send ships, men and supplies. Because the Colonials received this aid, they were able to win the war.

In the War of 1812, the Pennsylvania rifle won the Battle of New Orleans. Andrew Jackson's forces consisted of but 800 regulars, 500 pirates, and 2,000 militia poorly-armed, and about 2,000 frontiersmen equipped with Pennsylvania rifles. Opposed to this force were 10,000 of the best drilled troops in the world, Wellington's veterans of the Spanish Peninsular Campaign. General Pakenham, who had not yet absorbed the lessons of Braddock's Defeat, Bunker Hill, and Sara-



Pennsylvania rifles with typical long barrels and patch boxes in their stocks.

toga, brought up his men in close formation. Again and again the British advanced while the Americans remained in their trenches killing officers and men while they were still too far away to use muskets. The British lost 2,600 killed, wounded and prisoners, while the American losses were a mere 8 killed and 13 wounded.

After the Revolution, the Pennsylvania rifle went on to Kentucky and became known as the Kentucky rifle. It followed the frontier and served along with the broad axe and Conestoga wagon in the opening of the West. By 1849, it had reached California.

The Conestoga Wagon

Conestoga wagons, named from the valley of the Conestoga where they originated, were adopted as freight carriers by the Pennsylvania Germans during the latter half of the eighteenth century. The curved, boatlike, wagon bodies were painted a bright Dutch blue, the wheels and uprights were red and the canvas tops snowy-white. No wonder they gained the name of prairie schooners as they traveled westward.

And they actually did float like boats when they forded unbridged rivers and creeks. On the side of the wagon was a feed box for the horses and underneath swung the tar bucket. Long trains of Conestoga wagons traveled along the old Joppa Road to Chesapeake Bay and by the old Monocacy Road through Hanover to the Potomac and the Shenandoah Valley carrying flour from the mills of York County. They also hauled grain, fruit, tobacco, cider, whiskey, oil, poultry, glass, iron, and other freight. The wagons, each drawn by a team of six horses, traveled in trains of ten, twenty, and after the Revolution, fifty or eighty. The big draft horses wore beautifully wrought harness, and bells hung on arches above their necks which chimed gaily. The driver, wearing a broad-brimmed hat, home-spun suit and high boots, sat on the left rear horse, cracking the long whip and smoking "stogies". Every boy of the time wanted to grow up to become a Conestoga wagon driver!

Conestoga wagons were built in York by Frederick Lawmaster, John Lever, and Daniel Weaver. The Green Tree Inn, which was opened on West Market Street between Newberry and Penn Streets in 1820, was a famous hostelry for wagoners. On one side of its swinging sign was painted a green tree and on the other a Conestoga wagon drawn by six horses. Adjoining was a warehouse and to the rear, a yard where a number of wagons put up each night. In good weather the drivers slept in their wagons; in bad weather they brought in their "bunks" and spread them upon the floor of the inn.

During the Revolution, a train of Conestoga wagons brought supplies to Washington's starving army at Valley Forge.

Arches of bells from Conestoga wagon teams may be seen in the collection of the York County Historical Society.

Underground Railroad

The term Underground Railroad is said to have originated in York County. Slave owners declared that as soon as runaway negroes crossed the Susquehanna they seemed to disappear underground. Friendly Quakers in Wrightsville received the slaves and passed them along at night. The Old Valley Inn was used as a "station" on the underground railroad and runaways were hidden there in the wine cellars.

York County in the Civil War

When the news of the attack on Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, reached York, the Worth Infantry, under Captain Thomas A. Ziegle, and the York Rifles, under Captain George Hay, immediately responded to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers to maintain the Union. These companies were sent at once to Maryland to guard railway bridges.

The old York Fair Ground was the site of Camp Scott. The stock stalls, sheds and buildings were used as barracks, and the main building as a hospital. Additional wooden structures were also erected. The fences were removed from around the race track to make a drill ground. At one time six full regiments were encamped here.

Soldiers from York County served in the battles of Mechanicsville, Antietam, Fredericks, Charleston, in the siege of Petersburg, and at Richmond, Monocacy River, Gettysburg, and in many other important engagements. Some rode with Sheridan and others were with Grant in the Wilderness. Altogether, approximately 3,870 men from York County served in the defense of the Union.

The Confederates in York

It was June, 1863, and General Robert E. Lee's ragged Army of Northern Virginia was moving into Pennsylvania, eating the ripe cherries and living off the rich farm lands. The sun shone brightly on the big red barns and the stone farmhouses. The grain stood in the fields in golden shocks, the meadows were green, and there was a fragrance of clover in the air.

The Confederates were coming! The people of York had been alarmed by the wagons filled with women and children and household goods hurrying through the borough as they fled eastward, to cross the Susquehanna. Now bankers and businessmen sent their money to Philadelphia and New York. Throughout the county, people hastily buried their silver and valuables. Horses and cattle were hidden or driven to wooded back pastures.

Soon word came that General Lee had set up headquarters only forty miles away at Frederick, Maryland.

In the counting rooms of P. A. & S. Small (now site of Murphy's), a committee of citizens conferred with Chief Burgess David Small. What was to be done? It was decided that Burgess Small, Colonel George Hay, W. Latimer Small, A. B. Farquhar and Thomas White were to ride up to Farmers' Post Office eight miles west of York and treat with General Gordon.

The Civil War was a war between gentlemen. General Gordon received the committee courteously, and reassured them that no property would be destroyed in York, and that his soldiers were under strict discipline and would not molest its citizens. This was on Saturday afternoon, June 27th.

June 28, 1863, was a beautiful Sunday morning. People dressed in their best, were on their way to worship when distant bugle calls began to mingle with the clanging of church bells.

Four brigades of Early's Division, approximately 30,000 men, were advancing on York from the West. As if by magic, Confederate pickets appeared along the streets. Then the main army entered the town. People stopped on the sidewalks and crowded to windows to watch the soldiers go by. Only one clergyman tried to hold services, but when a band struck up



The Green Tree Inn on West Market Street was a favorite hostelry with Conestoga wagoners. The drivers with their broad-brimmed hats, "stogie" cigars, cracking whips and high boots were the admiration of every boy.

"Dixie" right outside the church door, he, too, dismissed the congregation and joined the spectators.

The very first Confederates to appear were on foot and carried instead of guns, shovels, pickaxes and spades. The rest of the companies were well armed, but the men were ragged, dusty and unshaven. No two were dressed alike and many were barefooted. Others were riding two on a horse. In the ranks of the Confederates, some York girls saw their old beaus from Baltimore.

In fact, many Yorkers were openly in sympathy with the South as was only to be expected in a community so few miles north of the Mason-Dixon Line. Some women waved red streamers and as General John B. Gordon (1832-1904) rode on horseback through the streets, a young girl ran out and handed him a bouquet of red roses. In the center of the bouquet a note was concealed telling him of a secret approach to the bridge at Wrightsville by way of a ravine, and also the number of militia guarding the bridge there.

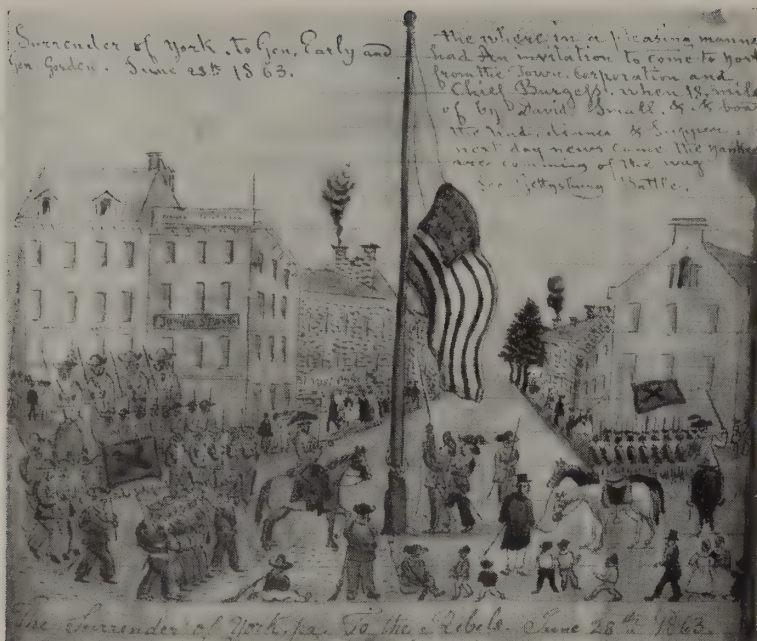
In the Square, the Confederates pulled down the Union flag which had been made by the patriotic ladies of York and tore it up and scattered it along the streets

as they marched out of the borough. The Stars and Bars floated over York.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, General Jubal A. Early (1816-1898) and his staff took up headquarters in the courthouse. He wore a sword and a field glass dangled at his side. He had 80,000 men within the State of Pennsylvania, and York was entirely at his mercy.

He demanded food, clothing and money for his army and made it plain that if the citizens of York did not supply these things willingly they would be taken by force. The citizens claimed that they could give Early only \$28,000 of the \$100,000 he demanded since much of the money had been sent away. However, he was given all the food and clothing for which he asked and the Confederates, encamped upon the Common, the Fair Grounds and around Loucks' Mill, at once began to butcher the cattle and to roast them over huge fires. A bakery was set up in the United States Hospital on the Common and the flour from Loucks' Mill converted into bread.

But General Early was determined to have more money. He asked for the keys of the courthouse that



The Confederates pulled down the flag made by the patriotic ladies of York. Drawing by Lewis Miller.

he might burn the deeds and records as had been done by the Union soldiers at the courthouse in Fairfax, Virginia.

He was persuaded not to burn the records, but he next threatened to burn the car shops along the railroad. The Laurel, Vigilant and Union fire companies were called out to protect the town.

Just as the fires had been started, a messenger, sent by General Lee, came galloping up on a foaming horse and handed General Early a dispatch. Meade's Army was approaching and Early was ordered to Gettysburg. The burning of the car shops was forgotten.

Soon after midnight the Confederates marched away and when York woke up in the morning not one remained, but on their march through York County they commandeered more than 1,000 horses which they rode into the Battle of Gettysburg (July 1, 2, 3, 1863).

When General John B. Gordon and his men reached Wrightsville, the 1,200 Pennsylvania militia there retreated across the Susquehanna and burned the bridge. While the bridge burned no buckets could be found, but when the town of Wrightsville caught on fire, buckets, pails, tubs and pans came out of hiding in a hurry.

Battle of Hanover

At eight o'clock on the morning of June 30, 1863, General J. E. B. Stuart, with three brigades of Confederate cavalry, encountered General Judson Kilpatrick with two brigades of Union cavalry near Hanover. With General Kilpatrick was tall, dashing General George A. Custer, who designed his own uniforms and on this morning was wearing blue velvet with his hair in flowing curls. Both cavalry units were escorting wagon trains laden with valuable supplies.

For a time the Confederates were in control of the town. Then Major Hammond, of the Fifth New York, rallied his regiment on the Common. Giving their cavalry yell with drawn sabers, the Northerners dashed through the town, sweeping the Southerners before them. As soon as the Confederates were driven out, the streets were barricaded with wagons, boxes and fence rails to prevent their return.

All around the town fighting was going on with sabers, carbines, pistols and artillery. The battle continued until two o'clock in the afternoon. That night Stuart's cavalry marched on to Carlisle. About fifteen Confederates were killed, and forty-seven captured in the engagement and about thirteen Union men were killed. The sixty wounded from both armies were cared for by local physicians in a church, a hall, and a room in the foundry. A monument in Centre Square, Hanover, commemorates the battle.

York County in World War I

Over 6,000 men and women from York County served with the armed forces in World War I (1917-1918). The names of the 196 who gave their lives are perpetuated in four bronze tablets on the front of the York County Courthouse.

When the war opened, many people were unfamiliar with the meaning of the word "bond" and an educational campaign had to be conducted before the Liberty Loan Drive could be launched. Speakers visited theatres, churches, and various public meetings to explain the sale of war bonds. A total of \$30,500,000 was subscribed to five Liberty Loans, an average of \$200 per capita for the county as a whole. A replica of the Colonial Courthouse, called the Victory House, was set up in the Square and \$2,180,000 worth of War Stamps were also sold. A War Chest was created and \$425,000 was subscribed. Victory House reappeared in the Square for the sale of bonds and stamps during World War II.

Heatless Mondays were observed in order to conserve coal and York bakers cooperated in turning out a Victory loaf in which other cereals were used with wheat flour.

When the influenza epidemic struck York the hospitals were soon filled and victims were cared for in emergency hospital tents erected on the Fair Grounds.

York's participation in World War I was concluded with a Peace Parade held shortly after the Armistice.

World War II

THE YORK PLAN

"Do What You Can With What You Have"

In 1938, S. Forry Laucks went to Washington, D. C., and obtained the first ordnance contract for World War II: a \$1,600,000 order for 138 mounts for the new three-inch antiaircraft guns, to be turned out within twenty-one months. Mr. Laucks, remembering his conversion experience in World War I, did not attempt to re-equip his factory with new machine tools, when machine tools were not to be had. He had Charles Sioberg make a quick survey of the community, in which he discovered many idle machines. Consequently, more than 45 per cent of the machining operations on the gun mounts were farmed out to subcontractors. This plan of putting to work idle men and machines through subcontracting was taken up by the Manufacturers' Association of York and developed by W. S. Shipley, W. J. Fisher, R. P. Turner, and Warren C. Bulette into a fifteen-point program.

THE FIFTEEN POINTS OF THE YORK PLAN

1. To make use of our present tools.
2. To get idle tools and idle men working. Schedules were worked out. Forgotten skills were rediscovered and utilized. For example, a veteran harness-

maker made leather pads for shoulder guards on antitank and antiaircraft gun mounts.

3. *To make a survey of tools outside the metal trades.*

4. *To study the type of work that could be done with the facilities at hand.* A careful study revealed that trench mortars could be manufactured with very little additional equipment. Accordingly, a prime contract for more than \$1,000,000 worth of trench mortars was obtained, and subcontracts let.

5. *To explain and sell the plan to the community.* Clergy, doctors, lawyers, merchants, and members of civic organizations were invited to hear speakers on the York Plan.

6. *To educate workers.* The education of new workers and the retraining and refreshing of old workers was undertaken.

7. *To study housing.*

8. *To study workers' health.*

9. *To establish the costs of the subcontractor to the prime contractor.*

10. *To insure prompt delivery of finished parts from subcontractor to prime contractor.*

11. *To impress the need for accuracy in the work so that finished parts would meet Federal specifications.*

12. *To determine if enough labor were available locally to operate factories on three shifts daily.*

13. *To study labor potentials in York.*

14. *To take steps to secure this additional labor when and where needed.* Steps were taken to secure the transfer of men skilled in metals trades who had been working in other industries.

15. *To enter into all local activities dealing directly or indirectly with the present emergency.* Complete information on the Plan was kept at the Manufacturers' Association. It worked out admirably. Many small businesses which would have had to close for lack of materials for making their peacetime product were converted to war industry. In less than a year employment in the community was up 40% and payrolls had increased 75%. Industrial consumption of electric power had increased by 63%. The dangers of over-expansion were avoided by the use of existing facilities.

The York Plan was given nationwide publicity through the pages of such magazines as *Business Week* and the *Saturday Evening Post*. W. S. Shipley toured the country addressing Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturers' Associations, and civic groups, who adapted the York Plan to needs of their own communities in furthering the war effort.

WELFARE AND BOND DRIVES

During World War II, the city and county of York actively supported the war effort. Ten per cent of the county's population served in the Armed Forces, and by May 1, 1945, 371 had given their lives, 822 had been wounded, 152 were listed as missing, and 92 were prisoners. Quotas for the York County War and Welfare Fund, the American Red Cross, and Bond Drives were consistently exceeded.

AWARDS TO YORK INDUSTRIES

York's industries made an outstanding record. Eighteen per cent of the plants engaged in war work in York, as compared to four per cent in the country as a whole, were awarded the Army-Navy "E" and many were awarded additional stars. Sixty-five per cent of the employees in York industry were entitled to wear

the "E" pin as compared with twenty per cent elsewhere. Nineteen "E" awards, one "A" and one Maritime award were earned by York County industries.



General Jacob Loucks Devers.

General Jacob L. Devers

General Jacob Loucks Devers, York's four-star general, was born on September 8, 1887, in York, of Irish ancestry on his father's side and Pennsylvania German on his mother's side. Jake Devers made an excellent record in both sports and studies at York High School. Recommended by Samuel S. Lewis, he was appointed to West Point at the age of eighteen by Congressman Daniel F. Lafean.

Although he weighed but 140 pounds while at the Military Academy, he excelled in baseball, basketball and lacrosse, and later became graduate manager of athletics. Following his graduation and three years at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, he returned to West Point as an instructor in mathematics. Three years later he was transferred to Hawaii. During World War I, he was an artillery instructor at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He finally succeeded in being assigned to overseas duty, but only in time to serve as a Colonel for six months with the Army of Occupation.

In 1939, he was sent to Panama to strengthen the defenses of the Canal. Later he was moved to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where he took a camp accommodating 9,000 men and in nine months had facilities for 70,000 by employing 35,000 workers, who completed a new building on an average of every thirty-two minutes.

When the United States arranged to trade destroyers for air bases, President Roosevelt appointed Gen-

eral Devers to select sites for both Army and Navy fields. He flew many thousands of miles on this mission.

As commanding general of the armored forces from August, 1941, until May, 1943, General Devers trained and equipped twelve armored divisions and numerous separate tank battalions which constituted a large part of the strength of this powerful new branch of the American Army. A desk model of his tanks was presented to the York Historical Society, together with a number of pictures of his armored battalions.

General Devers was deputy supreme commander of the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theatre and commanding general of the American Troops in the North African Theatre of operations.

As commanding general of the European Theatre he reorganized and schooled thousands of troops in the United Kingdom in preparation for D-Day. He was responsible for much of the planning for the landings in Normandy in which he coordinated armor, infantry, airpower and services of supply.

In four and one-half months after the Normandy landing, General Devers' Sixth Army group, composed of the United States Seventh and the French First Armies, liberated more than half of France, captured more than 170,000 prisoners, passed the Maginot Line and invaded Germany itself.

General Devers wears the Distinguished Service Medal with an Oak Leaf Cluster; the Croix de Guerre with Palm; the Polish Virtuti Militaire; is Knight Commander of the Bath; Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and holds the Degree of Grand Officer of the Brazilian Order of Military Merit.

On September 25, 1949, the Jacob L. Devers Elementary School, built at a cost of \$700,000 to accommodate 700 pupils, was dedicated.

Chaplain Alexander Goode

Press and radio have drawn nation-wide attention to the heroic death of Chaplain Alexander Goode (1911-1943), brilliant young rabbi of Temple Beth Israel from 1937-1942. Rabbi Goode was known in York not only because of his work with his own congregation and in Jewish community activities, but also by his participation in Rotary, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.

When the *S.S. Dorchester* was torpedoed in the icy waters of the North Atlantic, at one in the morning, February 3, 1943, Chaplain Goode was below decks caring for the sick.

Orders came to abandon ship and the men who had



Chaplain Alexander D. Goode.

been in their clothes for hours, because of submarines, rushed on deck.

In the midst of the stampede to the lifeboats, Chaplain Goode calmly gave his gloves to a coast guard officer, Lt. (j. g.) John J. Mahoney. He later related how they saved his life by preventing his hands from freezing and enabling him to cling to a lifeboat for eight hours, awaiting rescue. Thirty-eight of the forty men on the lifeboat froze to death or were swept overboard.

Chaplain Goode and three other chaplains aboard, two Protestant and one Catholic, gave up their life belts to members of the crew, and stood together on the deck, praying as the ship went down.

Chaplain Alexander Goode was a graduate of Hebrew Union College, held a B.S. from the University of Cincinnati, and a Ph.D. degree from Johns Hopkins. At a ceremony held at Fort Myer, Virginia, December 13, 1944, he was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

On November 13, 1955, the Alexander D. Goode Elementary School, built at a cost of \$900,000 to accommodate 720 pupils, was dedicated.

The Pennsylvania Germans

The Art of the Pennsylvania Germans

The homes of the Pennsylvania Dutch were more colorful than those of other colonists. From Europe they brought the gay peasant decoration of their ancestors. They adorned everything they owned with fanciful birds, tulips, hearts and flowers in vivid shades of red, green, orange, yellow and blue. These designs appear on their pottery, their linens, and their furniture.

Ornamentation brightened almost everything in the kitchen. Corner cupboards had painted panels. Wooden dough trays were decorated. Iron utensils, cast iron stove plates and firebacks were richly ornamented. Tinware was gaily painted. The Pennsylvania Germans loved cakes and cookies and these were cut in fancy shapes or pressed into decorated molds. Even the butter molds were examples of skillful wood carving. Especially rich were the decorations upon the dower chest. Every girl had one of these in which she stored her precious homespun linens, awaiting her wedding day.

Great colorful "hex" signs adorned the barns. Some firmly believed that these kept witches away from the cattle. Others applied them purely as decorations.

This love of embellishment was also apparent in the Fraktur penmanship of the Pennsylvania Germans which was an offshoot of the manuscript illumination of medieval Europe. The Fraktur penman, who was usually the local schoolmaster, wrote out beautiful birth, marriage, and death certificates which were framed and hung upon the walls.



The Bride's Quilt, designed by Mrs. J. P. Paul, uses traditional Pennsylvania Dutch motifs.

Revival of the Pennsylvania Dutch Arts

A number of people in York County, cherishing the rich decorative heritage of the Pennsylvania Dutch, are at work reviving the traditional arts.

Elizabeth Hoke, of Spring Grove, has made an extensive study of the Pennsylvania Dutch arts. Margaret Sarah Lewis, art supervisor, has made York school children conscious of Pennsylvania Dutch design. The Nurses' Aides' room in the York Hospital

was decorated in gay Pennsylvania Dutch style by Mrs. Perle Brysselbout and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gibbs.

Among others, Elmer R. Kottcamp and Ralph H. Thomas decorate tinware, furniture and dower chests in their shops on West Market Street. Mrs. James P. Paul's original quilt designs based upon Pennsylvania Dutch motifs have been published in full color in the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Country Gentleman* and patterns for them have been distributed nationally.

In recent years, much commercial use has been made of Pennsylvania Dutch decoration.

It appears on numerous billboards and buildings in York County. Several restaurants display Pennsylvania Dutch designs on their walls or on their menus, where traditional foods may also be featured.

Local bakers now feature a Pennsylvania Dutch loaf, colorfully wrapped. There are Pennsylvania Dutch brand noodles, canned foods, mints, beer, cigars, cookies, crackers, pretzels, bologna, aprons, towels, plastic curtains, tablecloths, wallpaper and drapery fabrics as well as pottery for sale locally. Miniature furniture copied from treasured antiques also appeals to collectors.

Pennsylvania Dutch greeting cards and gift items, such as, cutting boards, Amish figurines, trivets and other decorative iron designed and made locally, are sold in 48 states and several foreign countries.



A Pennsylvania Dutch dower chest.

York as a Center for Pennsylvania Dutch Antiques

York, in the very heart of the old settled Pennsylvania Dutch country, is a center for collectors of Pennsylvania Dutch antiques. There are fifty-six licensed antique dealers in the city. Dealers and amateurs alike are still able to pick up many interesting items at the auction sales which are so much a part of the community life.

The York Antique Show

The York Antique Show attracts dealers, decorators, and collectors from all parts of the country. It is held

twice annually; in March and September at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Furniture shown includes corner cupboards, high-boys, tables, desks, chests of drawers, clocks, chairs, settees, cobblers' benches and stools. Among the varieties of china displayed are Staffordshire, Gaudy Dutch, Spatterware, Majolica, Lustre, and Dresden, as well as Crown Darby, Haviland, and Limoges. Since Steigel glassware was produced in neighboring Lancaster County, that is exhibited along with Jersey, Sandwich Bristol, Bohemian and pressed glass. Hooked rugs, quilts, coverlets, samplers, buttons, and dolls attract the ladies. Included in the hundreds of pieces of antique kitchenware are butter prints, cookie molds, copper kettles, pewter, teapots, and fire-tongs. Jewelry and music boxes are also featured. Guns and firearms, many made by the gunsmiths of early York County, are shown.

The York Antique Show is now in its twenty-third year.

Pennsylvania Dutch Cooking

"No better and good cooks can be found nowhere," wrote Lewis Miller, of York, a hundred years ago. "They have plenty of raw materials to cook . . . beef, veal, lamb, mutton, port, fish and oysters, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, milk and honey and all kinds of vegetables and fruits."

These words are as true today as at the moment they were written. York's hotels feature York County farm products upon their tables, and their chefs have adopted as their own many traditional Pennsylvania Dutch recipes. Bear's Cafeteria is listed in guides to good eating as one of the places where authentic Pennsylvania Dutch food may be obtained.

Many tasty dishes were perfected by early Pennsylvania Dutch housewives through a blending of good German cooking with the ingredients available in the new country.

Among these are potpie, which is not pie but squares of rich noodle dough cooked in broth of chicken or meat; and "shoo-fly pie", which is a crumb pie. Funeral pie is a combination of lemon and raisin. Cabbage is prepared as pepper relish, cole slaw, hot slaw and sauerkraut. Scrapple, schnitz and knepp (ham, dried apples and dumplings), vegetables prepared "sweet and sour", chicken corn soup, red beet eggs, chowchow, and pretzels are all characteristic Pennsylvania Dutch fare.

Certain foods are traditional at certain seasons. On Shrove Tuesday, raised doughnuts called "fastnachts" are eaten, and Christmas is the season for baking innumerable sandtarts, nut kisses, gingernuts, and other fancy cookies. Fifty dozen is considered but a niggardly number for the entertainment of callers. Oyster bakes and sauerkraut suppers are held by social organizations and churches during the fall and winter months.

The Pennsylvania Dutch proverb, "Them that works hard, eats hearty", is still relied upon in York County.

City Markets

"For supplying and accommodating the citizens with good and wholesome provisions", reads the charter of the Colonial market house established in Centre (now Continental) Square in 1755. Wednesday and Saturday were established as market days and thus early began the trade between the town and country folk of York County, which has contributed toward a steady prosperity and a high standard of living.



Loading for Market. Note the variety of products.

Two market sheds, one built in 1840 and one in 1842, stood in the Square until 1887 when they were torn down to make way for increasing traffic.

At present, York has four markets: the Farmers' Market (1866), 380 West Market Street; City Market (1879), 211 South Duke Street; Central Market (1888), 35-47 North Beaver Street; and the Eastern Market (1885), Memory Lane.

Each market is owned by a corporation and is in charge of a market master who sees to the renting of stalls and makes collections quarterly. In the good old days, market wagons used to be in the Square at 5 A.M., but the modern farmer arrives at about 8 o'clock and with the help of his wife and daughters begins setting up his stall. Some families maintain stalls in three of the city's markets. Probably half of the stall holders are Dunkards from a community south of York, where fine fruits and vegetables are raised. Some sell their own products exclusively; others also retail out-of-season products trucked in from Baltimore. Young Dunkard girls, with hair modestly covered, naturally lovely complexions untouched by cosmetics, assist their businesslike mothers. Quaint Mennonite costumes may also be seen at market.



Central Market, York's oldest.

Business is conducted on the principle of "Good value given for money received". Produce is kept in prime condition by constant spraying, and the buyer is allowed his choice. Often an extra handful, in accordance with the Biblical injunction to "Give good measure, packed down and running over" is added.

Rich and poor, old and young, men, women and children flock in with their market baskets. The big crowded room is remarkably quiet as each one concentrates on making the best selection from the bewildering array of commodities.

On the farmers' stands there are fat chickens and ducks, garnished with green parsley, fresh eggs, home-baked cakes, pies and cookies, parsips, turnips, tomatoes, potatoes and onions and other fruits and vegetables. Almost all stands show garden flowers in season. In the Spring there are pussy willows and in the Fall bunches of bittersweet. Stalls specializing in herbs offer mint, dill, sage and water cress at a mere 5 cents per bunch. Young plants, already started, are available to gardeners. Such typically Pennsylvania Dutch fare as red beets, pickled eggs, Lebanon bologna, sauerkraut, cottage cheese, scrapple, "puddin'" and apple butter are displayed in abundance. Housewives offer hand-made potholders, aprons, baby garments, braided rugs, and dolls for sale. Visitors from out-of-town delight in such old-fashioned items as home-made bread and doughnuts, horehound candy, cinnamon drops, buck-wheat flour, honey in the comb, horse radish, dandelion greens, and home-cured meats. Potato salad, jellies, baked beans, cooked hominy, and other prepared foods appeal to the busy homemaker.



New Eastern Market at Memory Lane.

Around Easter time, the market is filled with the peeping of baby chicks and the gay yellow of daffodils. At Christmas time, it is fragrant with evergreen and crowded with prime turkeys.

Besides the stands of the farmers, a typical market may include the stalls of as many as seven butchers, three delicatessens, two restaurants and three bakers, as well as a grocery store, and special stalls occupied by fish and fruit dealers and vendors of potato chips, candy and pretzels. At all seasons of the year the markets of York present an ever-changing panorama of plenty.

Perhaps half the holders of stalls in the markets as they carry on trade, exchange news, and renew old friendships, speak Pennsylvania Dutch, as well as English.

There is a market in York every day excepting Monday.

Agriculture

Agriculture in York County

York County has a rich limestone soil.

Although 10% of the farm land has been diverted to industry and housing within the past ten years, it is still an important agricultural county. It ranks third in the state, and among the top fifty of the nation. The valuation of York County farms is \$65,000,000, and the annual income is approximately \$34,000,000.

Approximately 40% of the people of York County live in rural areas and are engaged in agriculture or related occupations. Within the 903 square miles of the county are 6,000 farms, 90% of which are operated by their owners. The average size is 75 acres. These vary from homesteads which have been passed down from generation to generation, to gentlemen's farms with championship stock, and every modern labor-saving device. Practically all farmers have access to electricity and many use it for the operation of machinery and to provide conveniences for their families.

Two-thirds of the land in the county is in crops and the remainder is divided among woodland, pasture, orchards, land that is idle, and farmsteads.

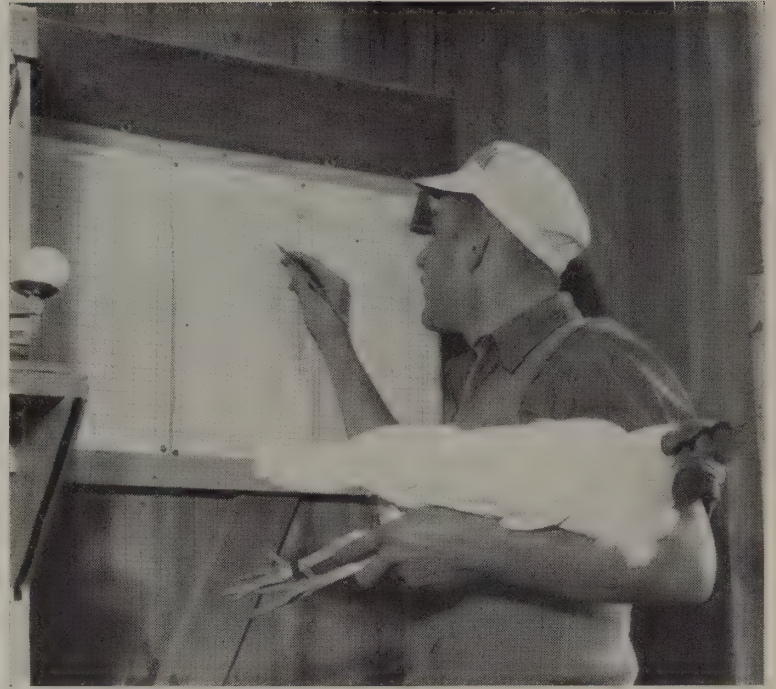
York County's agricultural products are as diversified as those of its industries.

Truck Farming

Truck farmers are within overnight hauling distance of the great markets, such as Baltimore, Philadelphia,



Peaches are an important market crop.



Scientific methods in poultry production.

Washington and New York. All kinds of fruits, vegetables, poultry, and dairy products are sold.

There are four farmers' markets located in York which are known for the variety, as well as the quality of the items sold. Many city dwellers patronize these markets regularly for their food supplies.

Fruit Growing

Fruit growing is an important industry. Over 400,000 bushels of apples, and more than 350,000 bushels of peaches are produced annually. Cherries and pears are also grown in abundance, with approximately 500,000 pounds of cherries produced annually. More than 200,000 quarts of strawberries, and 100,000 quarts of raspberries are produced annually. These fruits provide an annual income of \$1,500,000.

Canneries

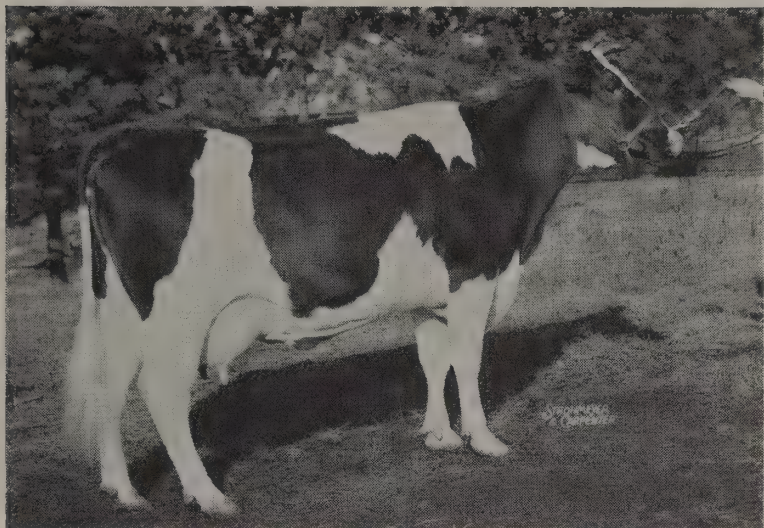
York County has 16 commercial canneries, more than any other county in the state. The main crops grown are: sweet corn, 4,000 acres; tomatoes, 1,800 acres; peas, 1,500 acres; and beans, 2,500 acres. Most of these are sold to the canning companies and the remainder is sold at the farmers' markets in York, or in the larger markets, such as Baltimore. The annual income from vegetables is \$1,500,000.

Poultry

York County is one of the leading poultry-producing counties in the United States. It ranks second in Pennsylvania and sixth in the United States in the value of its poultry products. It is also one of the leading turkey counties in eastern United States. The poultry products bring in \$11,000,000 annually. This, of course,

includes eggs, broilers, chickens and turkeys. Last year, York County had 1,500,000 chickens producing 17,000,000 dozen of eggs.

Livestock



York Dairy products are sold in many neighboring cities.

The annual income from livestock in York County is \$12,000,000. This includes the sale of dairy products and livestock. In 1954, the county had 26,000 dairy animals on 2,700 farms. They produced 130,000,000 pounds of milk that was worth \$5,700,000. Two thousand dairymen in York County are now using artificial breeding which will result in further improving their stock.

York County has 2,900 farms engaged in beef cattle feeding, with 20,300 animals having been sold in 1954.

York County is a leading swine county in Pennsylvania, with 41,700 animals. The county also has 100 farms raising sheep and the wool is marketed cooperatively through a wool pool.



York County leads in the production of swine.

Field Crops

York County is also one of the leading counties in the state in the growing of field crops, 78,600 acres of corn; 45,500 acres of wheat; 16,000 acres of oats; 13,000 acres of barley; and 76,000 acres of hay. There are also 500 acres of tobacco and 3,250 acres of potatoes. The annual income from these amounts to approximately \$9,000,000.

Agricultural Extension Association

Through cooperation with the Pennsylvania State University, a County Agent and Home Economics

Agent, with offices in the Post Office Building in York, carry on an educational program in both agriculture and home economics.

In agriculture, this work includes working with farm people in disease and insect control of all crops; the improvement of livestock; scientific poultry production; control of soil erosion by the use of demonstration farms; and the use of new and better fertilizers. The Agricultural Extension Association is a part of the Agricultural College of the Pennsylvania State University, and is set up to pass along research to the people who will put it to practical use.

The Home Economics worker aids women and girls with canning, sewing, personal and home improvement.

4-H Clubs

Approximately 500 boys and girls are enrolled in 4-H clubs, and in the past year completed 696 projects. These included the raising of poultry, dairy animals, baby beef, lambs, ponies and rabbits. The stock must be properly fed and records kept. A number of these youngsters take prizes each year at the York Interstate Fair and Harrisburg Farm Show.

York County Soil Conservation District

The filming and world-wide circulation of a technicolor sound movie of a York County farmer, Christian Musser, who increased production on his farm in just one year with the change from square-field to conservation farming, is but one achievement of the York County Soil Conservation District. This movie, entitled, "For Years to Come: A Primer of Soil Conservation", has been equipped with a sound track in many languages and shown even in Russia and China.

Even greater accomplishments include: 1,775 farmer cooperators applying conservation methods to 177,500 acres; 400,000 acres of soil surveys made; 50,000 acres in strip cropping; 1,500,000 trees planted; 237,690 feet of tile drains laid; 400,000 feet of diversion terraces and 700,000 feet of grass waterways constructed; and 450,000 feet of multiflora fence planted.

The digging and stocking of farm ponds and the reforestation of marginal lands are also encouraged.

York County was the first in the nation to have 1,000 farmers cooperating.

The first soil conservation district was organized in 1939 by the farmers in eighteen townships in the southern half of York County. Federal, state, county and local agencies furnished the farmers who cooperated with free technical aid.



Contour farming.

By 1948, over 900 farmers with a total of 90,000 acres had adopted soil and water conservation practices. In June of that year, the York County Commissioners declared the entire county a Soil Conservation District.

The County Commissioners appoint, from a list of nominees, four Farmer-Directors who serve without pay. The fifth Director is a County Commissioner.

The Soil Conservation District has working agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service; the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters; the Pennsylvania Department of Highways; the Pennsylvania Game Commission; and the Pennsylvania Fish Commission.

Flood Control and Water Conservation



Indian Rock Dam, one of the two impounding dams of the Flood Control Project.

Aware of the necessity of a constant supply of clean water, agricultural, business and industrial leaders of the Codorus watershed have formed the York County Conservation Council, to co-ordinate conservation activities in the valley.

Recent additions and improvements to the system of retention dams have been made for the alleviation of drought. These include Lake Lehman on the West Branch, an increase in the capacity of Lake Williams on the East and the construction of the new PaHaGaCo Dam on Bunch Creek.

Located northwest of the Glatfelter Paper Mill, PaHaGaCo Lake covers 237 acres of land, 137 of which are under water and 100 of which have been planted with trees. The capacity of one billion one hundred million gallons insures a water supply for Spring Grove as well as 9,000,000 gallons daily for use in the P. H. Glatfelter Company paper mill. Recreational development is projected.

Pilot plants and treatment systems for purification of industrial wastes are currently being built to further clean streams in York County.

In 1933, after the Codorus had overflowed its banks, sweeping away four covered bridges and doing damage amounting to \$4,000,000 to 900 homes and businesses, a Flood Control Project was undertaken. Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association, \$2,000,000 were obtained from the Public Works Administration. During 1935 and 1936, the channel of the Codorus was deepened, widened and straightened, and the sides paved



Stone retaining walls for flood control along the Codorus.

with stone. King's Mill Dam and Small Dam were removed along with other obstacles, such as islands and trees. Two impounding basins, capable of holding 680,000,000 cubic feet of water were constructed, one on the Main Branch and one on the South Branch of the Codorus.

Farm lands were condemned and more than twenty barns and dwellings removed. However, most of this land can still be cultivated, except during flood emergencies.

The Conservation Society of York County, Inc.

The Conservation Society of York County, Inc., has a membership of more than 700 persons, including the President of the United States.

The society was formed in 1922 for the purpose of beautifying cities; towns; the home and its surroundings; developing woodlots; protecting streams and forests including animals, birds and wild flowers; and the preservation of historical landmarks.

Current projects are a cleaner Codorus and the restoration of covered bridges.

Through the efforts of the society, more than one million trees have been planted in York County. The Lincoln Highway has been beautified with the York white rose and other shrubbery.

At Pleasant Acres, the County Home, grounds have been extensively landscaped.



Lake PaHaGaCo is part of York County's water conservation system.

The old Quaker Meeting House on West Philadelphia Street was preserved. Other old buildings, scheduled to be torn down, have been photographed for the records of the Historical Society of York County.

The Indian Steps Museum and the Codorus Furnace have been acquired, developed and maintained.

Publications include the Wagner engravings of early York; a pamphlet, "Conservation in the Rural Schools", and "Conservation News", a quarterly magazine.

York Imperial Apple

Boys in the apple orchard again! John Kline looked out of the window of his farm home, near Hallam, one May afternoon in 1826.

As Mr. Kline opened the door, the boys tumbled over the fence and were gone. When he looked under the tree, he found a number of apples on the ground. These apples had lain under the snow all winter, but were still perfectly firm and delicious.

Most apples spoiled before spring. Mr. Jonathan Jessop propagated young apple trees in his nursery at Springwood Farm, two miles south of York. He was interested in an apple which would keep all winter, its flavor improving with age.

Mr. Jessop grafted stems from this tree onto a large number of seedlings. Fruit growers of York County purchased trees and Quakers whom he met at the Friends' Yearly Meeting in Baltimore carried the tree to Leesburg and Winchester, thus starting the great apple industry of Virginia, where 60 per cent of the apples grown are York Imperials. These Friends called it "Jonathan's Fine Winter Apple", but Charles Downing, a pomologist of New York State, where the tree had been introduced, suggested the name "York Imperial".

The York Imperial apple is grown extensively in Michigan, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, as well as New York State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. At one time it was worth more com-

mercially than any other apple and has been exported to all parts of the world, especially to England and France.

On the eighteenth day of August, 1920, the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania dedicated a monument at Springwood Farms, now owned by the family of John C. Schmidt, to commemorate the York Imperial apple.



Monument to an apple, The York Imperial.

Business and Industry

Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce occupies a suite of well-lighted, pleasantly decorated, air-conditioned offices in the Schmidt Building on Continental Square.

A full-time staff, consisting of a Secretary, an Assistant to the Secretary, and three secretarial personnel, work with the 25 committees and carry on the activities of the organization under the direction of the president and a board of fifteen directors.

Since its founding in 1909, as an outgrowth of the Merchants Association of York organized in 1899, the Chamber of Commerce has worked continuously for civic development and community betterment.

Some of the projects undertaken by the Chamber of Commerce and seen through to successful completion were the Columbia-Wrightsville Bridge, the Crispus Attucks Center, Hotel Yorktowne, York Hospital, Flood Control, including Indian Rock Dam, Spring Garden Memorial Park and Memorial Stadium, the York Airport, and the Harrisburg-Baltimore Expressway By-Pass.

Organizations which had their inception with the Chamber of Commerce are the Retail Merchants Bureau, Credit Bureau, York Welfare Federation, York County Conservation Council, and the Regional Planning Commission.

The Merchants Co-operative Parking Plan, sponsored by the Chamber, has been widely copied.

The Chamber also serves as a Co-operative Office of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Each holiday season the Chamber of Commerce sponsors the decoration of York's streets as a community project. It also co-sponsors the Home and Industrial Lighting Contests with the York Junior Chamber of Commerce. York's Christmas decorations are outstanding and attract thousands of visitors to the community each year.

Committees are maintained for Agriculture, Auditing, Center City Improvement, Christmas Decorations, Circumferential Highways, Codorus River Improvements, Community Development, Convention, Education, Entertainment, Fire Prevention, Hallowe'en Parade, Industrial Development, Insurance, Membership, Retail Merchants Bureau, State and National Affairs, Public Relations, Tax, Transportation and Vehicular Traffic.

An annual banquet, with an attendance of approximately 650, is held each May. Usually, a former Yorker who has become outstanding in his field of endeavor is selected as the guest of honor. Among those so honored are: Rear Admiral W. Bronley Ammon, USN, Director, Naval Communications; Frank P. Connolly, President, John W. Masury & Son, Inc.; William C. Decker, President, Corning Glass Works; Gen. Jacob L. Devers; M. Herbert Eisenhart, Chairman of the Board, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.; Dr. Luther P. Eisenhart, American Philosophical Society;



1956 Banquet of the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Dale H. Gramley, President, Salem College; Fred M. Link, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc.; Walter C. Shaw, Chairman of the Board, G. C. Murphy Co.; Dr. Donald A. Shelley, Executive Director, Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village; John A. Slenker, Manager of Operations, American Steel & Wire Division, U. S. Steel Corp.; and C. R. Zarfoss, Vice-President, Traffic, Western Maryland Railway.

Each year the Chamber sponsors a Good-Will Tour to a nearby community where 200 members and guests visit one or more leading industries or places of interest. These tours have become increasingly popular.

A Know - Your - Community Day is sponsored, on which educators are given an opportunity to learn more about the problems of business and industry.

Annual awards are given to top students in the Distributive Education and Co-operative Office Training Courses at William Penn and the student excelling in Social Studies at the York Junior College.

The York Chamber of Commerce has played an important role in the development of new industry and the growth of the community. It publicizes York by means of pamphlets, books and maps. The Chamber also provides many services to the York area and its citizens which would not otherwise be available.

Membership is open to any firm or individual in sympathy with its objectives and is considered "The Best Buy in the Business Budget".

Retail Merchants Bureau of the York Chamber of Commerce

The Retail Merchants Bureau of the York Chamber of Commerce meets monthly to act upon problems of retail distribution. It determines shopping hours, holiday schedules, special promotions and sales events, advertising policies and regulates solicitations.

It is governed by a Merchants Council, composed of 18 persons, each representing a different type of retail outlet. No representative may hold office more than three consecutive years. The Chairman, who is elected by the Council, is restricted to two consecutive years in office. This insures a democratic organization.

The Credit Bureau of York, Inc.



Credit Bureau of York.

The Credit Bureau of York occupies spacious, well-lighted offices at 27 West Market Street. A staff of fourteen is headed by Mary Froelich, who has been secretary since the inception of the Bureau in 1925, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

Ninety-seven per cent of the inquiries which come in can be answered immediately from the file of 175,000 personal records. If the person has recently moved to

York, his rating can be secured from the town in which he formerly lived, since affiliation is maintained, through the Associated Credit Bureaus of America, with 1,800 other bureaus throughout the United States and Canada.

Records include complete address, number of dependents, place and length of present employment, income obligations outstanding, and bill-paying habits. Information is kept up-to-date through addition of change of address, marriages, births, divorces and deaths. All involvements with the law, mortgages and suits are included.

Reports are quickly available in concise, easy-to-read form. The 550 members include banks, construction companies, merchants, business and professional men and many others.

Personnel reports are made for industrial firms screening applicants for employment.

Law enforcement agencies and other government agencies consult the Bureau almost daily.

A property checking service is also available.

The collection department has proved very effective in cutting down outstanding balances and putting customers back in good standing.

The Bureau also operates a clearance file for the non-duplication of loans among the 12 finance companies in York, four in Hanover, two in Gettysburg, and one in Red Lion.

York as a Shopping Center

York County is a shopping area which totalled \$26,720,000 in retail sales during 1955, \$135,000,000 of which was spent within the city. Automobile sales in 1954 amounted to \$24,770,000.

Many retail establishments embody the latest ideas in merchandising, lighting, decoration and display. There is an unusually complete downtown shopping section and also modern suburban shopping centers, including the mammoth York County Shopping Center on the Lincoln Highway East. Almost every national chain has a branch store in York. Stocks include practically every nationally-advertised brand of apparel, drugs, cosmetics, appliances, furniture, etc., as well as many local products.

With annual incomes above the national average, York families spend 26 cents of each dollar for food. Many bakeries, meat markets, groceries and supermarkets, as well as the farmers' markets cater to this demand.

Shoppers come from south of the Mason-Dixon Line; from as far west as Chambersburg and Waynesboro, and from larger cities around York. These customers praise the uncrowded departments, the freshness of the merchandise, the wide selection, and the lack of big-city hauteur in the sales clerks.

York as a Convention City

York's prestige as a convention city has been increasing steadily during recent years.

No less than 18 conventions, with a total of more than 6,000 delegates, bent upon enjoying York's fine hotels, good food, and entertainment are booked for 1956.

York's diversification attracts many different groups. Patriotic societies are lured by its historic associations. As a city of beautiful churches, it entertains the Pennsylvania Council of Churches. Farmers, breeders and fruit growers, such as the American Rabbit Breeders and National Peach Council, tour the county's fine

farms. Technical groups, such as the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association and the Printing House Craftsmen, are attracted by the many top-ranking industries located in this area.

And while the men discuss the latest methods of conducting business, their ladies browse in York's department stores, gift shops, antique shops, and markets, or contact fellow hobbyists or collectors.

York's Hotels

The hotel business is one of York's oldest and most important.

During the historic winter of 1777-8, when Continental Congress was in session in York, many citizens turned innkeeper. The leaders of the Colonies dined, slept and discussed the problems of the new nation at the Globe Hotel, located on Continental Square where the Schmidt Building now stands.

Today York's hotels, representing an investment of \$8,000,000, offer all the comforts and conveniences available, such as air-conditioning, telephone and wire service, valet and garage, to mention but a few.

There are also a number of modern motels on the highways approaching York. This makes York headquarters for salesmen, covering the rich trading area surrounding the city which comprises one million people within a radius of twenty-five miles.

Distinguished Visitors

During the 19th century, York entertained many distinguished visitors, including Andrew Jackson (1820), General William Henry Harrison (1836), Martin Van Buren (1849), Charles Dickens (1842), and James Buchanan (1861).

In recent years, the Yorktowne Hotel has entertained Vice-President Nixon, Governors Duff, Fine and Leader; many top-ranking musicians, including Lauritz Melchior, Lily Pons, the London Philharmonic Orchestra, the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, the Vienna Boys' Choir, the McGuire Sisters; movie stars, such as Linda Darnell and Gabby Hayes, and many other persons whose names are widely known.

Foreign Visitors

Hardly a week passes that York does not have visitors from foreign countries. Educators, exchange students, engineers, experts, both civilian and military, various groups sponsored by the United States and foreign governments come to borrow York's "know-how".

Yorktowne Hotel

But it is as a community center that the Yorktowne probably makes its most important contribution. Here are held weekly and monthly meetings of such groups as the Rotary Club, Business and Professional Woman's Club, and such annual events as the Holly Ball, Senior Citizens Craft Exhibit, etc.

Since its inception in 1925, when a group of business men raised \$1,000,000 to build a modern hotel, it has almost doubled in size. Owned as the Community Hotel Company, it is operated by the American Hotels Corporation. Recent additions have increased its accommodations to 325 rooms with bath, plus four apartments and an adjoining garage for 165 cars. This is in addition to a coffee shop seating 165 persons, a dining room, private banquet rooms, sample rooms, ballrooms, and a public room with a capacity of 150.

It is thus that the Yorktowne maintains its reputation as "One of Pennsylvania's Better Hotels".

Ye Olde Valley Inn

Ye Olde Valley Inn, operated by S. C. Whitenak, is a landmark on the Lincoln Highway east of York. Built by John Greist in 1738, and purchased by Abraham Hiestand in 1792, it was long known as Hiestand Tavern.

Here were entertained some of the delegates to Continental Congress. In 1813, Conestoga wagons carrying powder to Perry at Lake Erie stopped here. When the York-Wrightsville Railroad was built in 1840, the engineers and workmen made Ye Olde Valley Inn their headquarters. Immediately before Gettysburg in June, 1863, General Gordon and two of his officers stopped here for refreshment while 3,000 men in grey marched on to Wrightsville.

Real Estate

York, widely-known as a leading industrial city located in the heart of one of the richest farming areas in Pennsylvania, is also a community of home-lovers.

Homes are kept painted and in good repair and grounds are beautifully landscaped.

Housecleaning is a ritual which traditionally occupies a full month both spring and fall. Windows, steps, sidewalks and even housefronts are washed regularly. "You can't beat the Dutch as housekeepers" still goes in York County.

During the past ten years the population of the York area has increased by 60%, and the number of homes by 50%. Improved real estate has nearly tripled in value, while taxes and utility rates have remained low.

Through the foresight of real estate brokers, banks and private investors, new suburban developments now completely surround the City of York. Among these are: Fayfield, Holly Heights, Strathcona Hills, Haines Acres, Fireside Terrace, Randolph Park, Parkway Homes, North Hills, Green Acres, Woodstream, Willis Park, Wilshire Hills, Yorkshire, Yorklyn and many others. Some are situated in wooded areas, others on rolling or level ground. Five to 8-room, one-floor-ranch homes predominate with picture windows, verandas, patios, breezeways and detached garages. Beautifully landscaped grounds range from one-quarter acre to several acres in size.

The construction has been improved with insulation and air conditioning, floor plans designed for convenience, modern kitchens and heating plants, and interior decoration.

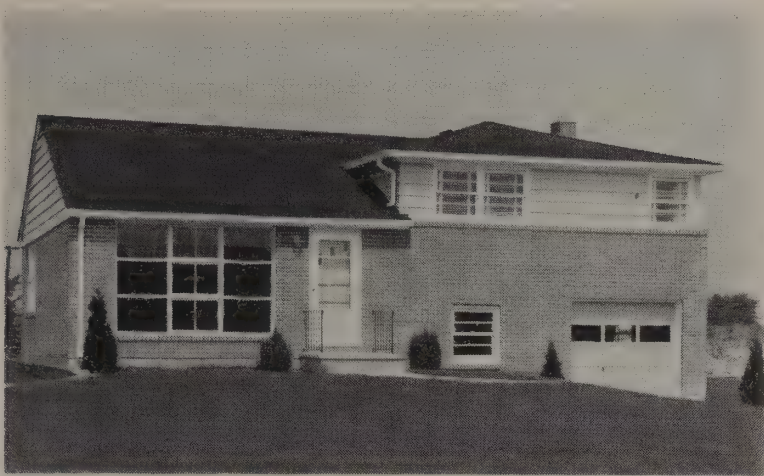
New schools and shopping centers add to the attraction of suburban living.

York and its surrounding area has attracted a dozen new industries in the past few years, due to its geographical location within an overnight haul of the largest eastern markets; its moderate taxes; available ground space; unsurpassed water supply; railroad sidings; and truck terminals.

Nearly a thousand acres are now occupied by these industries. During the past 15 years, employment has increased about 50%; wages paid almost 300%; capital invested about 250%; and products shipped by 400%.

Banking and Finance

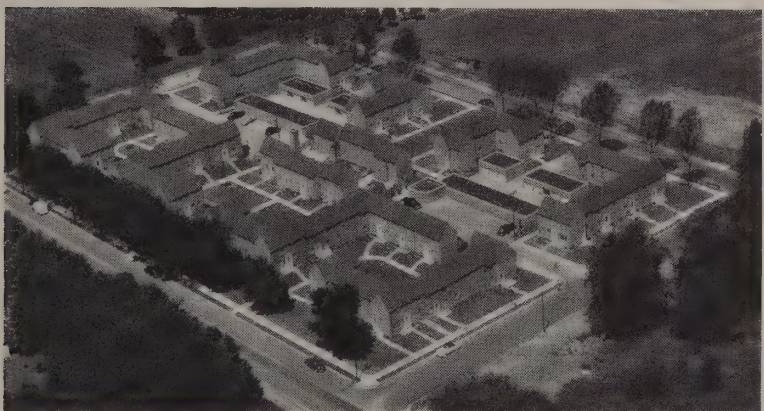
York has always been a financially stable community. There have been no bank failures in York, even during the depression.



Typical of new medium-priced housing in the York suburban area.



One of York's Colonial-style homes.



Country Club Manor, a modern garden apartment.

Bank deposits per capita are well above the national average.

The city has a clearing house and seven banks with total resources of \$186,000,000, and capital funds of \$18,000,000.

The trend during the past few years has been toward de-centralization. Ten new branches have been located in suburban areas where drive-in facilities and parking space have been made available for patrons.

The banks are Drovers and Mechanics National Bank, 30 South George Street; First National Bank, Continental Square; Industrial National Bank, 1401 West Market Street; Western National Bank, 301 West Market Street; York County National Bank, 12 East Market Street; York National Bank and Trust Company, 107 West Market Street; and York Trust Company, 21 East Market Street. There is also one

building and loan association, the York Federal Savings and Loan Company at 116 East King Street.

There are five branch offices of firms which are members of the New York Stock Exchange, four of which have direct wire service, to the world's great stock and commodity markets.

These are: E. W. Clark and Company, 125 East Market Street; Hemphill, Noyes and Company, 101 East Market Street; Merrill, Lynch, Pierce Fenner and Beane, 100 East Market Street; Reynolds and Company, 50 East Market Street; and Yarnell, Biddle and Company, 37 West Market Street.

Manufacturers' Association of York



The Manufacturers' Association Building.

For more than 50 years, the Manufacturers' Association of York, organized February 3, 1906, has been serving industry and the community.

The Association has its headquarters in its own three-story brick office building at 25 North Duke Street. Acquired September 19, 1927, the building has been steadily improved. Recently York air-conditioning was installed.

The building contains general offices, an assembly room, directors' room, and offices occupied by sales branches of leading corporations.

An organization of county employers, the Manufacturers' Association of York strives to make York County a better place in which to work and to live. It has done much to promote the economic development of the York area, and has backed many civic projects. Frequent surveys are made of the needs of industry and the community, and stress is placed upon good employer-and-employee relationships.

A noteworthy example of a successful long-range policy of the Association was the inauguration in World War II, and reactivation during the Korean War, of the world-famous "York Plan" for pooling skills and machine tools to achieve record industrial production.

Other continuing programs for community and industrial progress are the encouragement of sound in-



This hallmark is known the world over.

dustrial and trade relations practices; information programs to schools, churches and the general public, including tours of industry by groups of teachers and clergymen; an annual display of county-manufactured products at the York Fair; and an annual award since 1914 of gold watches to William Penn Senior High School cooperative-industrial course graduates who achieve highest honors in their studies.

The Manufacturers' Association has also been host to groups from many foreign countries studying American industry as guests of the State Department.

Probably the oldest industrial relations association in Pennsylvania, the Manufacturers' Association of York was started with a membership of 29 industries employing 4,000. On the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, there were 250 members representing manufacturing plants employing upwards of 40,000 persons.

York as an Industrial Community

York, always a strong industrial community, has experienced a phenomenal growth during the past ten years.

Until recently, most York industries were locally-owned and were the direct outgrowth of local inventive genius.

During the past few years, a number of nationally-known firms such as Sylvania, Bendix, Oliver, Caterpillar, Borg-Warner, Standard Register, with head offices elsewhere, have established new, modern branches here, due to many advantages offered by the community, including a favorable tax rate.

York is located within 500 miles of 50% of the nation's buying power. Three railroads and numerous truck lines travelling over superb highways, furnish access to wealthy Eastern markets.

By car, bus or train leaving York in the morning, one can be in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington, D. C., in time for business, lunch and matinee, and return the same night if desired.

York is a clean, progressive city with many fine public buildings and agencies. Well-kept homes include many located in attractive modern suburban developments.

A beautiful countryside offering boating, swimming, picnicking, hunting and fishing, golf and other sports at nominal costs is only a few minutes away by automobile. The climate is mild with outdoor living possible from May through October.

Education from nursery school to advanced technical training is available through public and private kindergartens, elementary and high schools, vocational schools, a junior college and an extension of the Pennsylvania State University.

Beautiful, summer camps maintained by Y. M., Y. W., Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are but a few miles away.

Cultural interests are served by a Symphony Orchestra, a concert series, and many other musical organizations. There is a Little Theatre, art and hobby clubs, discussion groups, service clubs and all the other organizations which make up the typical wide-awake American community.

Many thriving churches invite participation in their varied programs.

Yorkers are a home-loving people, predominantly native-born, with whom thrift and industry are traditional. They live well, but within their means. Expenditures for food exceed the national average. Retail sales in 1955 amounted to \$102,557,000.

In recognition of York County's skilled workmen who are one of the major assets of this industrial community, the Manufacturers' Association, in 1948, adopted a hallmark which has gained world-wide attention. Within the Pennsylvania keystone are the words, "Made in York County, Pennsylvania. The Community of Craftsmen." This symbol has been adopted by local firms for use on their letterheads,



Banquet of the Foremen's Club at the Y. M. C. A.

shipping cartons, and products. Car stickers bearing it have also been distributed.

Workers in York are unusually loyal. Sometimes, three generations of one family may be found working in the same plant. Membership in twenty-five year clubs is high.

In 1955, weekly earnings approximated \$65 and the work week was 39.9 hours.

Many women are employed in assembly and machine operations, textile and knitting mills, clothing manufacture, food industries and cigar-making.

The following figures for 1955, as published by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Bureau of Statistics, show the industrial strength of York County.

Number of manufacturing establishments, 606; capital invested, \$207,400,000; value of products, \$568,900,000; number of employees, 47,926; salaries and wages, \$156,400,000.

York ranks among the top five cities in Pennsylvania in diversification of industry. Metal trades lead while food products paper and printing, clay, glass and stone, textiles and textile products, woodworking, chemicals and allied products, are also of importance.

Thirteenth city in the state in population, York has ten of the world's largest industrial plants of their kind. These manufacture air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment, turbines, artificial teeth, wallpaper, roofing paper, pretzels, tire chains, wire cloth, baking machinery and barbells. York is also noted for its agricultural machinery, crawler tractors and earth-moving equipment, heating systems, garage equipment, metal stampings, welding rods, furniture, pianos, fertilizer, lime, cement, pottery, hosiery, candy, paperboard and shipping containers, bond, book and craft papers, and printed business forms.

York Products Used Throughout the Nation and the World

When a Yorker reads in his daily paper about Levittown, New York, or Levittown, Pennsylvania, he is likely to recall that 27,000 heating plants for these projects were built by York-Shipley, Inc. If he hears a discussion about the United Nations, he may remember that the Home Furniture Company of York supplied the seating for the U. N. Headquarters.

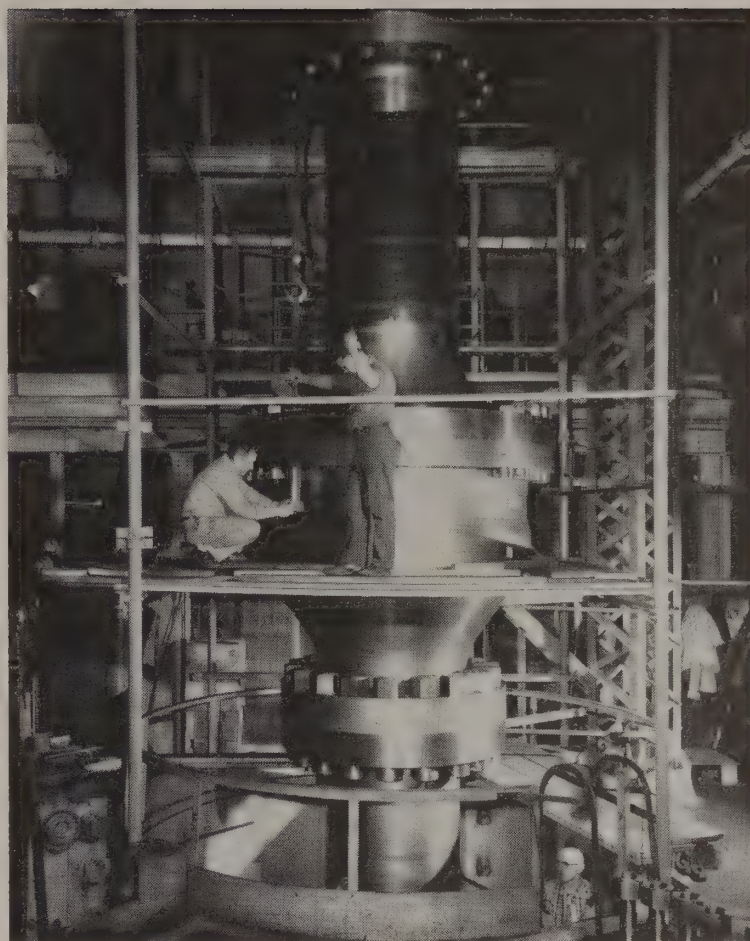
If he travels, he will notice York Air Conditioning in Pullman and Dining Cars, and in such places as Rockefeller Center, the Nation's Capitol, the House and Senate Office Buildings, the Supreme Court and Library of Congress; in Carson Pirie Scott & Company's department store and the Palmer House in Chicago; in the Ford Motor Company Administration Building in Detroit, the Medical Center of Temple University in Philadelphia, in more than 30 hotels along Miami Beach, and many, many other places.

A Yorker, dining in any Middle Atlantic city, may well be eating fruits, vegetables, dairy and bakery products and meat produced within York County.

Cut flowers including orchids produced in York County are transported in refrigerated trucks to neighboring cities.

Besides the many York plants, whose output is consumed locally or regionally, there are 177 which have nation-wide markets. The products of eighty-two York plants reach every civilized part of the earth.

With power comes civilization. Today turbines made in York, by the S. Morgan Smith Company or by sub-



Workmen aligning a turbine shaft at the S. Morgan Smith Company.

sidiaries of the York company, power many of the world's greatest hydro-electric plants: in Canada, Newfoundland, Spain, Portugal, Algiers, Angola, Portuguese West Africa, Turkey, Pakistan, India, Japan, China, Russia, Hawaii, Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Cuba, Jamaica, Dominican Republic and Mexico, to name but a few.

Ore crushing machinery built by the Hardinge Company is used from Siberia to Ecuador. Farm implements made by Oliver Corporation and Caterpillar Tractor of York are used in Central and South America, Europe, Africa and Australia.

Windows in Panama and other tropical areas are screened with wire cloth made in York. Mail order catalogs issued by Lobell's of York are sold on newsstands in Latin America as fashion guides.

York's Diversified Products

York's products are so diversified that they could supply a sizable city with most of its necessities.

The builder can obtain here building materials including sand, cement, lime, concrete and concrete blocks, pipe, clay, lumber and mill work, iron, hardware, nails, bricks, stone, asbestos, roofing, slate, tile mouldings, spouting, glass, plywood, veneers, screens, lighting fixtures and septic tanks. For the completion of the building, ornamental iron work, awnings, venetian blinds, and wall paper are available. Inside the house may be equipped with York county-made kitchen cabinets, knives, shears and brooms, furniture, drapery and upholstery fabrics, pottery, books, pianos, pillows and mirrors, and picture frames, mattresses, heating equipment, air conditioning and insulation.

Garden equipment and roadsurfacing materials with the machinery to lay it, are also made in York.

The housewife can fill her pantry with York-made foods including bakery and dairy products, canned and frozen foods, meat, pretzels and potato chips, flour, corn meal, beer and carbonated beverages, and extracts. She can carry these home in a basket made in York County, keep them with York-made ice, and cook them with York-made gas and electricity.

The wardrobe for the family can be stocked with locally made men's and boys' suits and shirts, shoes and socks, women's and children's dresses, underwear, sportswear, shoes, hose, nightwear, and gloves. The dress goods and lining, the tapes, felts, yarns and ribbons that go into ready-made clothing are also produced in York. So is the jewelry to complete the costume.

Artificial teeth and dentures and optical lenses are made in York. Children play with York-made toys and novelties, use York-made school supplies and playground equipment.

The business man can depend upon the office fixtures and desks made here. His paper for correspondence, books and bonds and his printed supplies are manufactured in York County, as are his rubber stamps and his brief case. A York floor-waxer keeps his office looking spic and span. The catalogs, calendars, newspapers and greeting cards, which he receives in the mail, were printed in York, some of them on paper and presses made in York. The cigar he offers a customer was made in York, as was its label and the box in which it was packed. There is York-made exercising machinery to take down the waistline.

Yachts are made in York County. Church furniture is made in York; hymnals are bound here. There are York-made organs, and stained glass windows executed by local craftsmen.

For the Farmer

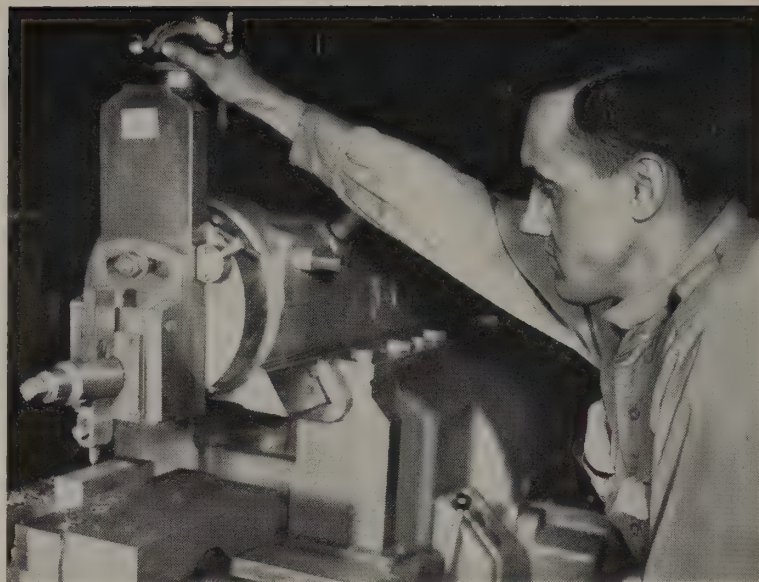
To the farmer, York manufacturers offer agriculture machinery, feeds, fertilizers, poultry supplies, cord and twine, pumps, refrigerating equipment, fly nets and harness, insecticides and sprayers.

For the industrialist, York provides all types of machinery including hydraulic presses, turbines and water wheels, canning and packaging machinery, diesel generating, bakers' machinery, mining machinery, chemical industry machinery, hoists, ventilating, air conditioning and refrigerating equipment and vacuum cleaners. York workers also make auto truck bodies, axles, valves and sheet metal parts, chains, barrels and kegs, bolts, screws, tools, jigs and dies, saws, batteries and garage equipment.

To complete the cycle, one can be buried in a York-made casket, enclosed in a York-made burial vault, and a York-made monument can be erected over one's grave.

Minerals

York County's chief mineral product is crushed limestone for road ballast, railway ballast, and concrete. Roofing granules are made from slate quarried in the southeastern part of the county. Local clay is used for the manufacture of bricks. Sand and gravel is extensively quarried. Fluxing stone and dolomite for steel manufacture are also obtained in York County.



Training for industry at the Atreus Wanner Vocational School.

One of the most unusual mining operations in the world is the dredging of river coal by a fleet anchored in the Susquehanna.

Iron Furnaces and Forges in York County

The early settlers in York County had only such ironware as they brought with them. However, iron could be found in shallow veins and even in outcroppings on top of the ground. Limestone was plentiful. Great forests offered wood for charcoal making, and rivers, creeks, and waterfalls furnished water power which could be made to operate blasts, hammers and other machinery. Soon the settlers had built great stone furnaces, bound with iron hoops and lined with sandstone and fire clay, to smelt the iron ore.

Iron furnaces which flourished in York County from 1700 to 1800 were Dick's Bloomery, established in 1765, and Spring Forge, Number 3, which took its place in 1770; Mary Ann Furnace, built in 1763, where rifle balls and cannon balls were manufactured during the Revolution; and Codorus Furnace and Forge also called Hallam Forge, dating from 1765. Codorus Furnace, still standing, is a favorite picnic spot for Yorkers.

Numerous buildings, such as the forge, the blacksmith shop, the charcoal shed and the sawmill were erected around an iron furnace. There was also the mansion house where the owner lived and where a manorial life comparable with that of a southern planter was carried on by the ironmaster and his family. The house was large with spacious rooms, many fireplaces and numerous servants. Furniture, glass, and china, clothing and wines were imported from England. A tutor looked after the early education of the children and the sons finished their studies abroad. The lady of the mansion house did the best she could in caring for the sick and injured among the families of the workmen.

Around the manor house clustered the other buildings necessary for a complete community life. There was the bake oven, the barns with their farm animals, the slaughterhouse and the smokehouse. Within the whitewashed cabins of the laborers, the slaves and indentured servants, meals were cooked over small fireplaces and eaten with iron forks and knives.

The furnace itself was built against a hillside and a bridge was built from the hillside to the top of the



Codorus Furnace, once owned by James Smith. Cannon balls were made here for the War of 1812.

furnace. Over this bridge the workmen carried basket-fuls of ore, charcoal, and limestone. These were poured in layers into the top of the furnace before firing. The blast (air compressed by a water-driven bellows) entered at the side. The melted ore collected in a depression in the bottom and ran out into sand molds protected by a shed.

Decorated firebacks, stoves, ovens, kettles, pots, pans, and shovels were sometimes cast, but pig iron was the chief product. This pig iron was sold to blacksmiths who turned it into scythes, pruning hooks, shovels, hoes, axes, candlesticks, hinges, locks, etc.

In 1729, the British iron masters, in an effort to retain a monopoly on iron manufacture, influenced Par-



The mansion house at Codorus Furnace.

liament to draw up a bill providing that "all forges in the Colonies should be destroyed". Although this bill was not passed, other crippling restrictions were placed upon iron manufacture. No wonder that two of York County's iron masters, George Ross, of Mary Ann Furnace, and James Smith, of Codorus Furnace, were signers of the Declaration of Independence!

By the early 1800's many stands of timber had been exhausted, around the iron furnaces, richer ore beds had been discovered elsewhere and transportation and methods of iron manufacture had been improved so that it was no longer profitable to operate the iron furnaces of York County. Their hammers and bellows stilled, their owners and workers moved elsewhere, leaving furnaces and mansion houses to fall into picturesque decay, and only names such as "Old Forge Road" and "Old Forge Farms" to keep alive their memory.

York as a Clock-Making Center

York ranked as an important center of clock-making from the middle of the eighteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth. Many fine old clocks made during that period by master craftsmen of York County, such as Elisha Kirk, Rudolf Spangler, Godfrey Lenhart, Jacob Hostetter, Jonathan Jessop, Eli,



Clocks made in York by John Fisher (Left) and Jonathan Jessop (Right).

Jacob, and David Gobrecht, Richard Koch, Richard Chester, Peter Schutz, Joseph Taylor, Henry Weigel, F. B. Cook and others, are running today in the homes of York's old families. Others are treasured throughout the country.

John Fisher (1736-1808), friend of Pulaski, made several musical clocks and a beautiful clock embodying numerous astronomical devices which is owned today by Yale University.

Occupations During the First Days of the Republic

At the close of the Revolution, men in York were engaged in trades similar to those followed in Colonial days. Some of the occupations carried on in 1783 were as follows: barber, blacksmith, breeches-maker, brewer, butcher, carpenter, clockmaker, cooper, cryer, doctor, dyer, gunsmith, hatter, hosier, laborer, locksmith, mason, nailmaker, potter, saddler, sheriff, storekeeper, surveyor, tailor, tanner, and tavernkeeper. There were twenty-one tavernkeepers in early York. Business had boomed while Continental Congress was in session here, and later there were always wagon-trains going through the town carrying freight, or taking settlers to the West. York also had its tinsmith, tobaccoconist, wagonmaker and weaver. Most of these craftsmen worked in their own small shops, with living quarters for their families to the rear or above the shop.

Power

Many trades required only a few simple hand-tools, others used simple hand or foot-operated machinery such as the lathe or potter's wheel. Saw-mills and flour-mills were operated by water-power.

Apprenticeship

Boys learned a trade through being apprenticed to a master craftsman. An old apprentice agreement in York County, in 1791, signed by John Beard, a thirteen-year-old boy, reads as follows:

"John Beard hath put himself apprentice to Adam Ault to learn the art, mystery and trade of joyner (carpenter) and to serve 8 years and 2 weeks, during all which time the said apprentice his master shall faithfully serve; his secrets keep; his lawful commands readily obey. He shall do no damage to his said master, nor see it done by others without giving notice thereof to his said master. He shall not waste his master's goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not contract matrimony within the said term. At cards, dice or any unlawful game he shall not play. With his own goods nor with the goods of others without license from his said master he shall neither buy nor sell: He shall not absent himself day nor night from his said masters' services, without his leave, nor haunt ale-houses, taverns, or playhouses. But in all things to behave himself as a faithful apprentice ought to do."

Now the master's obligations are stated: "And the said master shall use the utmost of his endeavor to teach or cause to be taught the trade or mystery of joyner (carpenter) and procure and provide for him sufficient meat, drink, lodging, washing and work clothes. Also that said apprentice shall be learned to read, write and cypher through the Rule of Three and at the expiration of said term to give unto said apprentice a new suit of Freedom clothes."

This agreement is signed by John Beard, by Adam Ault, of Hanover, Master Joyner, and by Jacob Rudi-

sell, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of York County.

When the new apprentice entered the shop he was likely to be hazed by the older apprentices who would do everything possible to make life difficult and confusing for the already homesick boy. If the master was cruel, beat, starved, or half-clothed the boy, there was little the lad could do about it except to run away. Early newspapers carried many advertisements requesting the return of runaway apprentices.

However, all masters were not bad. In some cases the apprentice system worked out well. Often a man fed his apprentices at his own table and treated them as though they were his sons. Sometimes, upon completing his training, a boy was taken into partnership and married the boss's daughter.

With the close of the Civil War, the opening of the West and world markets, York came into its own as an established community of skilled working people. By 1900, it had reached a population of 33,000.

The working day was from dawn to dark. There was no accident compensation, no unemployment insurance, no social security, no paid vacations, no premium pay for overtime, nor any other of the many benefits that are accepted standards today. Wages then, compared with today's minimums, would be laughable.

Apprentices were no longer bound over body and soul to their employers. Boys might live at home and spend their leisure hours as they pleased. It was no longer the owner of the industry, but rather the factory foreman who acted as instructor of apprentices.

Today, in York, as in other sections of the country, four years full time is the usual term of apprenticeship in industry. The apprentice is paid while learning under the federal wages and hours legislation.

Boys who take the industrial course at William Penn Senior High School, whereby they go to school two weeks and work two weeks, find upon graduation from high school that they have already completed two years of their apprenticeship.

Some of York's Inventors

Yorkers have excelled in mechanical and inventive genius since the early days of the gunsmiths. Many of them have been able to "dream true", to perfect their inventions for practical use throughout the world.

Phineas Davis

One spring morning in 1809, a thin, barefoot boy, of about fifteen, dressed in a shabby homespun suit and a torn straw hat, and carrying a bundle under his arm, stopped in front of a clockmaker's shop on West Market Street. He had always been interested in mechanics and now he stared eagerly in at the small-paned windows admiring the many tall clocks in beautifully polished cases.

Phineas Davis (1795-1835), born in Grafton, New Hampshire, had lost his parents two years before and had wandered in search of work from Lowell, Massachusetts, to Providence, through Connecticut and finally had arrived in York.

There was a name on the dial of each clock in the shop. The name was Jonathan Jessop, and Phineas guessed that that must be Jonathan himself, who, seated just inside the window where the light was best, was assembling a set of intricate brass works.

There was a broad-brimmed hat and a plain grey coat hanging near at hand on a peg, which indicated

that Mr. Jessop was a Quaker . . . a Friend. An orphan boy needed a friend. Just then Mr. Jessop raised his head, and Phineas saw that his face was as cheerful and kindly as the moon peeping over the dial of one of his own clocks. Phineas' mind was made up. He opened the shop door, stepped inside and blurted out his desire to become a clockmaker.

Mr. Jessop listened to the end, watching the keen, intelligent face of the boy. Then he said, kindly, "I will sign thee on as an apprentice if thee wishes, but not until thee has had some breakfast."

Phineas Davis settled down happily to his work. Soon he produced a "pocket-clock" or watch no bigger than a dime. Its design was much admired and widely copied. In fact, someone else obtained a patent on it and manufactured similar watches. This watch is owned today by the British Museum. In the evening, Phineas studied chemistry and experimented with steam.

Each First day, Jonathan Jessop, dressed in a suit of Quaker grey, but of the very best material as befitted a prosperous Friend and Clerk of the meeting, accompanied by his family and apprentices, attended

church at the little brown meetinghouse under the great elm tree, located on West Philadelphia Street.

Here, too, in 1815, Phineas Davis became a Friend. There was not much to look at in the little room except the brown walls, plain benches and small windows. In the long period of silence, which is part of the Friends' service, the chattering of the sparrows and the mourning of the doves could be heard plainly through the open doorway, Phineas would stare so hard at pretty Hannah Taylor, looking so prim in her grey Quaker bonnet, that she would blush and bite her lip and look down at her gloved hands for the rest of the meeting. She was the granddaughter of William Willis who had built the Colonial Courthouse and he was only an orphan boy. He must work harder . . .

And Phineas Davis did work hard. By the time his apprenticeship came to an end he was known and respected throughout the town. And as soon as he was his own man and could hope to set up a business for himself, he was married to Hannah Taylor at the Friends' Meetinghouse in the presence of the most prominent citizens of York.

He became a partner in the Davis and Gardner



"The York", first coal-burning locomotive, with Phineas Davis as engineer, chugged off at a speed of thirty miles per hour, in a test run before the directors and engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, August 4, 1832.

Foundry and Machine Shop and began to manufacture tools, implements and steam engines.

In June, 1831, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad published a notice in the *York Gazette* offering a prize of \$3,500 for the best coal or coke burning locomotive to be delivered to Baltimore for trial by June 1, 1832. All existing locomotives were imported from England and burned only wood, and a better design was needed.

Hannah Davis had died of cholera in 1830, leaving two little sons, and now Phineas tried to forget his loneliness as he worked long hours in his machine shop, perfecting his locomotive which he called "The York". He had made steam turn machinery before, and he could certainly make it turn the wheels of a locomotive. He transmitted the power from the piston by means of a gear, to a spur, wheel and a pinion like the works of a clock. At last the locomotive was finished.

There was no railroad from York to Baltimore so the three-and-one-half-ton engine was taken apart and transported upon wagons.

On August 4, 1832, the competitive trial was held before the board of directors and the engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The four other engines which had been entered in the contest were found to be entirely impractical. "The York", with Phineas Davis as engineer, chugged off in fine style on its thirty-inch wheels, pulling seven cars, weighing in all, twenty-five tons. On a straight track the whole train glided along at the amazing speed of thirty miles per hour!

Phineas Davis not only won the \$3,500 prize money, but was also appointed manager of the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He started to build a larger heavier engine which he called "The Atlantic". This engine was put into service in 1832 and was used until 1892.

Phineas Davis' future now seemed secure. This time he was careful to secure a patent on his invention. He moved his family to Baltimore and devoted himself to his work. But on September 7, 1835, while riding the tender of one of his locomotives on a test run between Washington and Baltimore, a loose rail caught under the flange of a wheel. The engine was derailed, the cars were thrown upon the tender and Phineas Davis was instantly killed. No one else was injured.

The Patriot, a Baltimore newspaper of the time, states, "The remains of the deceased were brought into town on the evening of the accident and interred on the afternoon of the 28th in the Friends' Burying Ground, in the presence of a large group of sorrowing friends." This was at the corner of Aisquith and Fayette Streets, in Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad wished to erect a monument but as the Friends were opposed to showy monuments of any kind, the exact site of the grave is now unknown. However, the railroad assisted the Engineering Society of York in placing in Penn Park, directly across from the entrance of William Penn Senior High School, a bronze tablet honoring Phineas Davis as "Mechanical engineer, designer and builder of the first successful coal-burning locomotive", and at the site of the Davis and Gardner Foundry, on the northwest corner of King and Newberry Streets, the Vigilant Fire Company, of which Phineas Davis was once a member, has erected a tablet, reading, "On this site, in 1831, Phineas Davis built the first coal-burning locomotive." But perhaps the best memorial of all is the Phineas Davis Junior High School, dedi-

cated almost exactly a hundred years after his great invention.

The engines built by Phineas Davis may be seen in the Railroad Museum of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland.

John Elgar and the First Iron Steamboat

Another epoch-making invention, perfected in the Davis and Gardner Foundry, was the first iron steamboat, constructed of sheet iron riveted together at a cost of \$3,000, part of which was subscribed by York's business men. Built by John Elgar (1780-1858), who was a Friend, and employed in the foundry as a master mechanic, the boat had a 60-foot keel, a 9-foot beam, and was 3 feet high. It weighed 5 tons, drew 12 inches of water and was propelled by an 8-horsepower coal and wood-burning engine.

It was christened the "Codorus" and after its completion was loaded on an eight-wheel wagon, to which ropes were attached and was drawn through the streets of York on November 14, 1825, by a number of citizens, while crowds shouted and cheered. Launched near Marietta, with Captain John Elgar in charge, it steamed up to Harrisburg with a hundred people on board. On April 19, 1826, the "Codorus" steamed up to Wilkes-Barre where it was greeted by the ringing of bells, the blaring of bands, the shouts of the people and a salute of cannon. By waiting for high water, it was able to navigate the Susquehanna as far as the New York State Line. Although the success of the "Codorus" was the great event of its day, the Susquehanna, full of shoals and sand bars, proved too shallow for navigation and the "Codorus" was sold elsewhere. However, the precedent had been set for building the all-metal ships which form the world's great fleets today.

With the sale of his boat, John Elgar's career was not over. When Phineas Davis went to Baltimore, John Elgar accompanied him. He worked in the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad where he invented switches, turntables, chill bearings and plate wheels, and assisted Ross Winans in developing the "camel-back" locomotive, the forerunner of modern locomotive design.

More Inventors

When Stephen Morgan Smith (1839-1903), as a boy, pondered the principles of water power in his father's mill near Farmington, North Carolina, no one could foresee the tremendous advancement of mankind which his invention of the Success Turbine Water Wheel would effect.

Besides the huge hydro-electric projects in all parts of the world, in the United States notable installations are at the McNary Dam and Ice Harbor. York's industries and homes use light and power generated by S. Morgan Smith turbines at York Haven and Safe Harbor.

Thomas Shipley (1862-1930) came to York as a young man, in 1897, as General Manager of the York Manufacturing Company, later the York Corporation, which on June 25, 1956, became a division of the Borg-Warner Corporation. Envisioning the tremendous future of refrigeration and air-conditioning, he concentrated upon the manufacture and distribution of these two types of machines.

He redesigned the refrigeration compressor, secured many patents in the field, and standardized the terms and measurements used in rating refrigerating devices.

He was founder of the Ice Machine Builders' Association which helped to perfect modern refrigeration and air-conditioning now used all over the world.

Carlton Hoff, inventor of welding machines, took chain manufacture out of the blacksmith shop and transformed York into the largest chain making center in the world.

Four men, Dr. Jacob Frick Franz, George H. Whiteley, Sr., John Rutherford Sheppard and Dean C. Osborne, on a trip to Coney Island, devised a new method for manufacturing and securing false teeth and so launched the greatest tooth industry in the world, The Dentists' Supply Company of New York.

As early as 1902, J. Allen Heany had invented a machine for insulating electrical wires with asbestos.

Asbestos insulation soon replaced the cotton insulation which permitted dangerous fires and short circuits.

It made possible electric irons, stoves and furnaces and many other industrial and home uses of electricity, which we enjoy today.

Edward J. Brady with his experiments with metals not readily fused before, such as stainless steel, contributed much to the war effort, and his alloy rods are now being used in peacetime production.

Crispin Meisenhelter invented the first machine for making ice cream in a continuous process. Commonly known as the "frozen custard machine", this was the forerunner of the continuous freezers used in today's ice cream industry.

A widow, Katherine Beecher, made a batch of buttermints on her kitchen stove and founded a candy business.

Other inventors, too numerous to mention, developed other machines, products and processes used in industry throughout the world. Among these are burned dolomite, white cement, and improved types of book and bond papers.

A. B. Farquhar, a Typical Industrialist of the Nineteenth Century

A. B. Farquhar (1838-1926), pioneer manufacturer of farm implements, describes himself in his autobiography as a typical industrialist of the nineteenth century. He was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, of Quaker stock. As a boy of sixteen, under the old apprentice system, he began his training as a mechanic in the farm implement shop of W. W. Dingee and Co., of York. The shop, then considered a large one, employed only ten men and working hours were from seven in the morning until six at night. In the evenings the boy went to school and learned drafting, bookkeeping and penmanship. At eighteen, he became a partner and set out with a horse and buggy to obtain orders for agricultural implements throughout Maryland.

When Mr. Farquhar went into business for himself, in 1861, for the first four years he worked practically all the time. He was at the office at five in the morning, and went over the books and attended to correspondence for the day. Without any of the modern office conveniences, not even a blotter, as sand was still used, without a fountain pen, a filing system or office machines, keeping track of things was laborious. There was no telephone and only gas lights in the office. Later, he had as secretary a man who could take dictation and write letters only in long hand and could not type . . . because the typewriter had not yet been invented. For this reason many details of business were

never committed to paper. The industrialist of the nineteenth century relied greatly upon his memory. He carried his bank balance, his customers' accounts and even their orders in his head. Most debts were paid in cash and the drawing of a check was considered somewhat of a ceremony. By seven o'clock in the morning, Mr. Farquhar had attended to much of the office work and was in the factory to greet the workmen as they came in. He called them by their first names and expected them to address him in the same way, a practice which has not entirely died out in York. He took a paternal interest in their personal affairs and advanced many of them the money with which to start buying their own homes.

In the 1880's, no one lived in the country unless he happened to be a farmer so Mr. Farquhar's home was but a few steps from the factory. Men who came from out-of-town on business were entertained there, not sent to a hotel. After supper at home he often went back to the office and worked until ten. But no matter how much his mind was taken up with matters of business during the day, he always managed to spend an hour before bedtime with a good book and in this way became conversant upon many subjects and formed many interesting friendships in fields other than business.

As the years passed, through Mr. Farquhar's tremendous energy and capacity for work, he was always able to keep abreast of his expanding business. Steam power and then electricity; specialization among workmen and modern office methods speeded up production and by the end of the century Farquhar implements were known not only in our own South and West but also in Mexico and South America, South Africa, Australia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Russia. The company, which had been developed largely through the energy, initiative and integrity of one man, was incorporated in 1889.

In December, 1951, the A. B. Farquhar Company, Inc., was merged with the Oliver Corporation by transfer of stock, becoming the ninth plant in the Oliver Corporation.

Industrial York in 1880

With the opening of the West, and of world markets, a great new impetus was given to manufacturing. York, by 1880, had attained a population of 16,500 and its products were being shipped to all parts of the world.

Among the articles manufactured in York then which have since become more or less obsolete, were buggies and buggy whips, cottage organs, handoperated washing machines and clothes wringers, slate mantel pieces, cast iron house fronts, fountains, and statuary, toothache remedies, and photographic marriage certificates.

Along with these, however, were many staple products. These included turbine water wheels, steam engines, rope and twine, bricks, flour, beer, candy, condensed milk, soap, cigars and cigar boxes, furniture and agricultural implements such as scales, plows, hay rakes, cultivators, corn planters, sawmills and feed mills.

York as a Printing and Publishing Center

York has been a printing center ever since the Hall and Sellers press was brought here from Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War.

Today, a number of periodicals are printed in and mailed from York. In addition to newspapers, there are the *Poultry Press*, the *White Rose Motorist*, the *York Legal Record*, *St. Andrew's Cross*, *Strength and Health*, *Nucleonics*, *American Journal of Medicine*, *American Journal of Surgery*, *New Modern Drugs and Nucleonics*, and others.

A number of the leading mass circulation magazines are printed in other cities on huge presses built in York.

Three million books a year for the country's leading publishers are produced by one York firm, The Maple Press. Among these are books on aeronautics, anthropology, astronomy, biology, botany, ceramics, chemistry, economics, electrical engineering, electronics, geology, health, history, hygiene, journalism, mathematics, mechanical engineering, metallurgy, and many other technical and medical books used in colleges and universities throughout the world.

Beautifully designed books which win national and

international Graphic Arts awards also originate in York.

A number of Broadway hits, released for amateur production, are printed in York by the York Composition Company, Inc. Among them have been *A Street Car Named Desire*, *Stalag 17*, *Mister Roberts*, *The Moon is Blue*, *The Shrike*, *The Crucible*, and many others.

Among the pioneer printers and publishers of York, from 1777 to 1820, were Richard Abbot, Matthias Bartgis, Andrew Billmeyer, John Dunlap, James Edie, John Evans, William Gemmil, David Hall, William Hall, William C. Harris, Daniel Heckert, Adam King, Eli Lewis, James Lewis, Robert McClellan, Daniel Mallo, Salomon Mayer, Charles T. Melsheimer, Thomas Roberts, William Sellers, Daniel Updegraff, James B. Webb and Henry Willcocks.

The story of York industry is full of interest. Individual stories are combined in the industrial section of the book which follows:



A member of Congress inspects a copy of the first Thanksgiving Proclamation printed on the Hall and Sellers press. An apprentice applies an ink ball to the type.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

A. M. SQUAIR, Co-Chairman; LUTHER DETTINGER, Co-Chairman; JOHN RAUHAUSER; KENNETH L. MAY; ANDREW SHUMAKER; PHILIP EBERLY; GEORGE SEIFERT; ALFRED KNOCH; NEIL STAUFFER; LEONARD MORGAN.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Thanks are due to the many organizations and individuals who contributed information and to Virginia Froelich who typed the manuscript.

Commercial and Industrial YORK

York's development and growth rest upon its commercial and industrial enterprises • This volume therefore includes the individual histories of some typical York businesses. • The publication of this book has been made possible by the financial assistance of the firms hereinafter mentioned.

Alloy Rods Company

Stainless and Alloy Welding Electrodes

In 1940, Edward J. Brady founded Alloy Rods Company for the production of stainless steel arc welding electrodes. Today, this Company is the largest producer of stainless and alloy steel electrodes in the world.

During the early development years of stainless steel, much research was devoted to discovering practical uses for this new wonder metal. Leading research and development men realized that for a promising future, the material must be weldable. Mr. Brady, a leader in this pioneer group, had the vision to foresee the future in welded stainless steel products.

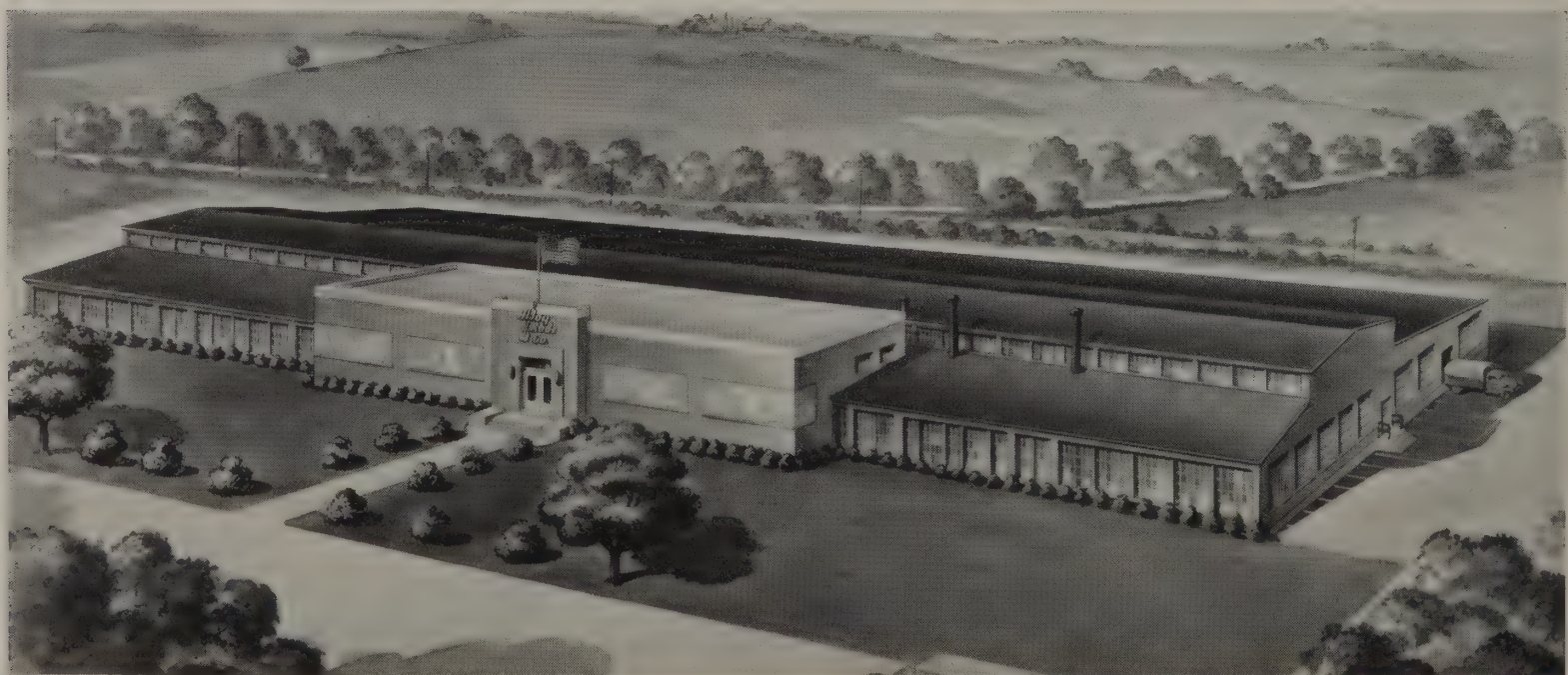
Like most York industries, Alloy Rods Company's beginning was modest. However, product acceptance was gratifying and demand developed rapidly among stainless fabricators. World War II heightened this demand and to meet the challenge, management expanded production and research facilities. By the end of the war, the welding industry had grown considerably as compared to other fastening and joining industries. In realization of this, and the future of the industry, a new plant equipped with the most modern production facilities was built on the Lincoln Highway west of York. In the fall of 1953, another important contribution to the welding industry was made when the Company placed into operation the first plant on the West Coast manufacturing a complete line of alloy electrodes. This plant is located at El Segundo, California, near Los Angeles, and its production facilities are designed to meet the specialized demands of Western metal fabricators and the aircraft industry.

Research in the welding industry can be compared to the heart and mind of the human being . . . it is



vital. From its very beginning, Alloy Rods Company's Research Department has rendered an important service to its industry. Among the many contributions can be numbered these developments: the first electrode for welding armor plate on ordnance tanks; the first stainless steel electrode to operate on AC or DC current; the first electrode for producing machinable welds in cast iron; the first manganese-bronze welding electrode; the first iron powder low hydrogen electrode. Alloy Rods Company also introduced the first all-metal moistureproof container which is now a standard of the industry. Today, the Alloy Rods Company Research Department is located in a separate, completely modern laboratory equipped with the most modern equipment used in the study and development of welding electrodes.

Alloy Rods Company products are marketed in the United States and foreign countries through direct sales offices and a distributor organization.



American Chain & Cable Company, Inc.

Chain • Malleable Castings • Hoists • Garage Equipment

The present American Chain plants started from a small chain shop that was opened about 1870 by a man named Addison Shaffer. His shop was on South Pershing Avenue, right off Market Street. About nine years later, J. C. Schmidt built a new chain plant on East Walnut Street and hired Addison Shaffer as his foreman. Around 1889, Mr. Schmidt built a larger plant. You may have heard it called the Schmidt Plant. It's still standing near State Street, alongside the Pennsylvania Railroad. A few years after this, Mr. Schmidt imported the first electric welder and mechanical former for making chain. At first he had a lot of grief with this new development, but after a lot of experimenting he made it work.

Mr. Schmidt's business got so big he became interested in plants in Carlisle and Braddock, Pennsylvania, and Columbus and Mansfield, Ohio. Then he formed the Standard Chain Company which did a lot of business with the Weed Chain Tire Grip Company which was started about 1904 by W. B. Lashar.

In 1912, Mr. Lashar organized the American Chain Company, Inc. Shortly after, about 1916, American Chain bought Standard Chain Company including the Schmidt Plant in York and other plants in Pennsylvania and Ohio and built the big E. W. Plant at East Princess and Charles Streets. (See large picture.)

The other photograph shows the Wright-Manley and Foundry plants of American Chain & Cable Company, Inc. With chain and for other Divisions of the Company, considerable malleable castings are used and the malleable plant was put into operation in 1920. The malleable plant takes care of the American Chain & Cable Company, Inc., requirements and makes castings for sale to other companies.

In 1927, American Chain & Cable Company, Inc., bought the Wright Manufacturing Co. of Lisbon, Ohio, and transferred operations to York, where a full line

of Hand and Electrical Hoists are now being made.

In 1928, Manley Manufacturing Company of York, with its line of Garage Equipment, was purchased and today Wrecking Cranes, Presses and Trestles are being made at the Princess and Hill Street operations of the Wright-Manley Plant.

It is interesting to note that while York made Acco products vital during war years, they are equally important during peace time. The basic industries — coal mining, metal mining and quarries — must have chain for their operations.

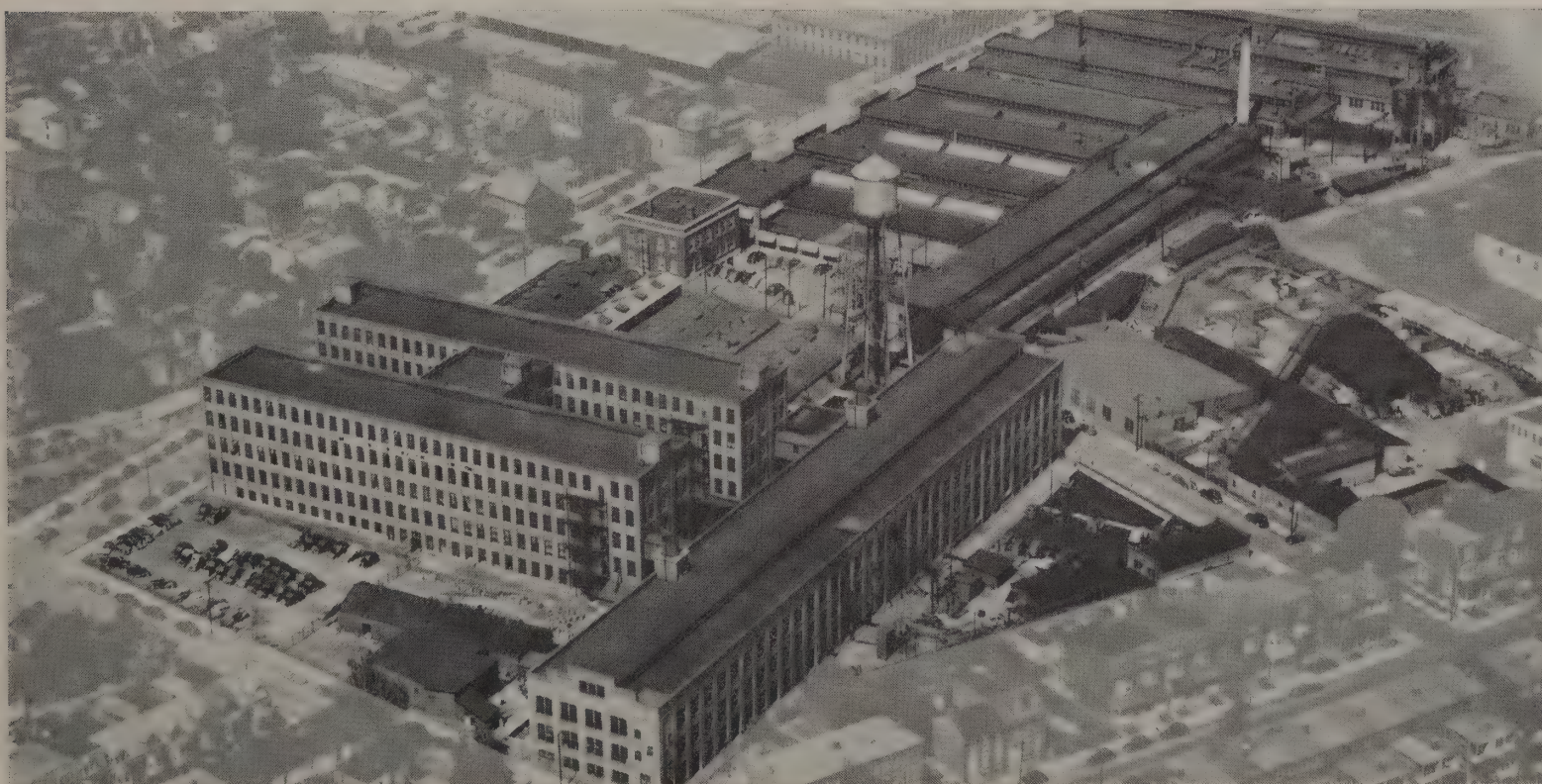
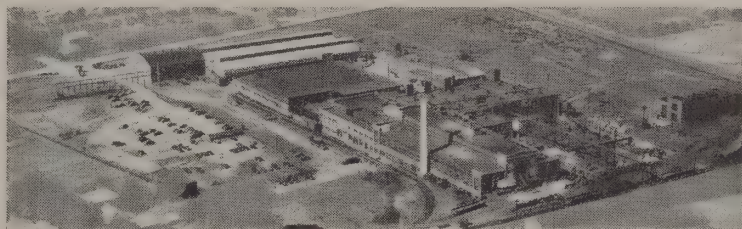
Many kinds of animal chains such as tie-outs, halter chains, pump chains, log chains are used by farmers in their daily work.

Constructing American roads and buildings takes a lot of chain, too.

America's automobiles and trucks are serviced with Manley garage equipment such as wrecking cranes, presses and trestles.

Nearly every kind of industrial plant uses Acco chain. Wright Hoists and Cranes also serve America's industries. Often chain and malleable castings become part of the product made in that plant.

The American Chain & Cable Company, Inc., keeps pace with modern developments through highly developed research and experimental facilities. Acco's diversified products are vital in war — essential in peace.



Andes Fur Shop

Designers and Retailers of Fine Furs

Mr. Andes began his career as a furrier in 1916. After 14 years in Berks County, Pennsylvania, he moved his business to York in August, 1930. The original York location was at the corner of Market and Beaver Streets, on the second floor of the Koch Building. The business soon outgrew this shop and



was relocated at 237 East Market Street, its present address.

Andes Fur Shop is one of the most modern and completely equipped fur-retail design and manufacturing plants in Pennsylvania. An important facility of the plant is a fur storage vault with a capacity of 6,000 coats.

The Shop maintains its own warehouse where furs are received direct from trappers and dealers. A continuing program of research and experimentation is carried on at the Shop's Fur Farm in Conewago Township, where fur-bearing animals are raised and studied to improve the pelts.

Andes Fur Shop has become nationally recognized for its fur design and styling. At the World Fur Fair in 1954 the Shop received top merit award for style creations and custom fur craftsmanship. A similar award was won the following year at the International Fur Fair. These and other honors have won for the Andes Fur Shop a distinguished reputation and wide patronage that extends beyond York County to the entire United States and Canada.

Andrews Paper House of York, Inc.

"If It's Made of Paper, We Can Supply It"

The Andrews Paper House of York, Inc., was established in 1916.

Today, the Andrews Paper House, Inc., now located at 33-49 North Pershing Avenue, provides paper service to approximately two thousand commercial and industrial firms located within a fifty-mile radius of York. Nationally known paper mills supply the Company with both fine and coarse papers which are processed in modern rewinding and slitting, cutting and padding departments. In addition, the Company operates a converting department where paper products of various types are converted for the convenience of its customers.

Products of the Andrews Paper House include all types of fine and coarse papers used by printers, offices, stores, state and government institutions; all types of bags, containers and wrapping papers used by food

processing firms, including wrapping and packaging materials for frozen foods. For over forty years, this Company has provided paper service to all Commonwealth of Pennsylvania institutions.



The Andrews Paper House operates and maintains its own fleet of delivery trucks. Overnight, sidewalk delivery, as far as one hundred miles from York, has been in effect for twenty-five years. Eight salesmen cover territory in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

Bendix Aviation Corporation

Electronic Components

The York Division is one of the more than two dozen divisions of the Bendix Aviation Corporation. As a group, the divisions of Bendix Aviation Corporation comprise one of the most highly diversified of American industrial organizations. While its many divisions manufacture some consumer and industrial products for direct distribution, they are largely devoted to developing and building basics of better products for other manufacturers. Numbering into the hundreds, these precision components range from large-volume, low-cost items to small quantity units of amazing complexity.

Although Bendix is a major supplier of civilian goods, principally to other industries such as the automotive and air transport industries, its unique engineering skills and resources have given it a major role in the development and production of defense items and systems. Bendix places great emphasis on creative engineering. In recent years, a considerable portion of corporation engineering effort has been devoted to the problems of instrumentation and control of aircraft, the design of communications and radar equipment, and the problems of guided missile development.

The York Division began during the early part of 1952 as a department of the Bendix Radio Division, Towson, Md. The original group was charged with the responsibility of continuing the research and development and ultimate quantity production of an electronic device for the United States Government. York,

Pa., was selected as the site for a new plant in which to carry out this program and to expand into activities of a similar nature.

This decision was based, among other things, upon the convenient location of York with respect to key industrial centers throughout the eastern section of the country. The area is noted for its skilled craftsmen so necessary to the smooth output of precise and complex products.

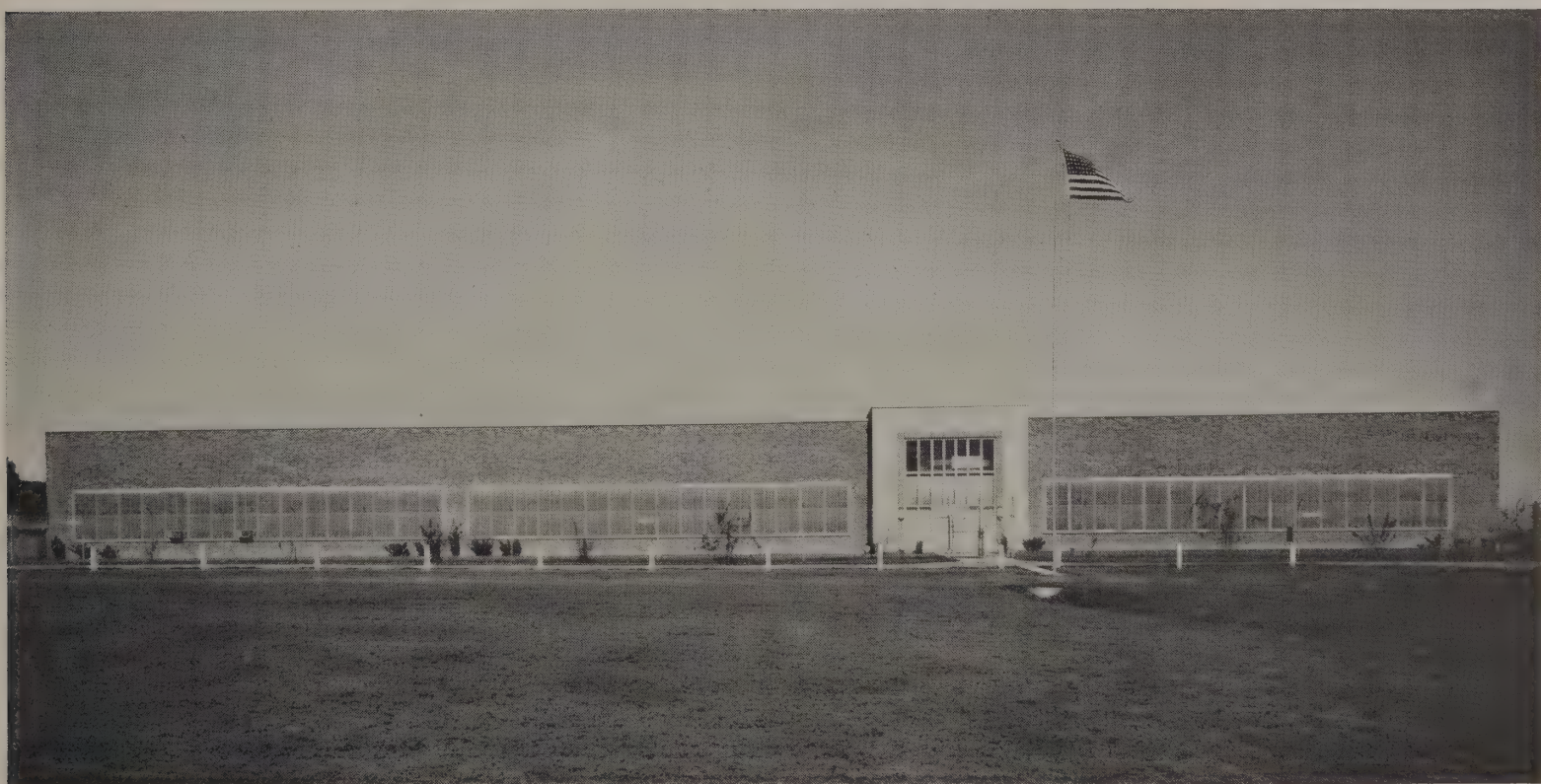
It is much to the credit of these people that through their conscientious work habits the York Division was presented an Award of Merit in 1955 by the National Safety Council for an Industrial Safety Record of 1,028,846 man hours without a lost-time accident.

The new plant is modern in every respect; it is equipped with the most modern precision machine tools available, and with an unsurpassed array of laboratory electronic test equipment.

A policy of setting high standards of proven ability and recognition of individual merit has had the effect of placing the direction of all activities into the hands of a highly capable management and supervisory team.

With these facilities and management, the York Division handles a wide variety of electronic projects from basic research to large quantity production.

The plant building is situated on a large tract of land located on U. S. Route 30 approximately four miles east of York, where ample room is available for future expansion.



The J. E. Baker Company

Yesterday

DANIEL WEBSTER, described a *man* who was to come later, well indeed by saying: "Men hang out signs . . . indicative of their respective trades; shoe-makers . . . a gigantic shoe; jewelers a monster watch; . . . dentist . . . a gold tooth; but up in the Mountains of New Hampshire, God Almighty has hung out a sign to show that there He makes men." . . .

for the "Profile" finds a counterpart in the late John E. Baker — rugged individualist made by the Master Sculptor, Whom he worshipped . . .

and our Founder who was destined to play so constructive a part in America's basic product—STEEL!

* * *

JOHN E. BAKER *pioneered* "Magdolite" — dead-burned dolomite for the efficient and economical production of steel. Baker's "Magdolite" — a prepared refractory material — is used as auxiliary lining for open hearth and electric furnaces at bottoms and sides, thereby making greater economy possible!

* * *

PART History's curtains to 1889 — when John E. started and a year later, when he recognized the advantage of improving raw dolomite. Typically American, he worked his fingers to the bone, crammed his head with plans, and accepted nothing *short of the success which came to him.*

That is his story! For he was no Minerva to spring full-grown from the forehead of Jupiter . . . just a



" . . . He makes MEN!"

young man with a keen appreciation of OPPORTUNITY, as it pertained to existing needs which *he knew he could fill!*

* * *

First, there were the endless experiments, carefully recorded, whereupon reaching a Goal he found that *he did not have the complete answer!* . . . and so on and on, and on, until . . .

World War I created certain necessities which became the *proverbial* "Mother of Invention" of so many things — one being a substitute, or something better, for Austrian Magnesite, which was no longer available! This called for all of the creative imagination, skill and practical experience of the entire Baker Organization.

The J. E. Baker Company

Today

And so expansion followed, as night gives way to day. The entire Organization was ablaze. Changes were made. A new rotary kiln was installed in an Ohio plant; then another and additions and improvements followed, everywhere . . .

so Baker was able to meet every demand of World War II — a contribution signally recognized as an aid to the VICTORY achieved!

* * *

IN YORK, and nearby Baker properties, the same general Expansion Program was in full swing. In fact, the growth of all Plants resulted in “Baker” and “Magdolite” becoming inseparable; and *a general acceptance of the product by the Steel Industry throughout the world!*

Hence, the seeds the Founder sowed have spread, resulting in *Baker's Contributions becoming an important milestone in our National Economy!*

Baker Leadership

1 — “Quarrying” was hazardous. Recognizing this, John E. adopted a Safety Program of which his son, William H., was in charge.

2 — So successful was it that the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association awarded the President's Trophy to Baker!

3 — Accidents in 1927 of 261 were reduced to 5 in 1932 — an amazing record of 98.1%! In 1945, 1947, 1950 and 1954, for examples, *no lost-time*

accidents occurred even though each year averaged about one million man hours!

Service

William H. Baker, who succeeded his father as President, has served Church, Civic and Philanthropic Causes faithfully, giving generously of his time, money and effort, for years. As a long-time Director and Officer of the Y. M. C. A., he's interested himself, deeply, in Youth: its problems and growth.

Mrs. S. Walter Stauffer, Wm. H. Baker and The J. E. Baker Co., gave the Children's Library Building to the Martin Memorial Library.

John E. Baker, II, also renders Public Service, and is Assistant to the President of the Company.

* * *

DEVOTED was John E. Baker to the Land of his birth and its possibilities. He worked — and the land, in turn, rewarded him with useful minerals and stone. Yes! — to an extent that today, The J. E. Baker Company not only plays an important role in the Steel Industry, but in Highway-building and serving both Railroads and Agriculture!

Thus has the Company existed and persisted — during Wars and Hard-times — and able to pay tribute to the Founder's basic philosophy for life and business: “. . . the wise man which built his house upon a rock . . . and the winds blew . . . and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock.”

Charles H. Bear & Company, Inc.

Department Store



Bear's Department Store as seen from Continental Square.

The story of Bear's Dept. Store is one of growth and progress from the time it opened its doors for business 'way back in 1888, until the present day. In 1949, the business was incorporated under a board of directors appointed by the trustees of the late Mr. Bear's estate, with Mrs. Charles H. Bear, Jr., as President, Nora Bear Deardorff as Vice-President, Charlotte Bear Stock as Executive Vice-President and Treasurer, and William B. Stock as Secretary. John S. Boyer was appointed General Manager.

Since then the store has been completely air-conditioned and a program of modernization is in progress. Bear's has two fast passenger elevators, and a completely equipped, modern Beauty Salon. A soundproof, air-conditioned Cafeteria occupies the basement level. It is famous far and near for delicious, home-cooked food, and is open weekdays from 7 to 2 and 4 to 7. In 1955, a Hospitality Center was opened. Its facili-

ties are free to the public, and it may be booked in advance for meetings, parties, lectures, exhibits and other events.



Charles H. Bear & Company, Inc.

Department Store



Men's Dept. . . . Bear's First Floor.



Lingerie Dept. . . . Bear's Second Floor.

Bear's also offers its customers the convenience of Charge Account plates, budget accounts and cycle billing, to make shopping quick, convenient and pleasant. Bear's buyers are constantly in the New York market, and the New York Buying Office keeps them posted on the newest and the latest. Now, as in 1888, Bear's customers choose from a wide variety of merchandise of the highest quality and the latest styling.

It was sixty-eight years ago that Charles H. Bear, Sr., purchased a two-and-a-half story building from William H. and John C. Jordan. It was on the site of the present building. The business prospered, and in 1890 the Barnitz Jewelry Store to the west of the original building, was purchased.

In 1908, Charles H. Bear, Jr., and Jennie L. Bear succeeded Charles H. Bear, Sr., and the business became Charles H. Bear & Co. 1911 marked the first of many extensive renovations. 25,000 square feet of floor space were added, and the remodeled structure was practically a new building, including a basement

and four upper floors. A passenger elevator was installed, serving all five floors. Bear's was the first department store in the city to use a motor-driven delivery truck, 'way back in 1912.

Also in that year, the first of many store picnics was held. In 1915, the Store Relief Association was formed to pay benefits to sick and injured employees in good standing. This relief association is still in existence, and as far as is known, gives its members more benefits for lower rates than any other organization of its kind.

Through the years more buildings were acquired. In 1927 and 1928 the store was enlarged to its present space, sixty times greater than the original holdings, and extensive alterations were made. In 1935, Mr. Bear became sole owner of the business. He was a dynamic leader and took an active part in the NRDGA until illness made him bedfast. On September 27th of 1949 Mr. Bear died. The traditions of quality merchandise at sensible prices, and of superior, friendly service still continue at Bear's.



Ready-to-Wear Dept. . . . Bear's Third Floor.



Gift Dept. . . . Bear's Fourth Floor.

The Bon-Ton Department Store

S. Grumbacher and Son

In March, 1898, Max Grumbacher started this business as a small one-room millinery and dry goods store at 36 West Market Street, moving to the present location on Market and Beaver Streets in 1912, where a new building was erected.

In 1921, the store was further enlarged by the purchase of adjoining property, which added about sixty per cent more floor space. In 1940, the first floor was completely modernized, and in 1941 air conditioning was installed. In 1942, the Gilbert Planing Mill was bought to provide extra space for warehousing. This warehouse, located at West Mason and Park Avenues, contains 20,295 square feet of floor space.

Upon the death of the founder, Max Grumbacher, in 1933, the business was continued by his widow, Daisy A. Grumbacher, and two sons, Max and Richard.

In an effort to make room for expanding departments, in 1952 a separate store, located at George and Princess Streets, was opened. It is a complete Furniture Store, known as THE BON-TON STORE FOR HOMES.

In February, 1953, the Catherine S. Devers Store at 20 South Beaver Street was acquired and converted into a large Sportswear Department and Executive Offices.

In 1955, another large warehouse at Mason and Park Avenues was purchased from the Gilbert family to provide additional warehouse space.



THE BON-TON STORE FOR HOMES, a complete furniture store at George and Princess, York.

The new moving stairway installed in the Department Store, Market at Beaver, in 1956.



The Bon-Ton Department Store

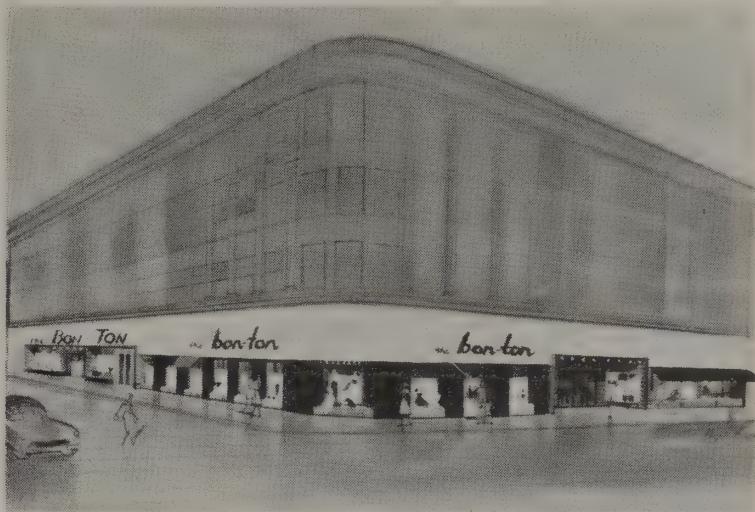
S. Grumbacher and Son

The present Department Store has a modern Bargain Basement plus three upper floors and a mezzanine.

Because of confidence in the steady growth of York THE BON-TON is in the midst of a great expansion program. The second and third floors of the West end of the Market and Beaver Street building were greatly enlarged and the first moving stairway in York County was installed in 1956.

To give York shoppers the benefit of metropolitan shopping advantages, THE BON-TON will expand present departments, add entirely new departments and continue to modernize the store to better serve the community. All facilities which have made modern department stores successful are included in its operations including a spacious Tearoom on the mezzanine, beautifully furnished in a modern manner to seat 250 persons, and THE BON-TON's three Credit

Plans . . . "Charga-Plate" *, "Budget Plan", and "Revolving Budget Account".



THE BON-TON'S newly enlarged, modernized Hanover branch.

THE BON-TON has also operated a Branch Store in Hanover, Pennsylvania, since 1946. This store has just been doubled in space in the last two years and completely modernized.

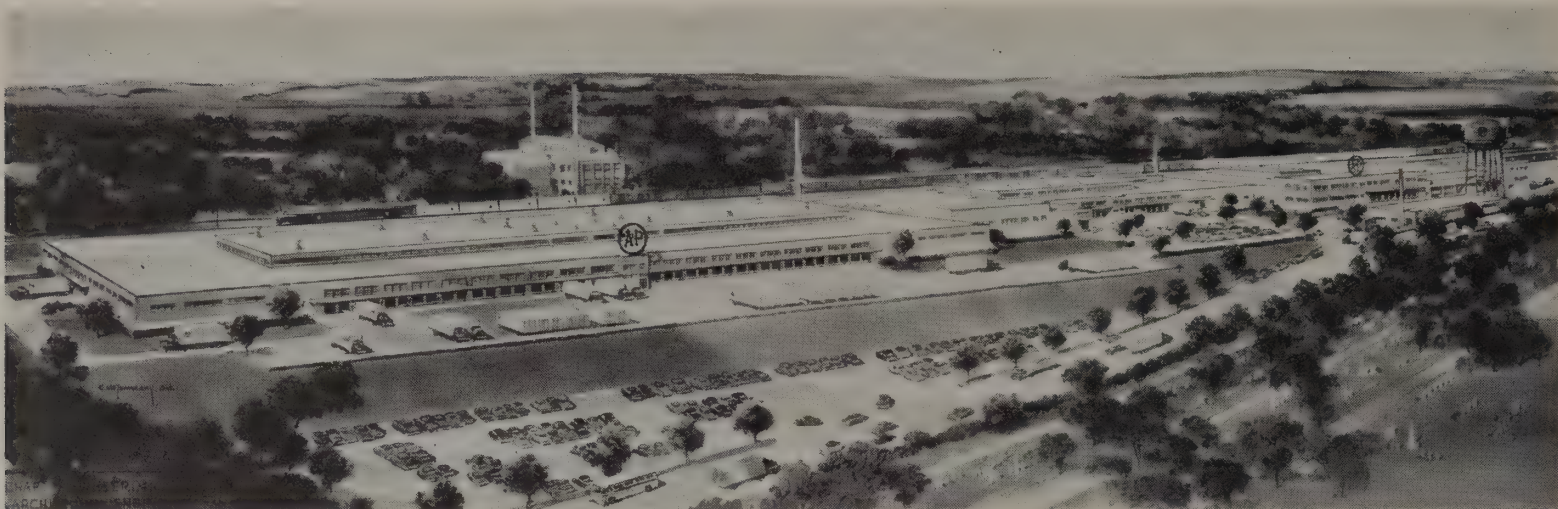
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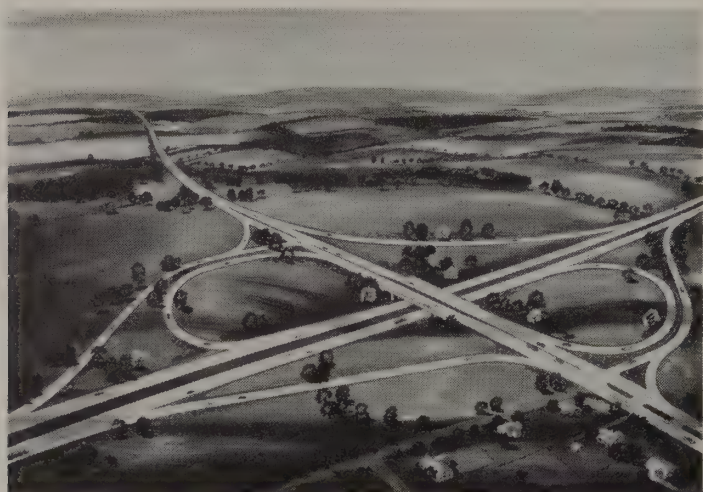
THE BON-TON DEPARTMENT STORE, Market at Beaver.

Buchart Engineering Corporation

Architects and Engineers



The Warehouse and Distribution Center of The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company in Yeadon, Pennsylvania. Serving the Greater Philadelphia area, the Center occupies a half-million square feet of floor space on a 34-acre site, coordinated with all transportation facilities for economical and efficient receiving, storage and distribution.



The South Queen Street Interchange (York, Pa.) of the Harrisburg-Baltimore Expressway. The firm's highway division engineered a major portion of this new superhighway.

In the decade following World War II the economy of Central Pennsylvania burst forward into a new era of unprecedented expansion and development. This surge of prosperity was reflected most dramatically in new buildings — factories and warehouses to serve the industrial complex; shopping centers, stores and banks to meet the new demands of commerce; schools, churches and hospitals for the needs of all the people; and, lastly, new roads that made the good things of our Keystone State more easily accessible to everyone.

Buchart Engineering Corporation was formed at the beginning of this era. Its growth from three organizing principles to one of the largest of its kind in Central Pennsylvania, has been entirely within this period. The firm has gone forward because it stakes its own future on the continued vitality and enterprise of its native State. It offers to Pennsylvania a broad architectural and engineering service created specifically for a dynamic society that must meet its building requirements with speed, skill and economy.

The scope of Buchart service encompasses the entire building project from site location to dedication of the finished structure. Projects illustrated on these two



The Alexander D. Goode School in York, dedicated in 1955 to the memory of York's famous World War II chaplain, is one of nearly two hundred Buchart school projects in Pennsylvania.

Buchart Engineering Corporation

Architects and Engineers

pages indicate the diversity of the firm's experience in serving the Federal Government, State and Munic-

ipal authorities, industry of all sizes and churches of all faiths.



The Hayshire Shopping Center in York, part of a completely integrated residential, commercial and industrial center with its own church, school and recreational facilities.



(Above) The Rehabilitation Center for the Physically Handicapped in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. This seven-million-dollar project, the first of its kind in the nation, will prepare and train severely disabled persons for gainful employment. It has been called the greatest forward step the Commonwealth has taken in caring for its handicapped citizens.



(Left) The Fifth E. U. B. Church in North York is one of several hundred church projects undertaken by C. S. Buchart and Associates.



The Engineering and Research Laboratories building for York Corporation, York, Pennsylvania, selected by Alcoa Aluminum as the subject for a national advertising campaign because of its unique design and skillful use of new materials.

Campbell Chain Company

Manufacturers of Welded Chain • Weldless Chain • Tire Chains

The Campbell Chain Company succeeded the Victory Chain and Mfg. Co., which was founded in 1919 by a group of twenty-five men as a cooperative venture. Most of these men were actually chain makers who worked at their trade in the small "L" shaped frame structure at the corner of Norway and Elm Streets. They manufactured fire welded chain only.

In 1922, sole ownership of the Victory Chain and Mfg. Co. passed to George J. Campbell, of Philadelphia, who had been its sales agent, and associated with the chain industry for twenty years. The name was changed to International Chain & Mfg. Company and the business was conducted from an office in Philadelphia. In 1949, the name was changed to the present one because of the family nature of the business and the development of the trade name "Campbell" in the industry over the years.

The growth was steady and rapid as evidenced by the fact that whereas the number of employees in 1922 was about twenty-five, at present it is about 300. The average production per employee increased considerably during these years because of the constant addition and development of equipment for electric welding of chain. The variety of items was gradually expanded so that now the Company has a well-rounded line serving the automotive, industrial, commercial and agricultural fields with both welded

and weldless patterns — from a light dog chain to a heavy Anchor Chain.

The Company experienced two disastrous fires in 1926 and 1937, which completely destroyed the factory buildings. Each fire presented an opportunity to increase the floor area and rearrange the equipment for greater efficiency.

Production was further increased by the acquisition of property on the north side of the M. & P. Railroad in 1940, where the fire welding facilities were transferred and expanded and subsequently an office and shipping-warehouse facilities were built.

From a somewhat localized industry in 1922, sales have spread to all forty-eight States and several foreign countries. This development necessitated closer coordination with the factory; so the office was moved to York in 1931, where management of the Company continued to rest principally with George J. Campbell until his death in 1941. At that time it passed on to his three sons, George J. Campbell, Jr., who started in 1926; Melvin H. Campbell in 1931, and Howard D. Campbell in 1934. Too much credit cannot be given to the founder whose business acumen and untiring energies developed a small wavering enterprise into an organization of sizable importance in the chain industry.

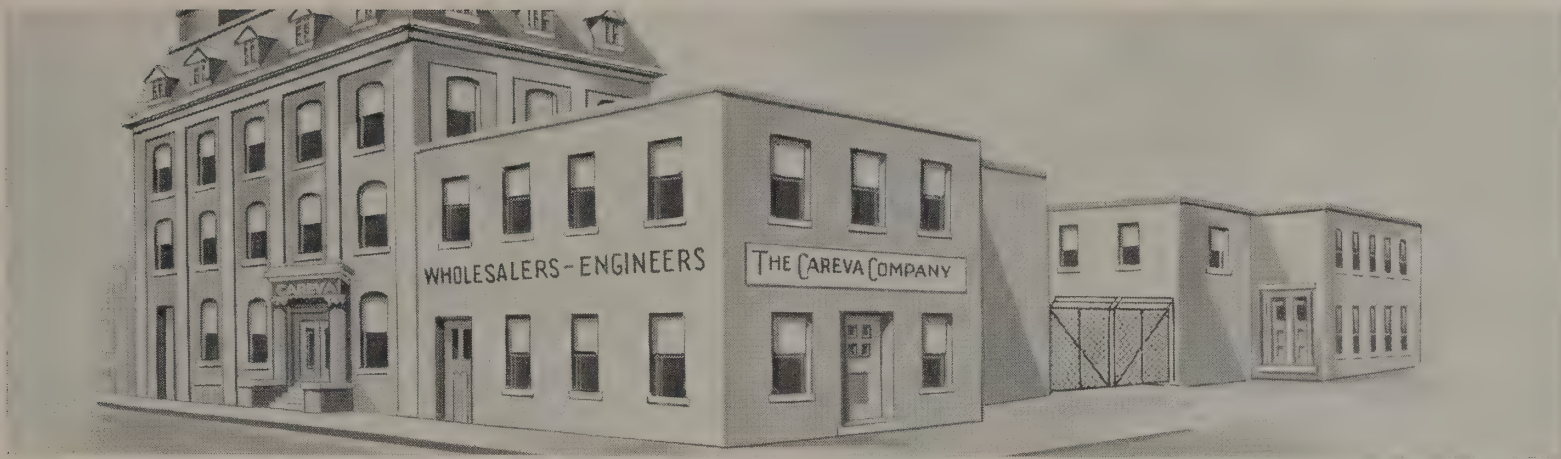


1956

1922

The Careva Company, Inc. • The Careva Corp. of Pa.

Engineers, Wholesalers and Distributors



The Careva Company was founded and incorporated in November, 1921, by Edw. G. Carpenter, president; Geo. P. Evans, vice-president; Albert J. Miller, secretary; and William H. Zuck, treasurer.

The company derived its name from the first three letters of the last name of the president and the vice-president.

The principal business of the company is wholesaling and engineering power plant equipment and the distribution of every type of pipe, valves and fittings for the conduct of steam, water, oil, gas and refrigerants, regardless of the application. A large and complete inventory is maintained of all types of industrial and domestic pumps, steam specialties, ventilating exhaust fans, electrical controls, industrial and residential heating, sanitary fixtures for public and private institutions and residences, industrial and residential gas and oil burners.

In 1931, a division of the company was formed to wholesale major electrical appliances of every description.

A reliable and dependable engineering department of graduate engineers offers to the industrial plants, architects, plumbers and steamfitters complete plans

and specifications for the proper and economical installation of the products distributed. The company also maintains a staff of experienced machinists for the fabrication of large diameter pipe, valves and fittings made up to meet any specific engineering requirement.

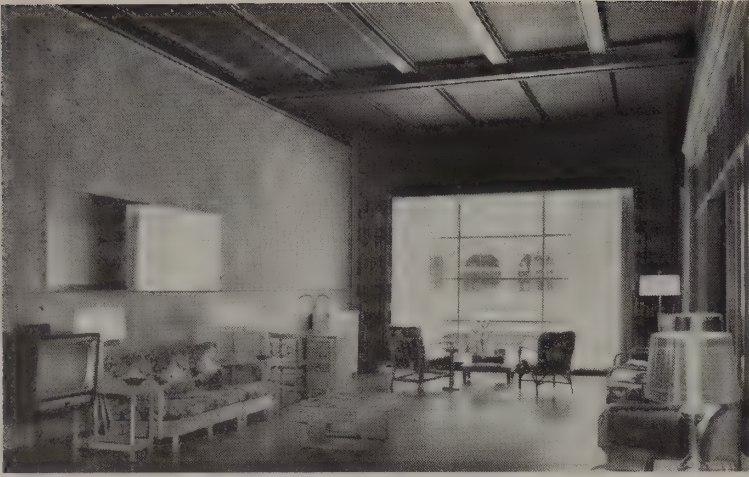
In 1946, the subdivision that distributed major electrical appliances was divorced from the parent company. Its subsidiary, The Careva Corporation of Pennsylvania, was formed for the wholesale distribution throughout most of central Pennsylvania of Kelvinator refrigerators, ranges, home freezers, milk coolers, washer, dryers, electric water heaters, beverage coolers and other refrigerating packaged items. The corporation further distributes Geneva and KitchenMaid sinks and kitchen cabinets, famous Sylvania television and radio sets, Kitchen-Aid dishwashers and Magic Chef appliances; and other items in the major appliance field.

The Company and the Corporation occupies three buildings with approximately 200,000 square feet of office, showroom and storage space with principal warehouses located at 545-561 E. Princess St., 517-27 E. Prospect St., and 546-54 rear E. Princess St., York, Pa.



Brooks Hotel

Established 1914



Eighty-eight pleasant, medium-priced rooms, all with bath, each with outside exposure, forty-four air conditioned or with TV, for the comfort of guests, are the basic facilities of the Brooks Hotel.

This hotel was established in 1914. It has enjoyed a normal growth under the twenty-five year owner-management of George W. Brown. Its quiet, peaceful atmosphere and the cordial hospitality of its management and staff have contributed to its sustained growth.

It is the meeting place of the York County Republican and Democratic clubs, trade union locals and numerous patriotic organizations.

To coincide with the rapid increase in both com-

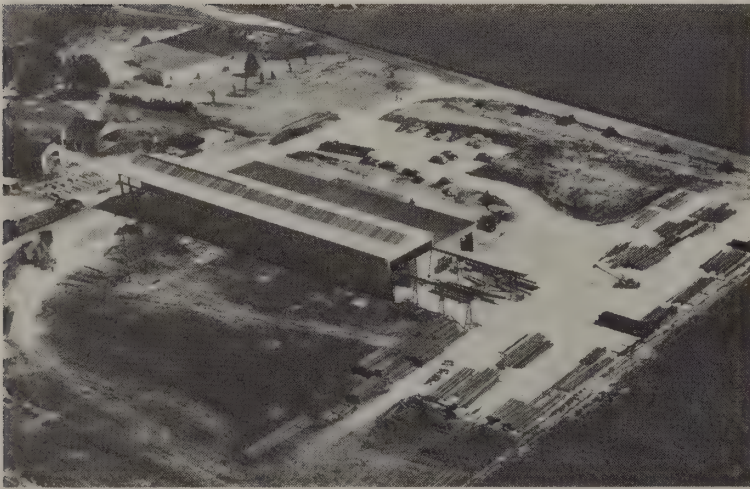
mercial and pleasure travel, the Brooks Hotel has completed extensive remodeling, including the installation of additional air conditioning units, modernizing all showers with glass and tile construction, completion of weather-stripping all windows and doors, better lighting and new furniture in the hotel's public rooms.

A long range program to provide all rooms with modern decor, private baths, air conditioning and TV became a reality in 1956. Future plans are to continue developing a constantly improved value and not to go beyond a \$3.50 or \$4.50 rate for single rooms. New parlor suites created in 1956 have met with popular approval.



Carew Steel Company

Fabricators of Steel



A small building on Spahn Avenue saw the beginning of the Company founded by Howard J. Carew in 1946, first as a selling and construction company, then as a steel building fabricating plant. The war years had proven that steel buildings were the answer to new and replacement building problems and the demand for pre-engineered steel buildings was great.

The growth of Carew Steel is the result of that demand. Orders from all parts of the States compelled the growing Company to build its own plant on ten acres in the Mt. Zion area. This plant has been recognized as one of the finest and most modern steel

fabricating plants in the country. It includes twenty thousand square feet of fabrication and warehouse space plus a fully air-conditioned office building. Two shifts of over one hundred employees are needed to keep the modern machinery whirring. The Company has kept abreast of the changing requirements in steel buildings by broadening their engineering outlook and fabrication facilities until, now, they have the most flexible line of steel buildings in the industry.

Carew products include the long span flat truss building; the rigid frame and pitch truss all-steel buildings; pitch or flat truss roof systems; or any combination of the above. Fabrication methods have been brought to a point where a buyer can designate almost any type building and Carew can come up with the answer in the pre-engineered line of steel buildings.

Buildings have been shipped to almost all countries of the world, but the major market, because of the advantageous location of the plant in York, is the area east of the Mississippi. As different states have different building codes, a design whose standards meet all the codes, both local and state, in all areas in the United States, was evolved by Carew engineers.

Although the major part of Carew business is fabricated steel buildings, an important adjunct has been built up in weldments for sub-assemblies and special steel products.

A fleet of the most modern carriers of heavy steel is maintained by the Company for buyers whose needs are immediate.

Colonial Products Company

Manufacturers of Yorktowne Kitchen Cabinets

The Colonial Products Co., a pioneer manufacturer of prefabricated kitchen cabinets and similar woodwork, was founded in Dallastown, York County, Pennsylvania, in April, 1937, by Charles I. Pechenik, President and General Manager.

Yorktowne Kitchen cabinets have added to the long list of York County products a line of merchandise rapidly increasing in popularity. Designed especially to appeal strongly to the home building trade, Yorktowne cabinets are sold through wholesaling distributors in all of the major centers of the United States and are generally considered one of the most popular wood kitchen cabinet lines in the entire country.

The long experience of the Colonial Products Co. in the manufacture of all types of wood products has gone far to assure the success of this handsome, modern, high quality kitchen cabinet line. York County's own reputation as a center for fine craftsmen in the wood industry helps to explain the location of this popular kitchen cabinet line in this area. The Company's history includes the manufacture of many other wooden products such as television cabinets, furniture, and specialized wood products for the Armed Forces

during the late war.

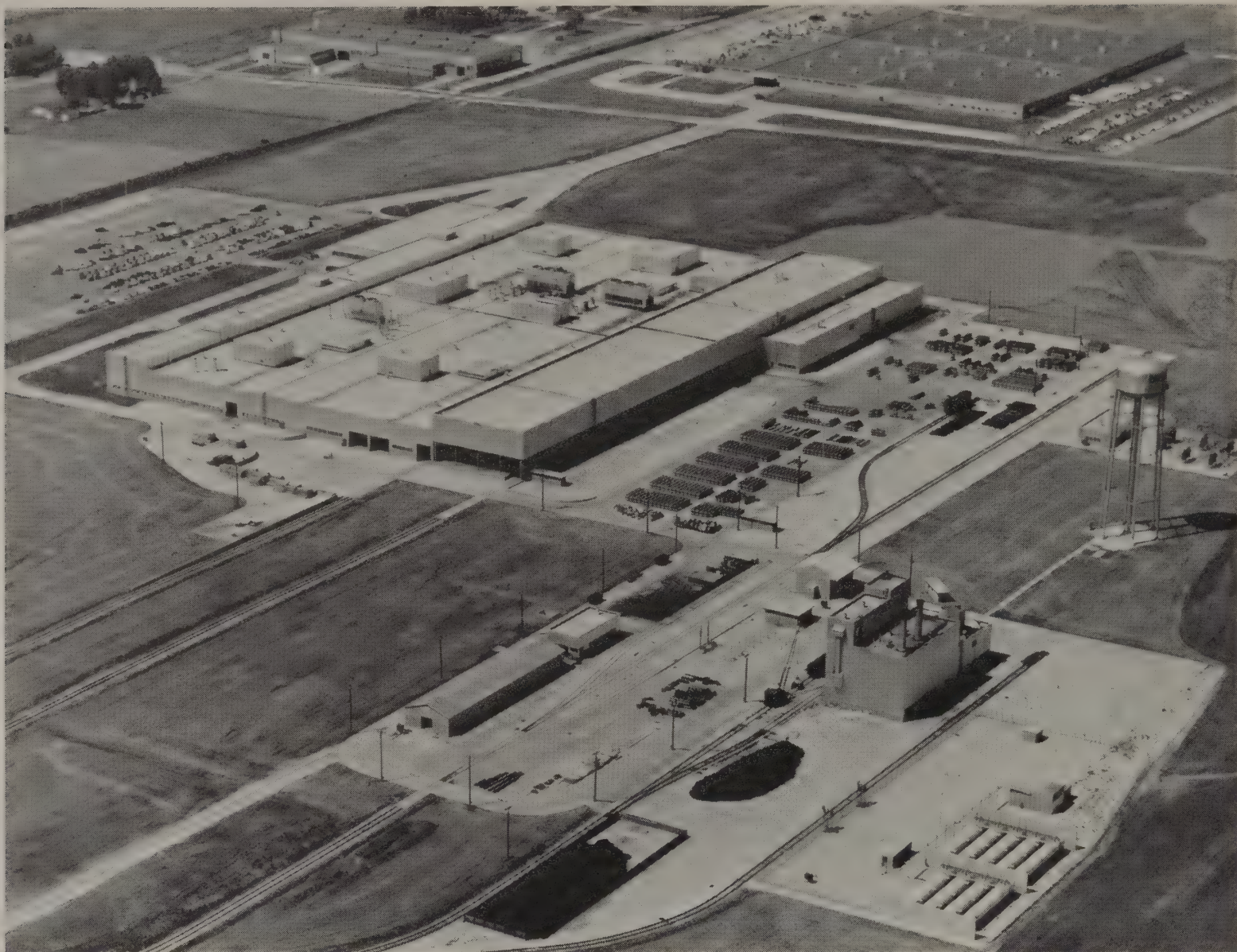
As the home building industry throughout the country continues to surpass all predictions and previous indications so too has the popularity of the Yorktowne Kitchen cabinet line increased. The amount of merchandise being shipped from the Colonial Products Co., two plants in the county—in Dallastown and Red Lion, Pa.—has continued to increase rapidly. Every effort is being made by the Company to continue to up-grade the product itself by continuing to improve its manufacturing facilities, its mechanical equipment, and its labor force. Although many of the employees of Colonial Products Co. are men with long experience with the Company and although the labor turnover is among the lowest to be found anywhere, it is important to realize that the labor force is growing at a very rapid rate.

New products to be sold to the building industry and to be included in new housing are currently being experimented within the Colonial Products Co. organization and it is expected that this Company will continue to show the very handsome and healthy growth which has been evidenced during the last few years.



Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Diesel Engines • Tractors • Motor Graders • Earthmoving Equipment



York Plant

The York Plant of Caterpillar Tractor Co. is one of six domestic plants engaged in the manufacture of tractors, earthmoving machinery, diesel electric sets, and engines.

Basically, the York Plant is a parts operation designed to give better parts service to our customers in the export market and in the Eastern States. Access to ports was needed and additional manufacturing facilities near steel sources were necessary; but York itself was chosen, not only for these reasons, but because of its great potentialities as a dynamic community, and the fact that the people of York are hard-working, industrious, and proud of their heritage. The Company realized that the total responsibility for the greatness of any company lies not on the company itself, but on the people who work for it.

Manufacturing operations consist of the production of tracks and related parts items for our line of track-type tractors, and the parts warehouse carries a stock of parts for Caterpillar machines and diesel engines built at our other plants.

The manufacturing building site contains approximately 200 acres. The warehouse building covers 300,000 square feet. Other buildings bring total floor area space to over 16 acres.

Site improvements and miscellaneous installations include:

- a. Office building (two stories) connected to manufacturing building contains approximately 21,000 sq. ft. of floor area on each floor.
- b. Heating plant houses two 80,000 pounds per hour steam boilers, coal fired, stoker fed.
- c. Approximately 2 miles of railroad switch tracks.
- d. Soluble oil disposal plant for treatment and disposal of industrial wastes.
- e. Black top parking areas to accommodate approximately 970 cars.
- f. Underground tank farm and pump house for storage and dispensing oil, gasoline, etc.
- g. Maintenance storage building of 6,400 sq. ft.
- h. Approximately 2¾ miles of storm drain.

Some of the outstanding features enjoyed by over 1,000 York Countians employed by the Company are

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Diesel Engines • Tractors • Motor Graders • Earthmoving Equipment

good wages, pension and insurance plans; paid holidays; vacations and vacation payments; completely modern cafeteria facilities, where employees enjoy good food at reasonable prices daily; medical services complete with X-ray, eye test, physiotherapy, examining rooms, and first-aid room; an auditorium; modern office equipment; and, above all, safe and pleasant working conditions.

The plant's employee activities program offers a wide range of pleasant diversions for interested employees . . . bowling, softball, basketball, archery, gun club, etc. The Caterpillar Girls' Club sponsors several fund-raising projects during the year for charitable purposes.

It is a well-known fact that York is "forging ahead", because it retains an energetic pioneering spirit . . . a necessary ingredient for expansion. Caterpillar is proud and happy to be a part of the "Community of Craftsmen".

The Caterpillar Story

There is a lot of romance in the history of Caterpillar Tractor Co. To get to the very beginning of the real history behind the Company, it is necessary to go all the way back to the days when the "gold rush" was still headline news. Of course, it is impossible in the space of a few paragraphs to tell of the many colorful incidents which led to the founding of Caterpillar Tractor Co. and the rapid growth of the tractor and earthmoving business. But perhaps the following highlights of history will give you some idea of the "Caterpillar" story.

1869 — Daniel Best, 31, built three grain cleaners in Marysville, California. In the same year, two brothers, Charles and Benjamin Holt, established C. H. Holt & Company in San Francisco.

1880's — Best branched out into manufacture of

harvesting combines. The Holt brothers were busy manufacturing wheels, bodies, and wagon parts.

1889 — Daniel Best sold his first steam-powered combined harvester.

1890 — Holt marketed "Old Betsy", a steam traction engine.

1891 — The Holts perfected the sidehill combined harvester. Now, for the first time, the combine could operate successfully on steep hillsides.

1904 — The first track-type tractor, the Holt Steam Traction Engine No. 77, was tested in Stockton, California.

1908 — Best facilities were sold to Holt, temporarily ending the intense Best-Holt rivalry.

1925 — Holt and Best combined forces to form Caterpillar Tractor Co.

1931 — First Caterpillar Diesel Tractor revolutionized the track-type tractor field. Construction industry boomed as a result.

1942 — Outbreak of World War II resulted in the formation of Caterpillar Military Engine Company,



Office View of Parts Shipping Operation.

a subsidiary at Decatur, Illinois. This plant manufactured radial diesel tank engines. However, war-time need for standard products was so acute that both Decatur and Peoria were asked to concentrate on the pre-war line.

1948 — Hugh 30-acre diesel engine plant was built in Peoria.

1950 — Construction of plant at Joliet, Illinois, got under way.

1951 — Caterpillar acquired Trackson Company of Milwaukee.

1952 — Construction of York, Pa., plant was started.

1955 — Construction of plant at Decatur, Illinois.

Since then, plans have been announced for the construction of plants in Sao Paulo, Brazil; Melbourne, Australia; and Glasgow, Scotland.



Track Assembly Press in Manufacturing Department.

Coastal Tank Lines, Inc.

Transportation of Liquid Products

Founded in York, Pennsylvania, in 1934, by Karl J. Eisenhardt, present Chairman of the Board of Directors, Coastal Tank Lines, Inc., started business with a few transport trucks hauling petroleum products from Baltimore and Philadelphia to York.

Industry's acceptance of the flexibility of tank transports was immediate. Increased demands for service by oil refineries, bulk plants, pipe line and water terminals, and chemical plants, necessitated the continual expansion of the Company's facilities.

Its operations now extend into twenty States. Coastal transports are a common sight, day or night, on the highways of these States, speeding the vital cargoes of petroleum products, coal tar products, chemicals, acids and other liquids, which form the lifeblood of American industry, to service stations, bulk plants, steel mills, chemical plants, institutions, as well as to the military facilities.

The products transported by the Company run into the hundreds, and cover every conceivable type of fluid. Many towns and communities are entirely dependent upon Coastal for supplies of fuel oil and gasoline.



One of the largest tank truck carriers in the East, the widespread network of Coastal Tank Lines' strategically located terminals is operated from the executive offices located at 501 Grantley Road, York, Pennsylvania, where large service and repair shops are also maintained.

The Company is recognized as a leader in its field, and enjoys the traffic of the nation's largest and nationally-known oil, chemical, and manufacturing companies, its growth being marked by the expansion of these industries.

Continental Wire Corp.

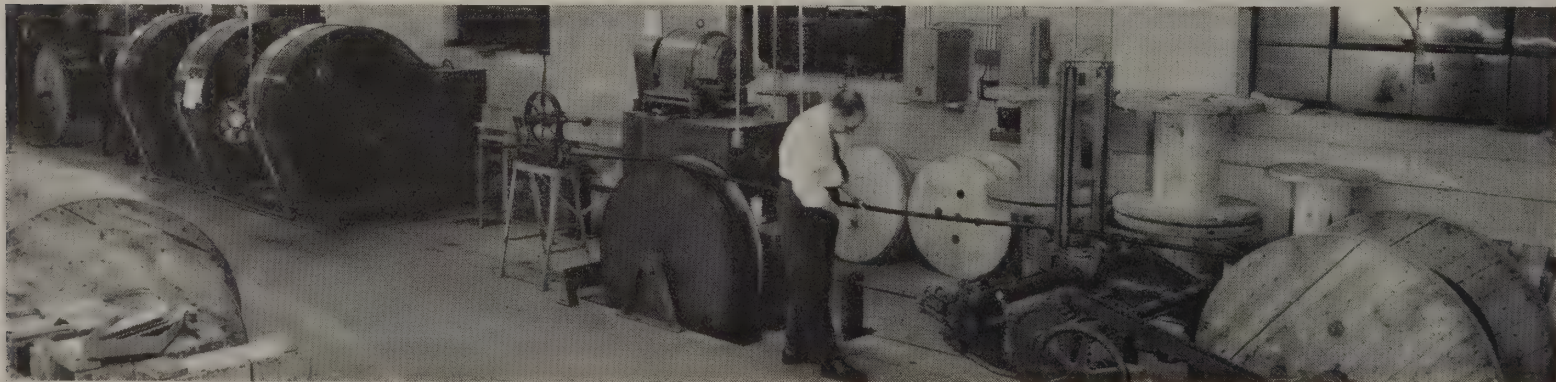
Insulated Wire and Cable

Whether it's a rocket to the moon or a radio set — anything that uses insulated wire and cable will find a Continental product ready. Continental specializes in wire and cable with quality insulation engineered to specific purposes — asbestos, glass, nylon, varnished cambric, polyethylene, polyvinyl, Teflon, silicone rubber and Zytel are some of the types of insulating material used.

Since the Company was founded March 15, 1946, the business has expanded into a second plant at Wallingford, Conn. The original Pennsylvania plant, at Maryland and Manchester Avenues in Northwest York, has doubled its capacity and now includes a total of 24,000 square feet of manufacturing area.

Continental Wire products range in size from wires as fine as a human hair up to cable as large as 2 in. in diameter and having many composite layers of different insulating materials. Some insulated wires are made to withstand temperatures as low as -184° Fahrenheit while others will take temperatures up to $2,000^{\circ}$ Fahrenheit. Continental manufactures cable with voltage ratings up to 15,000 volts.

All products of the Continental Wire Corp. are manufactured to meet the standards of the National Electrical Code, National Electrical Manufacturers Association and Underwriters Laboratories, Incorporated.



The seemingly endless flow of cable stops to permit measurement of cable diameter and lap. Layers of varnished cambric, glass or asbestos tape are applied automatically.



The Dispatch Publishing Co.

Publishers of "The York Dispatch"

The York Dispatch had its beginning early in the last quarter of the last century in the days of the penny newspaper. It was during this period of America's development that many of the newspapers now published were launched and the present great news gathering system of the world was established.

The Dispatch was founded on May 29, 1876, by Hiram Young, who had been, from June 7, 1864, publishing a weekly newspaper known as *The True Democrat*. *The Dispatch*, as a four-page daily newspaper selling for one cent per copy, was published at 10 East Market Street until 1904, in which year it moved to its present home at 15-17 East Philadelphia Street.

Hiram Young is responsible for *The Dispatch's* present policy of clean columns and rigid accuracy in publishing the news. The men who succeeded him as managing editors have always been directed to adhere to the policy laid down by the founder. These have included E. Norman Gunnison, Walter Hall, John Moore, Constantine Moore, John Wiley, Charles P. Shreiner, Edward S. Young (who was one of the sons of Hiram), W. L. Taylor, E. B. Williamson and the present editor, H. Danner Chronister. Mr. Chronister has been editor since the death of Mr. Williamson in 1947.

When Hiram Young died in 1905, the ownership of The Dispatch Publishing Company, incorporated as such in 1901, became vested in his four sons, Edward S., Charles P., William L., and John F. Young. Of these four owners John F. Young lived the longest and at the time of his death in January, 1947, he was sole owner of the firm. His son, D. Philip Young, became general manager of *The Dispatch* at the time of the death of H. Walter Young in October, 1942. Walter had been a son of Edward S. Young, and was general manager and vice-president since 1922.

Today, D. Philip Young is president and general manager of The Dispatch Publishing Company, and shares with his children, Philip H. Young (vice-president and treasurer), Robert L. Young (secretary and assistant treasurer), and Mrs. N. Richard Gallatin, the ownership of the firm.

The York Dispatch now has a circulation well over the 32,000 mark and employs more than 170 persons, not including carrier boys. Installation of a Scott six-unit newspaper press, in a specially constructed building in 1953, has increased the daily capacity to 96 pages which can be printed at the rate of 40,000 papers per hour.

The Dentists' Supply Company of New York

The World's Largest Manufacturer of Artificial Tooth Products



Main Plant.

This Company, with its main factory, research laboratories and business offices all located here in York, is the world's largest manufacturer of artificial teeth and related products.

Probably the vast majority of people in America today do not realize that an artificial tooth industry exists . . . and yet it is an important industry; a surprisingly large industry, contributing much to the health of our nation.

Dental health is important to all of us. Not only because a toothache is painful, but because improper mastication of our food — caused by missing teeth or teeth which do not meet properly — can affect our entire physical system and be the cause of many other ailments.

It is also a proven fact that the appearance of our

teeth is important to us emotionally and financially. A poor appearance caused either by decayed natural teeth or a denture which is obviously false, can be detrimental to our social and business life.

The people of York employed by The Dentists' Supply Company may be justly proud of the part they play in the manufacture of artificial tooth products. The results of their efforts have contributed much to the health and happiness of people in all walks of life the world over.

Dentsply Products are accepted as the standard of excellence by dentists everywhere. Since the turn of the century, this Company has pioneered in new materials and new designs for teeth which have won worldwide approval by the dental profession. The impressive list of new products developed by Dentsply



Research Laboratory Building.



General Office, Sales and Service.

research is matched by the equally impressive high production records of the factory and its personnel. York is truly the unofficial "Tooth Capital" of the world.

The Dentists' Supply Company was founded in June of 1899 by four men: Dr. Jacob Frantz, John R. Sheppard, Dean C. Osborne and George H. Whiteley, Senior, father of the present Board Chairman of the same name. The first factory was located in an old, converted residence in the first block of South Beaver Street. Rapid growth that first year necessitated a move to larger quarters at 20 North Penn Street. In 1905, the present College Avenue site was purchased. Since then, additional plants have been established in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in England, France, Brazil, Germany, Argentina and Australia.

In 1947, one of the largest and most modern buildings for research in the dental industry was constructed by the Company. The new research building includes a professional research division, completely equipped dental offices, dental laboratories and the most modern development facilities and testing equipment.

Until 1952, the sales and business offices were located in New York; the wholesale departments in Philadelphia. In that year, a modern, four-story office building was constructed adjacent to the research building. All administrative departments were then coordinated here, and many jobs which were once held by New Yorkers and Philadelphians are now filled by York residents.

The people of York have found, from 1899 to the present, that the various departments of The Dentists' Supply Company are wonderful places in which to work. Due to the nature of the business, there is no "slack" season. This steady employment and the "extras" which assure security and pleasant working conditions, plus the Company's policy of making promotions from within the organization, means that most employees with The Dentists' Supply Company find not only a job, but a career.

Of approximately 1,000 employees on the York payroll, nearly one-quarter have fifteen or more years of service. There are 164 employees in the "25-Year Club", and one foreman in the factory has fifty-three years of continuous service!

There is one family whose members working for the Company now have a combined total of 144 years of service. There are dozens of other family groups; father-and-sons; mother-and-daughter; husband-and-wife, working for, and enjoying the many benefits which the Company has to offer.

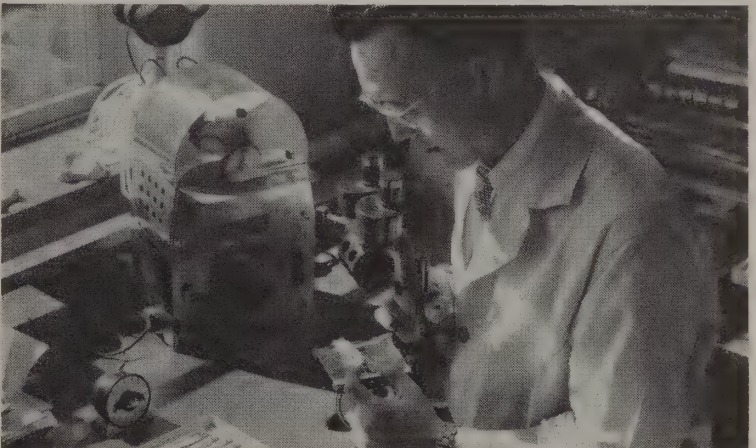
The success of The Dentists' Supply Company is a fine example of how cooperation and family spirit can raise a small-city organization to world-wide leadership . . . and keep it there.



The Penn Street Factory. Circa 1905.



The Moulding Room of the main College Avenue Plant. Here, experienced workers pack and bake the porcelain "dough". The resulting "biscuit" is then baked again in high-fusing furnaces.



The dentists, chemists, ceramists, metallurgists and technicians of the Research Division constantly seek to develop new and better products. Tests of daily production are also a part of their responsibility.



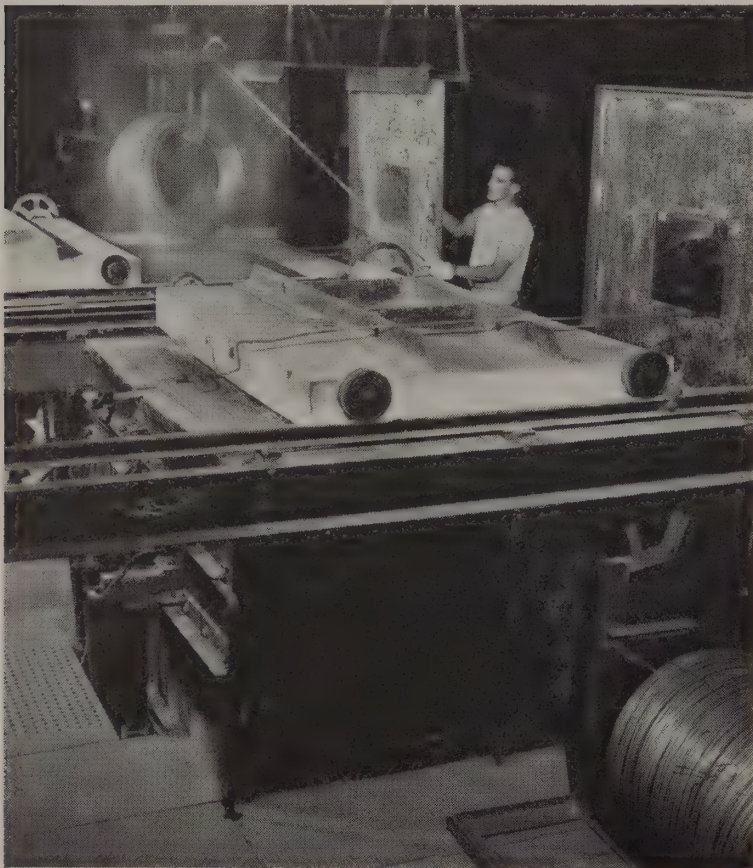
Experience and skill keynote the operations of the Wholesale Order Department where hundreds of orders are filled daily for dental dealers all over the world.

Drawalloy Corporation

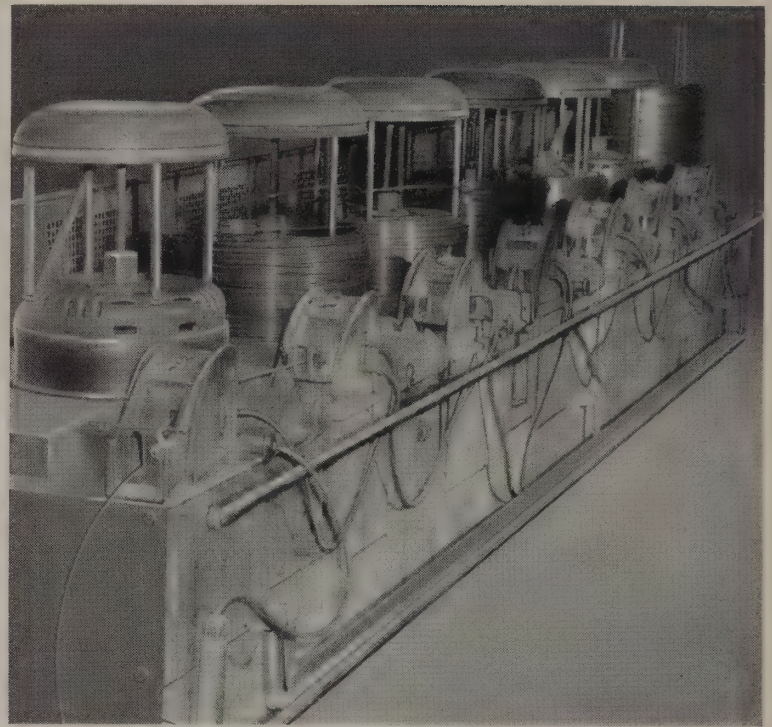
Stainless and Alloy Steel Welding Wire

Drawalloy Corporation was founded in 1949 by Edward J. Brady, President; Marvin G. Sedam, Executive Vice-President, and William D. Himes, Vice-President in Charge of Finance. This Company is a wire drawing mill producing stainless and alloy steel wire used in the welding industry for automatic, semi-automatic and manual welding applications.

The first plant was located on Wheatfield Street in York. However, the Company soon outgrew these fa-



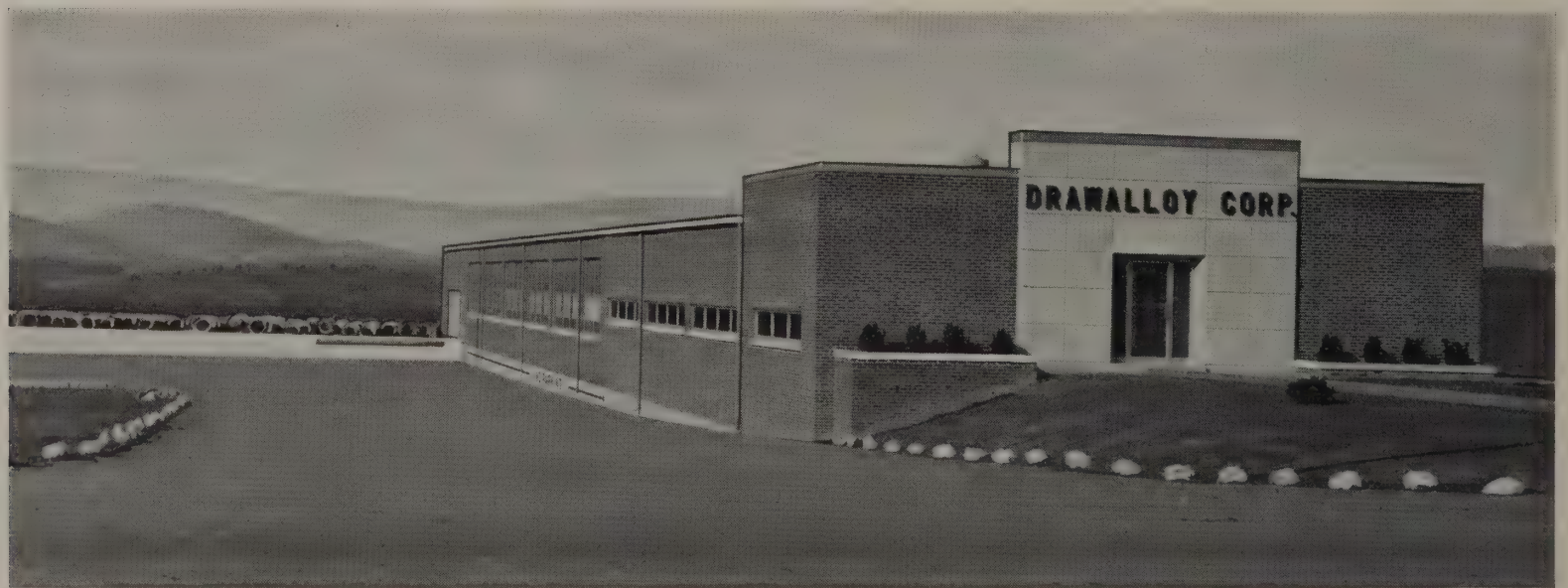
Stainless steel wire being annealed in molten salt bath for proper hardness and temper.



Precision drawing block for high speed production of welding wire.

cilities and in July, 1951, moved into a new building designed specifically for its purposes on Lincoln Highway west of York. Since that time it has been necessary to make three additions to the original building, to accommodate this rapidly growing enterprise. In November, 1955, work was completed on the last addition which will accommodate the Company's new fabricated wire department and will provide additional office space.

Drawalloy has complete sales coverage throughout the United States and Canada with an organization of welding equipment and supply distributors.



Eastern States Farmers' Exchange

A Farmers' Cooperative Purchasing Association

More than 100,000 farmer members purchase a great variety of supplies through Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Incorporated. They farm in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the six New England states. These members are the owners of Eastern States, which serves as the efficient purchasing department of their farms. They control this cooperative association through their election of farmers to the Board of Directors at the annual meeting which every member has the right to attend. Each member who attends has one vote.

Eastern States supplies are, for the most part, processed in the cooperative's own plants. Most of them are shipped in carloads and a big percentage are received by members at the freight car door . . . and paid for on a cash basis. This distribution system enables Eastern States' local representatives and service centers to provide a thrifty, economical service in 1,000 communities.

Benefits of Eastern States' services to the 100,000 farmer members are found in better crops from better seeds, better protection from pests and plant diseases for money paid for control materials, more profitable harvests from improvements and economies in fertilizer, higher production or lower costs resulting from feeds that are superior in value, and thrifty purchases of many supplies used in operation or maintaining farm machines, buildings and equipment.

There are four components to the framework of Eastern States' service to farmers. Each is dependent upon the others for success in fulfilling the purpose of service to farmer members.

They are: (1) Research to determine values, (2)

Production and procurement to provide those values, (3) Distribution designed to get those values to members as economically as possible and (4) Information for promotion and effective use of those values.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange began serving Pennsylvania farmers in 1926. The past 30 years have seen Pennsylvania farmers increase their confidence in this cooperative farm supply service to the point where almost half the association's members are now located in the Keystone state.

Service center operation for members in the area surrounding York was started in December, 1935, in an existing building. In September, 1950, service center operation moved to a brand new building located on Loucks Mill Road. In 1945, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange purchased the land, buildings and equipment owned by the old York Chemical Works on Loucks Mill Road. Over the years this plant has been improved and modern equipment installed. It is very busy at all seasons in the mixing, curing and shipping of more than 30,000 tons of fertilizer annually.

Eastern States' latest expansion of plant and equipment in the York area took place on October 5, 1955, when it took over the large new building on Loucks Mill Road formerly owned by Ralph E. Chronister. This new plant with more than 30,000 square feet of floor space is now being used for the manufacture, storage and distribution of agricultural chemical materials and a wide range of farm supply items.

Many thousands of Pennsylvania farmers are now economically served from these plants which Eastern States Farmers' Exchange owns and operates in the York area.



Edgcomb Steel Company

Stainless Steel • Carbon Steel • Tool Steel • Aluminum • Brass

The building of the Edgcomb Steel Company warehouse at York in 1954 met the need for a metal-distributing warehouse carrying a substantial, well diversified inventory for the fast growing industrial area of Central Pennsylvania, in which is located the City of York.

All metals in the Edgcomb warehouse are available for delivery for customers' requirements without unnecessary delay. It has long been an Edgcomb premise to make an Edgcomb warehouse a customers' stockroom so that they can cut down their inventories, save space and lower their capital investments, yet get the metals they need, large quantities or small, cut to their specifications, as, and when they want them. One phone call . . . one order . . . one delivery — and always in a hurry. Edgcomb believes that it is economical and efficient for customers to purchase metals on this basis from a warehouse.

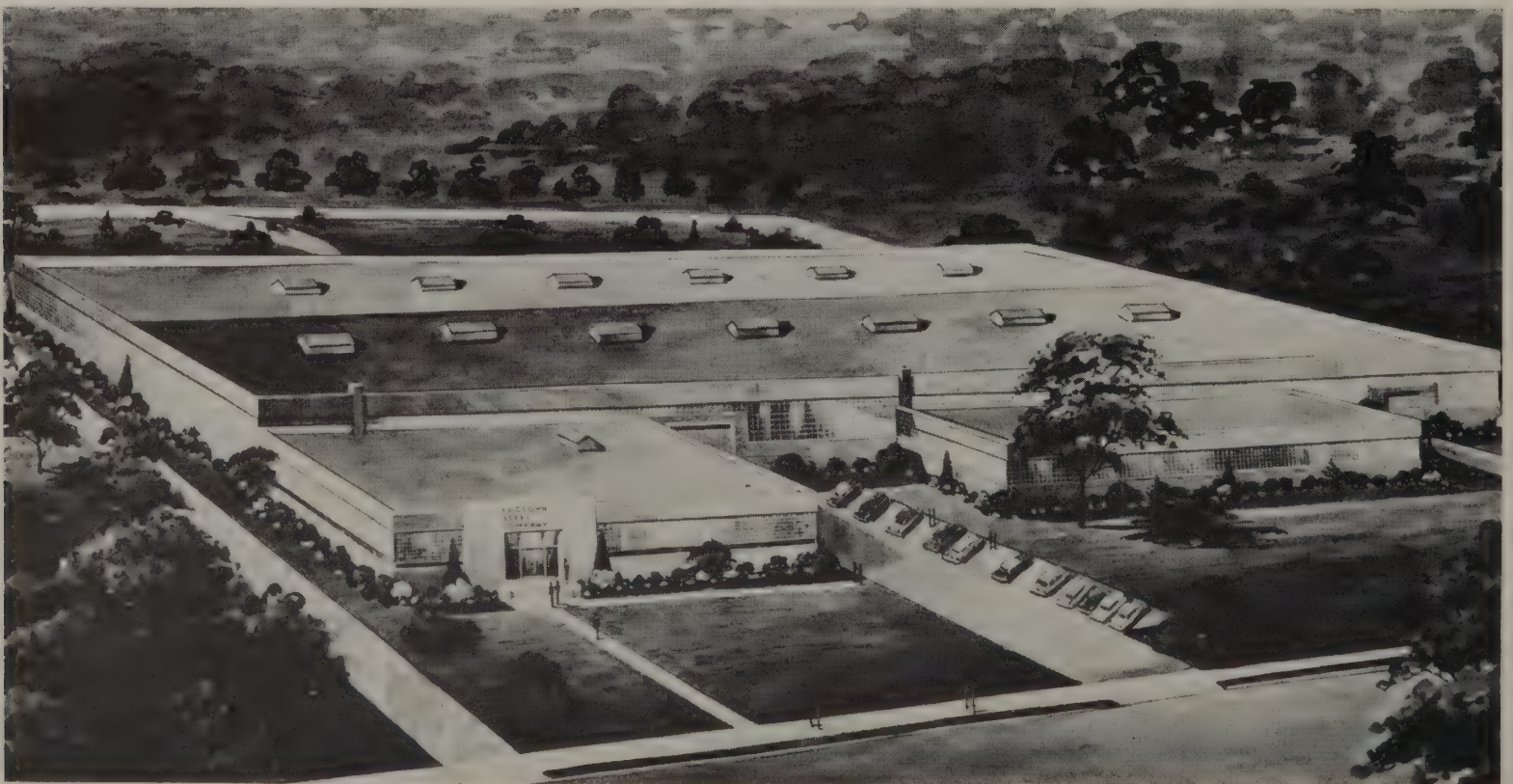
In 1953, Edgcomb purchased nine acres of property on Memory Lane and started building the modern warehouse that many York folks now know so well.

The original warehouse, opened in 1954, contained over 60,000 square feet of floor space. A new addition to be completed in 1956 will bring the floor space to over 88,000 square feet.

This warehouse stocks all of Edgcomb's normal products of Carbon Steel, Stainless Steel, Tool Steel, Aluminum and Brass. The inventory runs into thousands of tons and can be backed up from the home warehouse in Philadelphia, the same day for delivery of emergency orders.

Edgcomb believes that the York warehouse contains the most complete inventory of metals, west of Philadelphia and east of Pittsburgh, and that it is capable of giving complete metal service to both large and small users in Central Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

It is the intent of Edgcomb to render to York and vicinity metal users the finest and most superior service, and always in the friendly, courteous and efficient manner that has so long characterized the company operations.



Eyster-Weiser Company

Gray Iron Castings

A familiar sight to Yorkers as they drive over the West Philadelphia Street Bridge is the foundry operated by the Eyster-Weiser Company. In fact this is the third bridge that local citizens have crossed since the Company began operations in 1832. Frederick Baugher established the business at that time and gray iron castings have been produced at the Codorus Creek location ever since.

Members of the Baugher family operated the business until 1872, when William Kurtz became a member of the firm and the name was changed to Baugher and Kurtz. Then in 1888, W. F. Bay Stewart became a partner and the Company was known as Baugher, Kurtz and Stewart, Ltd., until the turn of the century. During this early period of development, the Company manufactured cast iron castings, turbine water-wheels, gearing and machinery parts.

In 1894, William Eyster, together with Reverend Frederick Gotwald, John Rechard and John Strickler purchased the business. George U. Weiser became a partner in 1899. In 1904, Frank A. Eyster joined the firm at which time the Company assumed its present name, Eyster-Weiser Company. After the death of William Eyster in 1905, Frank A. Eyster and George U. Weiser carried on the business until 1943 when their sons, Charles S. Weiser, Franklin S. Eyster and William M. Eyster were admitted as partners.



Today, Eyster-Weiser Company operates a jobbing gray iron foundry. Castings are manufactured principally for the container industry; corrugating, printing and container making machinery. In addition, castings are also produced for the manufacture of special machinery, such as printing presses, cranes and hoists, as well as for automotive dies, jig fixtures and repairs.

The experience gained by almost a century and a quarter of continuous operation, together with modern molding and melting practices, should insure the production of quality castings for many more years to come.

The Farmers Fire Insurance Company

Established 1853

The Farmers Fire Insurance Company had its inception over one hundred years ago, when a handful of men in the small farming community of York, Pennsylvania, banded together to launch a venture devoted to public service. Their idea was to provide the farming population with badly needed fire insurance protection, an undertaking which proved to be pioneering in the truest sense.

The story of the Farmers Fire Insurance Company of York involves no aggregation of men, machinery and plants, but its foundations rest on the intangible brick and mortar of public confidence, strengthened over the years through steadfast integrity and strict adherence to basic business principles.

The Company was chartered April 6, 1853, and one of the By-Laws adopted by the Board in 1857 is indicative of the conservative policies characteristic of the Company. This By-Law stated that the President shall be paid an annual salary of \$25.00, the Treasurer the like sum of \$25.00, and the Secretary \$.50 for signing and making each policy and each renewal, out

of which he was to pay all clerical help.

Under its charter, the Company is authorized to write all classes of business excepting life, annuities and ocean marine.

The Farmers Fire Insurance Company does business in thirty-one states and its agency plant has grown from 400 in 1940 to 1,000 in 1956. The Company is strong and has substantial premium volume. This is reflected in its admitted assets of \$4,302,539 as of December 31, 1955. An outstanding feature of the Company's financial responsibility is the fact that the cash and U. S. Government Bond position is greater than reported liabilities, and that total assets are nearly twice as great as such liabilities.

Fortified with this background, and with the sturdy characteristics inherited from its founding fathers, the Company under the management of Charles M. Kerr, Jr., President; W. McConkey Kerr, Secretary, and Paul A. Jones, Treasurer, is better prepared than ever before to serve its policyholders and to fulfill its responsibilities.

The First National Bank of York

Chartered in 1864

The site of the First National Bank of York marks the historic location of the United States Treasury when Congress held its sessions in York from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778. It was upon this site, the northeast corner of Continental Square, that the home of Archibald McLean was occupied during this period by Robert Morris, president of the Board of Treasury, and Michael Hillegus, Treasurer of the United States.

In a vault in the cellar of the McLean Building the money belonging to the United States Treasury was kept. It not only contained the depreciated Continental currency, but a considerable amount of silver.

This valuable treasure, amounting to about \$600,000, was brought to York in the Spring of 1778. The money had been sent to America from France as a loan to the United States Government, then struggling for independence. The vessel which brought this money from the French Government landed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Captain James B. Frye, who had been a member of the Boston Tea Party, was entrusted with the care of the money to convey it to Congress in York, with the compliments of Louis XVI, who had already entered into a treaty of friendship and alliance with the United States Government through the influence of Benjamin Franklin, the United States Commissioner of Paris.

The four-horse wagon that conveyed this money from Portsmouth through Boston, Albany, Reading and York was guarded by a full company of Continental troops. A large painting in the directors' room of the bank depicts this historic event. The money arrived here safely and was put in charge of Michael Hillegus, who had been Treasurer of the United States since 1776.

This building was also the temporary depository for a large amount of Continental money printed at York under Act of Congress passed April 11, 1778. A five-panel window in the directors' room depicts some of this early history.

Organized in 1863 and chartered early in 1864 by a progressive group of local businessmen, The First National Bank of York started a general banking business with a capital of \$300,000. Its original charter number was 197, but in later years, when many of the National Banks combined, it became one of the



Archibald McLean House used as United States Treasury.



earliest National Banks to be chartered in the United States. It is York's oldest National Bank.

From its inception, The First National Bank of York has been operated by businessmen for the convenience of York's thrifty citizens. Its Board of Directors is composed of York businessmen whose keen interest, guidance and willingness to cooperate in civic, industrial and commercial enterprises has effected a substantial contribution to the growth and development of York.

A member of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, it is also the Government Depository. This means that the government always has a deposit in this bank, and that the Federal Courts instruct the Trustees in Bankruptcy to deposit all their funds with The First National Bank of York.

The facilities of The First National Bank of York include complete Trust, Commercial and Personal Loan, Checking and Savings Account Departments. It is equipped with the largest and most modern bank vault in the community. Twelve directors representing a large share of industrial business interests govern the activities of the bank.

C. L. Peterman, President; B. H. Myers, Vice-President and Cashier; D. M. Myers, Vice-President; and C. F. Borgel, Vice-President and Trust Officer, together with 62 trained employees, coordinate to render modern, friendly and understanding banking service to the bank's 20,000 depositors.

The stability of The First National Bank of York has survived all wars, panics and depressions. There has never been an occasion during the entire history of this bank when it was unable to meet its obligations, dollar for dollar. Its growth and conservative operation is best reflected in its Statement of Condition dated December 31, 1955. Total Assets are \$37,260,270; Capital, \$500,000; Surplus, \$2,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$275,000.

J. B. Fishel's Bakery Inc.

Bakery Products

The old-fashioned way of making bread prevailed, mixing and kneading the dough by hand, when J. B. Fishel established his first bakery at 1517 West King Street in York. The year was 1910.

The original business was located in a small brick building only large enough to accommodate one oven, several racks and pans, and two moulding benches. Door-to-door delivery was accomplished by horse-drawn vehicles.

During the succeeding forty-five years many improvements have been made to increase the facilities of the Company. Additional property was purchased and the present modern bakery structure was erected thereon. Modern dough mixers, proofers, air-conditioned fermentation rooms, and an air-conditioned cooler which conditions the bread before it is wrapped were installed to provide adequate facilities for producing 24,000 loaves daily. A fleet of modern delivery trucks distributes the Company's products throughout York and York County. Seventy per cent of the volume produced is absorbed by retail consumption. Thirty per cent by wholesale distribution.

So great has been the care and effort of J. B. Fishel's Bakery, Inc., to serve the people of this community with the most wholesome bakery products, that their hosts of customers have demanded Fishel's products

because they have confidence that those of this bakery are as delicious as money can buy.

After the death of J. B. Fishel, founder of the Company, in 1940, it was reorganized and incorporated under its present name. Management of the Company is vested in Warren E. Fishel, president; Ammon E. Fishel, vice-president; Allen N. Fishel, secretary; and Harry J. Fishel, treasurer.

Fishel's Bakery has established a fine reputation for its quality products and valuable service to citizens of York and adjacent communities. It has a staff of one hundred trained employees, many of them having long years of service in the baking industry.



Fluhrer's Jewelry Store

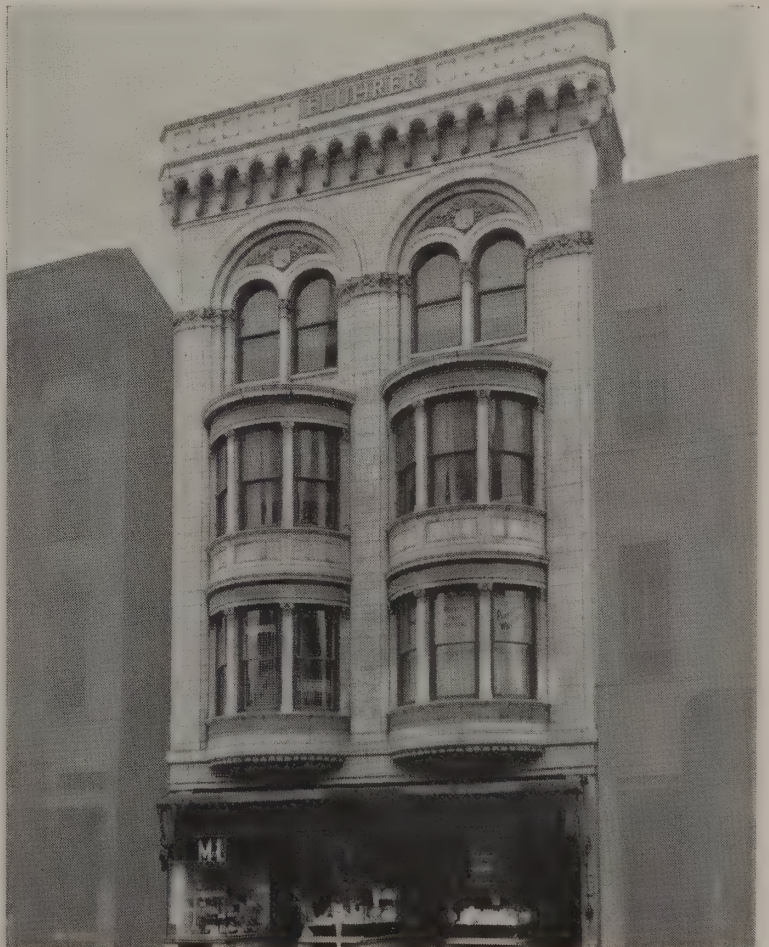
Distinctive Diamonds, Jewelry, China and Silver

Fluhrer's is an institution in York. Many of York's oldest and finest families, their children and grandchildren, have for years consulted the owners for advice on fine jewelry, distinctive diamonds, exquisite china, crystal and silverware.

The firm occupies a fine, four-story building at 17 West Market Street and has enjoyed sustained growth and prosperity since it was established in 1884, principally because it is a Fluhrer policy to provide only quality merchandise. The firm has always been noted for its fair dealings and untiring efforts to please its customers.

Harry H. Fluhrer, owner of the firm, has perpetuated the business philosophy of his father, who believed that customers are the most important persons in his store, and that good service wins new friends and holds customers.

The silversmith, the diamond-cutter, the watchmaker, have all played an important part in the establishment, growth and prosperity of Fluhrer's, which today enjoys the enviable reputation of being "York's Finest Jewelry Store".



Fulton, Mehring & Hauser Co., Inc.

Wholesale Hardware and Industrial Supplies



Before Remodeling in 1953.

C. Mac Fulton, Curtis Mehring and Edward Hauser founded this business in a modest storeroom at 121 South George Street in 1901. Wholesale groceries and hardware were the first products of the firm.

In 1912, R. T. Paules purchased stock in the Company, later acquired controlling interest. Upon his death in 1937 the controlling interest in the Company was purchased by his four sons: John H., David H., Charles E. and Clair L. Paules who with G. L. Gotwalt, long time employee, comprise the Board of Directors of the present Company.

In 1950, the Board of Directors approved the adoption of a management committee plan to operate the

business and establish company policy. This committee consists of David H. Paules, President and General Manager and Lewis E. Smyser, Comptroller. They are directly responsible to the Board of Directors.

1953 marked the beginning of an extensive expansion program for this firm. They liquidated the food division and remodeled the present location at North and Beaver Streets to provide for the immediate and future needs of the wholesale hardware and industrial supplies divisions.

The warehouse area is on one floor with over 37,000 square feet under one roof. Three tier steel racks with forklift trucks and pallets provide over 100,000 square feet of warehouse space. In addition, a large sales and service department on the first floor, with ample customer parking area adjoining, provides the utmost in efficient service for their customers. The sales room provides ample space for display of many of the 36,000 items this firm stocks and sells.

The Fulton, Mehring & Hauser Co., Inc., distributes wholesale hardware and industrial supplies to industrial firms, builders, contractors and hardware dealers within a fifty-mile radius of York.

The Company has sixty-five employees whose steadfast loyalty and cooperation have been directly responsible for the firm's sustained growth. All employees are under a company pension plan and have had complete hospitalization coverage for many years.



After Remodeling in 1953.

The Gazette and Daily

A Real Honest-to-Goodness Newspaper

The Gazette, first published in German, December, 1795, as weekly . . . daily in 1870.

January, 1915, purchased by J. W. Gitt and A. C. Wiest.

February 1, 1915, announcement of barring of liquor advertising.

June, 1918, *York Daily* purchased. First combined publication of the two morning papers appeared Monday, June 24, 1918 — name, *The Gazette and Daily*. Combined circulation, 14,642.

March 31, 1956, net paid circulation all-time high of 34,715.

March 27, 1922, masthead first carried announcement requiring honesty and reliability in all advertising.

December 15, 1922, first issue printed on new Goss Sextuple 96-page press. New building erected in same year at 31 East King Street.

Monday, June 20, 1938, Charles M. Gitt joined staff as assistant editor.

April 1, 1943, tabloid format instituted.

1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 received N. W. Ayer National Award for Typography, pictured herewith.



The philosophy of this newspaper under Mr. Gitt's leadership was set forth in an editorial written by him in the early days of his editorship. "It is our belief that a newspaper is a public servant and that to be permanently successful it must be faithful to the interests of the public it serves. It dares not be mercenary. For its own continued success, if for no other reason, must it persistently and sincerely labor on behalf of that public which it serves."

Under his leadership and that of his son, Mr. C. M. Gitt, the newspaper has pursued a policy of liberal and independent thought and editorial content. "The news all the time without fear or favor, bias or prejudice!" That is quite a mouthful, but *The Gazette and Daily* over a long period of years has sincerely tried

to live up to it. And that no matter whose toes were tramped on or how powerful the special interests who wanted news suppressed or colored to suit their purposes.

The Gazette and Daily is independent, impartial and free. It believes that its readers' interests are its first and only consideration and that accurate reporting and printing of the news all the time, regardless, is to the greatest good of the greatest number, the measuring-stick of enlightened democratic government.

The Gazette and Daily considers itself under moral obligation to expose corruption, to advance all good causes and generally to do what it can to make this a better world for all to live in by reason of its having been published.

Gehly's Carpet House, Inc.

9 West Market Street

In 1886, Theodore H. Gehly purchased the stock, fixtures and goodwill of the "ONE-PRICE CARPET HOUSE", then operated by J. Ross Grove at 10 North George Street, to found the firm bearing his name. As "Theo. H. Gehly", offering a line of "homemade" and Ingrain carpets, factory-made carpets, floor and table oilcloth, window shades, mirrors and hallracks, the firm continued until Mr. Gehly's death in 1913.

In 1900, Mr. Gehly built the present four-story brick building at 9 West Market Street to accommodate the expanding business. At that time the building represented the most modern and advanced in construction and for long was considered among the finest of York's downtown establishments. The present corporation is still situated at this central location just off the Square, the building having been extensively modernized to meet present requirements.

In 1913, following Mr. Gehly's death, a partnership



Interior created by Gehly's for a low-priced home in local real estate development. The Interior Decorating Department serves professional people, industrial and commercial establishments, offices and institutions as well as in the home decorating field.

was formed between his widow, Annie L. Gehly, and Henry L. King, an employee who had been with the store since 1888. The partnership, trading under the name of Gehly's Carpet House, continued to prosper and grow under the management of Mr. King, with the subsequent addition of a furniture department in 1920.

This partnership was dissolved in 1925, to be replaced by a Pennsylvania corporation composed of Mrs. Annie L. Gehly, Henry L. King, C. E. Bowers, W. H. King and George W. Wertz. Henry L. King directed the corporation's activities as president and general manager until his death in 1934 when, after forty-six years of service with the Company, C. E. Bowers succeeded him.

Following the addition, in 1939, of a modern drapery and interior decorating department to complete the home furnishings lines of the Company, the Corporation was again reorganized in 1940. At that time the management became the following: Wm. H. King, president and general manager; Vernon L. Miller, vice-president; Sarah E. K. Reese, treasurer; Margaret L. Miller, secretary, and Catherine M. Gotthardt, assistant secretary.

Many nationally-famous brand names are represented in the products merchandised at Gehly's, including such famous ones as Armstrong, Bigelow-Sanford, Mohawk, Whittall, Karastan, Firth, Drexel, Tomlinson, Heritage-Henredon, Fine Art, Ferguson, Ostermoor, Schumacher, Kenneth Curtains, Waverly, Bloomcraft, Lightolier, Charlton House and a number of others.

Having served generations of York and York County families, Gehly's have long been recognized as local leaders in the home furnishings field, number among their customers many from Harrisburg, Lancaster, Gettysburg and nearby Maryland. While offering a complete selection of furniture, home furnishings and floor coverings in every price range from the most moderate to the luxury lines, the Gehly name has become synonymous with "quality" because of their willingness to stand fully behind every item sold by the store. Quick to follow the newest in merchandising as well as home furnishing fashion trends, Gehly's have recently instituted and taken the lead in offering forward-thinking, liberal credit for consumers.



The General Electric Company

Welding Department



Here's how the main entrance of the plant located at the corner of Albemarle and Elm looked some forty years ago.



Both the ivy on the walls and the modern automobile styling in this recent photo show the passing of time.

On October 21, 1954, the General Electric Welding Department was dedicated at 463 S. Albemarle St., former location of the General Electric Wire and Cable Department for thirty years. The plant was completely renovated by the Welding Department to make possible the most modern production facilities within the Welding Industry. In 1955, the remodeled plant received a special award from *Factory Management and Maintenance* magazine for a significant contribution to industrial plant design.

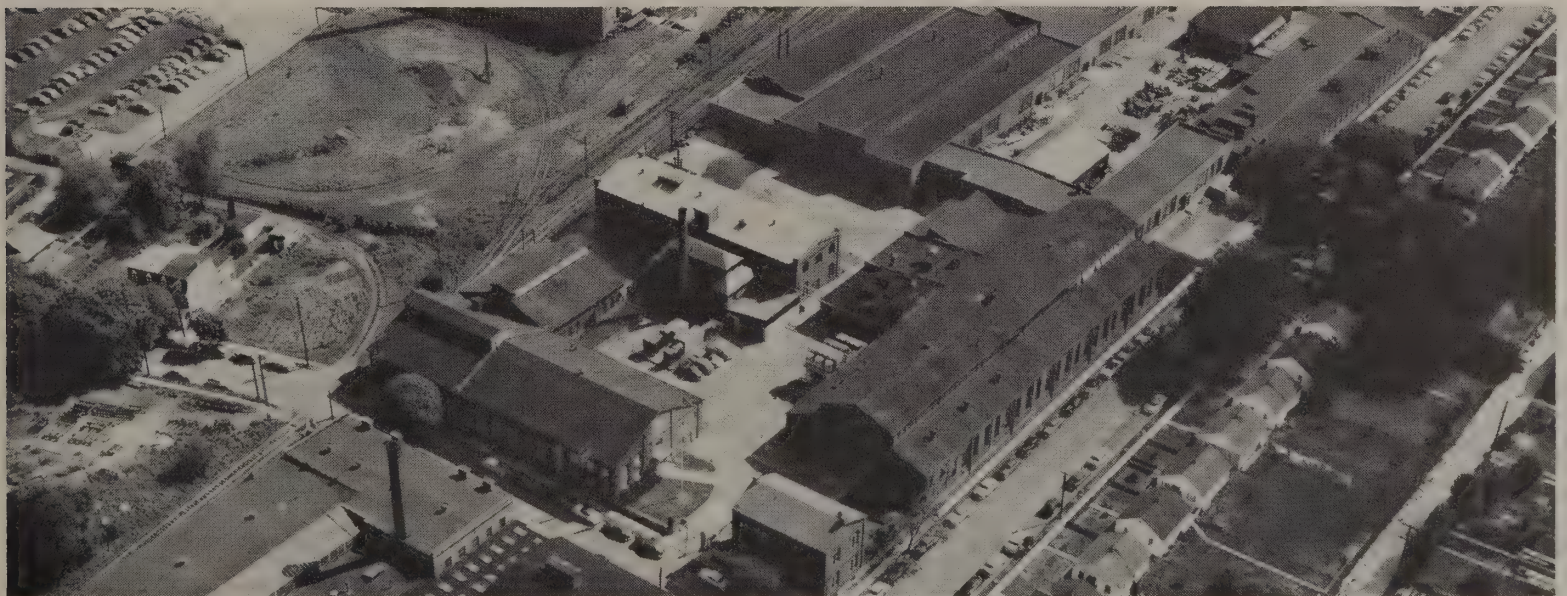
This new plant was the culmination of G. E.'s early recognition of the growth potential in the Welding Industry.

As early as 1908, G. E. assembled motors and generators into welding equipment. Through the '20's and '30's, the manufacturing facilities of the welding department were widely dispersed among such locations as Schenectady, N. Y.; Lynn and Pittsfield, Mass., and Dallas, Texas. In 1946, to better integrate manufacturing, operations were centralized at Fitchburg, Mass., where the Welding Department shared facilities with G. E.'s Small Turbine Department.

By 1952, the continued expansion of both the welding industry and G-E Welding Department made it imperative to locate larger and improved plant facilities. First, a thorough market survey was completed

to determine the best location for a welding department plant; then, independently, a study was made of manufacturing facilities and a "perfect" plant layout was developed. These two studies were combined to obtain the best plant at the finest location. After a close survey of over 60 possibilities, York was chosen and the plant move began early in 1954. Concurrent with the move to York, a completely redesigned and expanded line of welding equipment was introduced: products such as a-c transformer welders, d-c motor-generator welders, rectifier welders, and engine-drive welders. As a leader in the constant search for new and improved ways of welding, General Electric announced in mid-1955 a method of automatic welding which gave welding greater significance in the fast-moving field of automation. A major market for this automatic "Fillerarc" method of welding is found in the automotive industry.

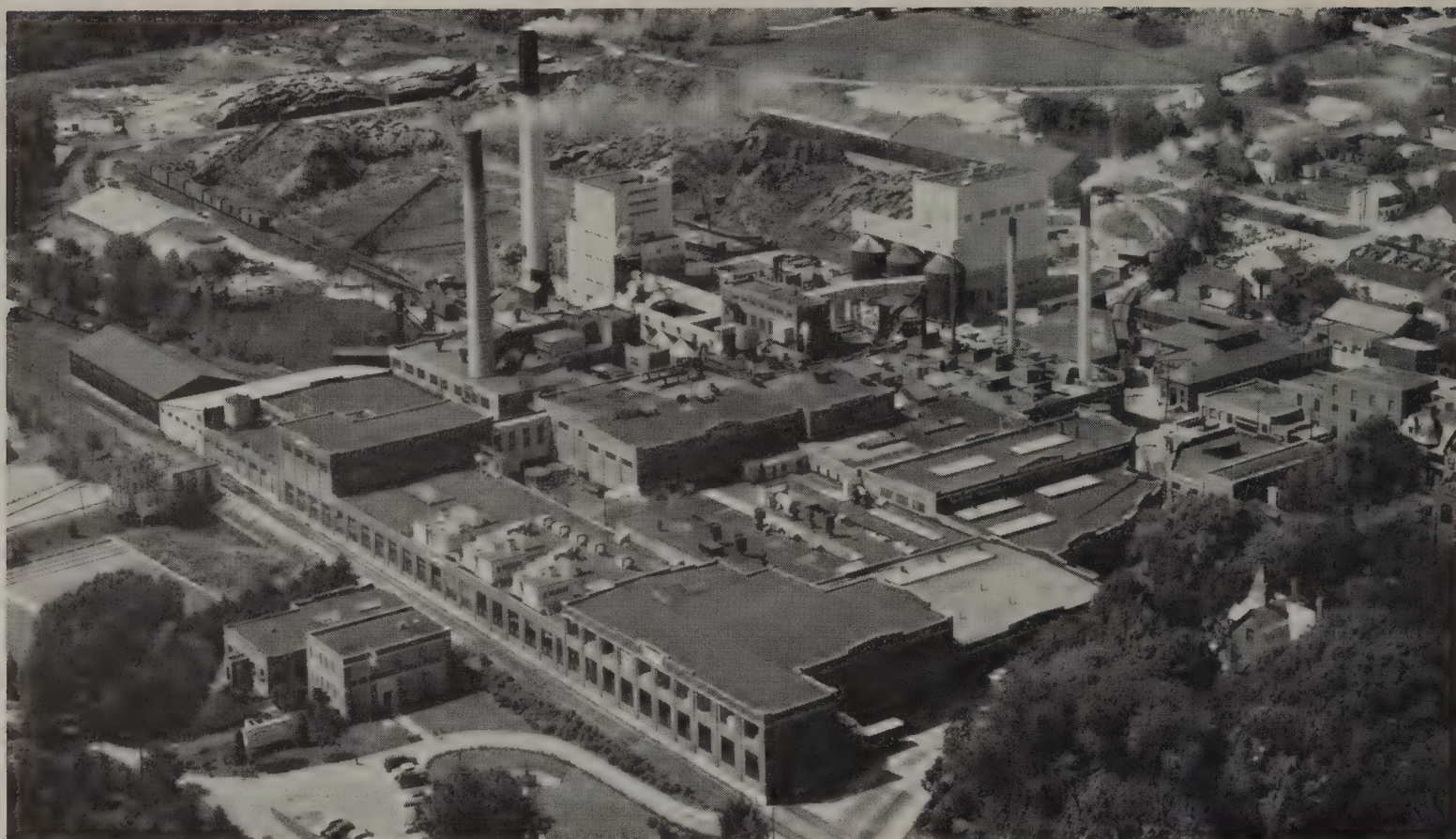
It is interesting to note that over 80% of the employees who worked with the Wire and Cable Department have been retained and are employed by the Welding Department. Thus, they retain their full employee benefits — and General Electric benefits by their years of experience with the Company. This is a tribute to the close cooperation possible between employees and management.



This aerial view shows some of the changes which made this a modern plant for manufacturing welding equipment. Built in 1900 for the Norway Iron and Steel Co., the plant was purchased by the General Electric Wire and Cable Dept. in 1921.

P. H. Glatfelter Co.

Manufacturers of Fine Papers Since 1864



In 1864, a young man, aged 27, P. H. Glatfelter, who had learned the art of papermaking in a mill in Maryland, bought the Spring Forge Paper Mill, so-called because it occupied the site of the pioneer iron bloomery west of the Susquehanna. Later the name of the mill, as well as of the village which grew up around it, was changed to Spring Grove.

Beginning with a capacity of 1,500 pounds daily, made on one fifty-six inch Fourdrinier paper machine, the mill in 1874 was moved to its present site where today it operates six Fourdriniers with widths of from fifty-six to one hundred ninety inches, capable of turning out 77,000 tons of paper a year.

The Company came under the management of the fourth generation of the Glatfelter family when P. H. Glatfelter, III, succeeded his father as President on March 17, 1954. His father, P. H. Glatfelter, a grandson of the founder, became Chairman of the Board on that date.

It is characteristic that the growth and expansion of the P. H. Glatfelter Company over the years has always been the result of careful, long-term planning.

Ground was broken for a \$12,500,000 expansion program at 10.00 A.M., May 2, 1955. Included in the program was a paper machine building to house one of the world's most modern 188-inch high-speed machines. The machine is designed with variable speeds ranging from 500 to 2,000 feet of paper per minute. A complete finishing room will be included in the building. This new paper machine will increase the mill production by 50% or equivalent to 33,000 tons of paper annually.

Other projects include the erection and installation of a steam generating boiler capable of producing 250,000 pounds of live steam per hour. Developing with the expansion program is the huge lake covering 237 acres of land. The lake named PaHaGaGo Lake will contain over one billion gallons of water.

The policy of the P. H. Glatfelter Company is traditionally to maintain a modern, efficient mill and to guarantee superior quality and service at minimum cost. The Company's skilled and faithful employees, now 750 in number, have added much to its present-day growth.

General Machine Works

Regulators and Controls

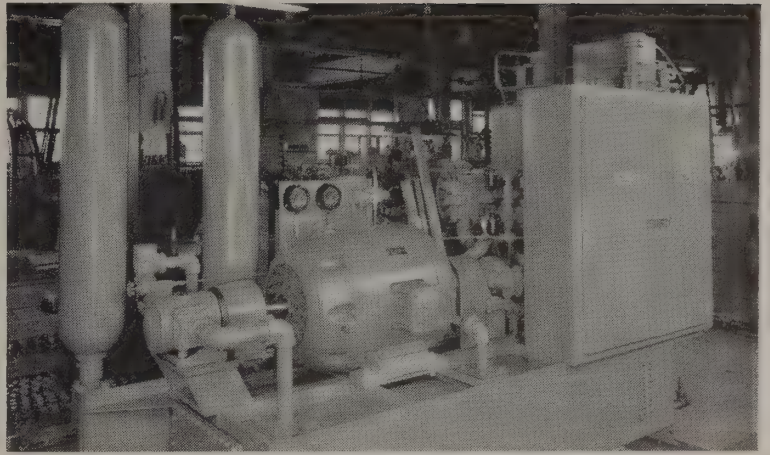
The General Machine Works, only commercial heat-treating plant in York, and serving many of the metal fabricating plants in the York industrial area, was established in 1902 for the purpose of manufacturing knitting machines.

In 1908, the Company was reorganized and incorporated under its present name, and was purchased by the present owners in 1908. The growth of the firm has coincided with the industrial growth of York, and the increasing demand for quality regulators and controls.

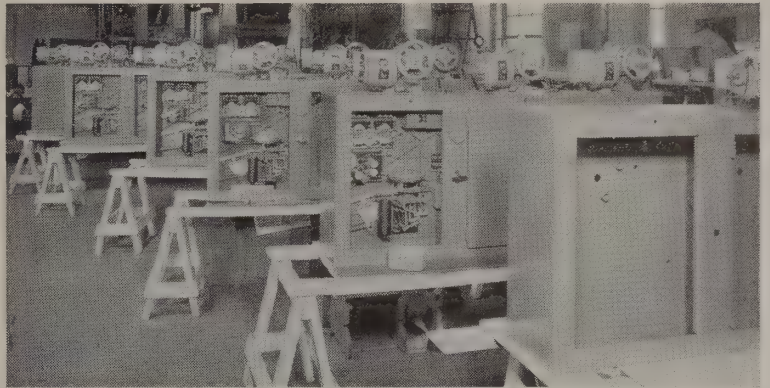
Present domestic and export products include: General Regulator Corporation products, regulators and combustion controls for ships, power and chemical plants, and general industries; also subcontract work of parts, assemblies, complete machines and equipment.

The scope of the business is national. Small and medium size parts, machines and equipment are made in the Company's completely equipped machine shop to required engineering specifications.

The General Machine Works is an excellent example of industrial skill, combined with employee loyalty, that is typical of "York — The Community of Craftsmen". About 30% of the employees, all skilled in the manufacturing of machine parts, have been with the firm 20 years or more.



Combination Electronic and Hydraulic Control.



Electronic Marine Combustion Control Unit.

Jno. E. Graybill & Co., Inc.

Wholesale Electrical Supplies

Established in 1888, the Jno. E. Graybill & Co., Inc., has the unique distinction of being the eighth oldest wholesale electrical supplier in the United States and the second oldest incorporated electrical wholesaler in Pennsylvania. Incorporation took place in 1904.

From a small beginning, the Company has outgrown its quarters four times and now dominates the corner of Broad and Walnut Streets with a four-story building containing an area of 72,000 sq. ft. All wholesale operations, i.e. receiving, warehousing and shipping plus a store, display rooms and offices are concentrated in this building which has railroad and parking facilities.

With the opening of a branch store in Lancaster in 1936, which affords Lancaster County and surrounding areas a complete wholesale service, Graybill's is equipped to serve its five-county territory quickly and economically.

The Company occupies an outstanding position in the electrical field through its many facilities, services

and nationally known manufacturers' lines. Their scope of operations covers wiring supplies, domestic, commercial and industrial lighting, ventilating equipment and appliances. In each category there is available experienced personnel who can advise, estimate and/or provide engineering information.



Broad and Walnut Streets.

Gregory's

Established 1905



Gregory's was founded in 1905 by Samuel F. Gregory who originally opened a hat store on South George Street. In 1953, Gregory's was incorporated, with Samuel F. Gregory, Chairman of the Board; Marshall G. Gregory, President, and Marshall G. Gregory, Jr., Vice-President.

Gregory's and Sons, Inc., features a complete line of men's wear and is known as one of Pennsylvania's finest men's stores.

Contributing substantially to the firm's sustained growth has been their "Gift Program of the Air" broadcast over Radio Station WORK 6 days per week,

nine months per year, for the past 15 years. During that period Gregory's has had approximately 1,200 winners, has given away \$30 per week in cash prizes and a total of approximately \$50,000 in merchandise prizes.

Gregory's started in 1905 with two employees and today has thirty-five employees, many of whom have been with the firm for many years. The Company is active in all community projects and enjoys an excellent reputation for their high quality merchandise and service to their customers.



Hall's Motor Transit Company

Truck Transportation • (Formerly York Motor Express)

This dynamic community's highway transportation facilities took a mighty step forward in May, 1956, when York Motor Express merged with Hall's Motor Transit Company to form the largest motor freight company in Pennsylvania.

All of the tremendous resources of Hall's Motor Transit are now at the disposal of business, industry and agriculture in the York area. With York and Hall's former terminals now under one roof at Sherman and Hay Streets in York, overnight daily service is now available to more than 3,600 towns, cities and villages in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and Ohio. The combined company owns more than 1,400 modern trucks, operating from 30 efficient terminals strategically located in the heart of the great eastern consumer market. Hall's drivers are schooled in safety. They are trained to drive thousands of miles each year without accidents. Drivers, freight handlers, and cler-

ical staff are schooled to handle shipments with care, as well as dispatch, and \$1,000,000 worth of insurance rides with every Hall's truck that leaves its terminal. York terminal alone handles more than 2 million pounds of freight each day. The combined company will handle 1,400 million pounds this year.

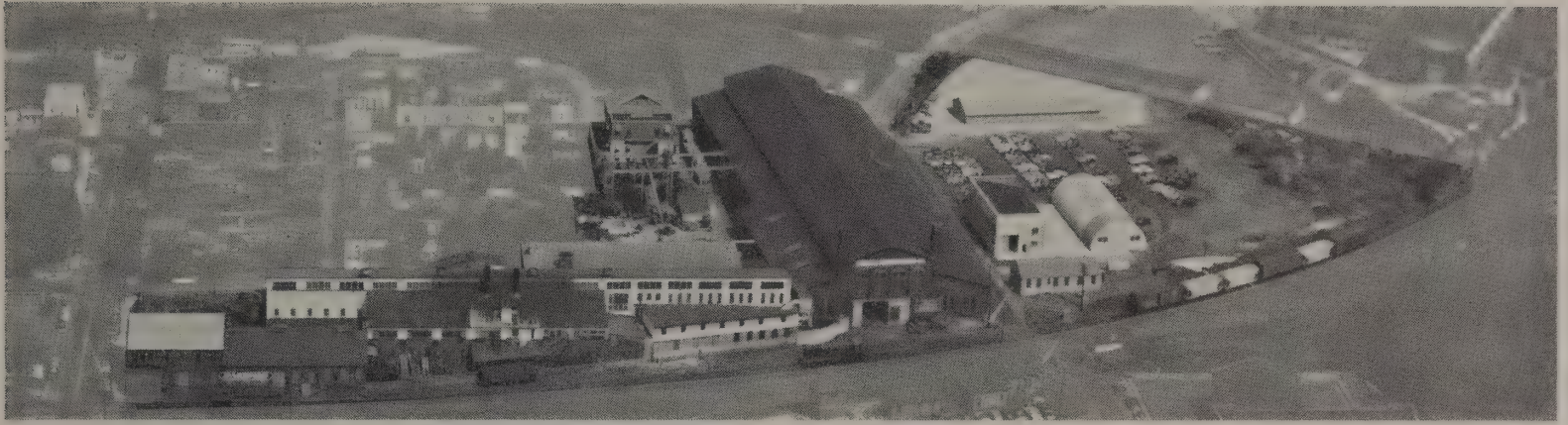
Hall's annual payroll for its 1,563 employees is \$7,000,000. York area men and women receive over \$1,250,000.

As York's business community has expanded, York Motor Express, and now Hall's Motor Transit, have moved rapidly to provide such facilities as would efficiently serve existing demands, and provide adequately for future development. On furtherance of this policy, new terminals are under construction throughout the nine-state Hall's territory, and terminal facilities and rolling stock are maintained at maximum operating efficiency at all times.

We're proud to serve the York Community.

Hardinge Company, Incorporated

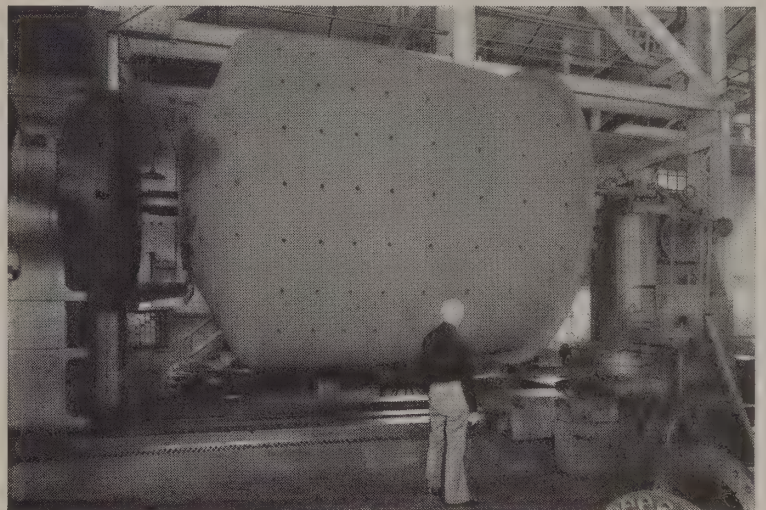
Mining and Industrial Process Equipment



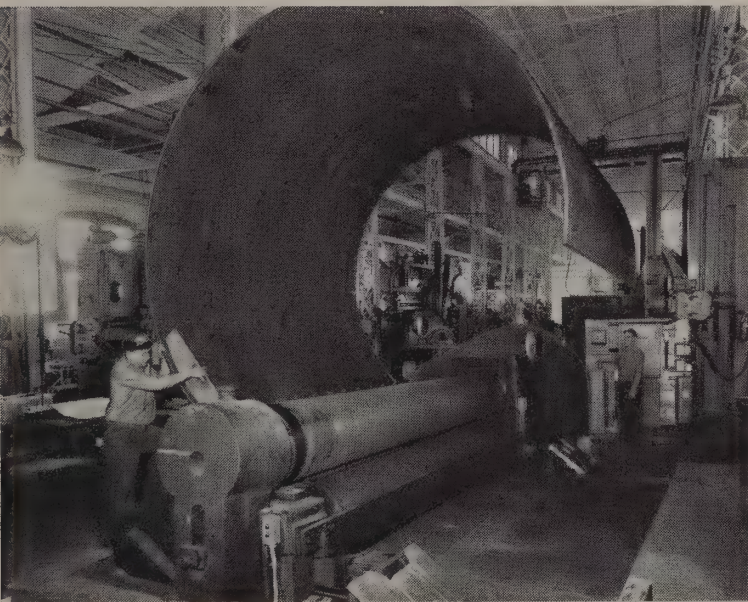
The main office and works embrace an area of seven acres.

The parent company, Hardinge Company, Incorporated, was founded by H. W. Hardinge in 1909. In 1920, Hardinge Company, Incorporated, purchased the then Steacy-Schmidt Manufacturing Company (now Hardinge Manufacturing Company) also the Ruggles-Coles Engineering Company.

The present Hardinge Manufacturing Company history dates back before that of the original Hardinge Company, Incorporated, in that a partnership, known as Broomell-Schmidt and Company, was formed about 1886. The charter of the business at that time was to manufacture boilers, radiators, steam and hot water heating machinery. The Hardinge Manufacturing



Work being turned on a lathe in the machine shop.



Rolling heavy plate steel in the plate shop.

Company now manufactures principally the equipment sold by the parent company, also "custom-built" machinery according to designs furnished by outside concerns desiring special work. It has a large and small machine shop, a plate shop, as well as a "Meehanite" foundry and pattern shop, equipped principally to fabricate and assemble heavy machinery or parts and subassemblies.

The principal products of Hardinge Company, Incorporated, are pulverizing and grinding mills for use in the recovery of metals from their ores; in the manufacture of clay, ceramic and stone products; and in various industrial and chemical processes. Ruggles-

Coles Dryers, Kilns and Coolers are also used in the same industries. A line of equipment for the treating of industrial and municipal water supplies, sewage, trade wastes, and liquids in chemical and metallurgical processes has been developed and finds extensive use throughout the world. Along with the major equipment are smaller items, such as weight controlling feeders, ore samplers and electronic mill controls.

The Company branches are located in New York City, Chicago, Hibbing (Minnesota), San Francisco and Toronto, with agencies and licensees throughout the principal countries of the world.



Finishing a floor mold in the foundry.

Hespenheide and Thompson, Inc.

Manufacturers of Premier Quality Feeds

April 11, 1921, Fred A. Hespenheide and J. Frank Thompson formed a partnership known as Hespenheide & Thompson for the purpose of manufacturing and distributing poultry and dairy feeds. January, 1936, this partnership was dissolved and the present Hespenheide and Thompson, Inc., was formed.

During the thirty-five years the firm has been in business, they have constantly enlarged their manufacturing and storage facilities to coincide with the growth of the feed industry.

Tremendous nutritional strides have been made in feeding animals and poultry. The industry has grown from casual farm feeding of home grown grains to a well-organized, scientifically-grounded industry. In 1954, the feed manufacturing industry provided more than 30% of all the feed, exclusive of roughage and pasture, required to produce the nation's supply of milk, meat, eggs and all other animal foods.

In 1954, eight new storage tanks were erected by the firm adjacent to the main building which greatly increased the storage capacity of raw materials. These tanks together with some new and modern machinery have enabled the Company to greatly increase their manufacturing capacity. In addition to shipping these feeds, marketed under the brand names of Premier Feeds and York Feeds, in carload lots throughout



Eight new storage tanks erected in 1954.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia, a fleet of trucks is kept busy delivering feeds to the firm's customers.

Hespenheide and Thompson, Inc., have ninety employees. Six have over twenty-five years of service and all employees enjoy complete hospitalization insurance coverage and pension plan.

The firm sells direct to dealers, employs twelve salesmen, all of whom have been thoroughly trained in the manufacture and distribution of the firm's products.

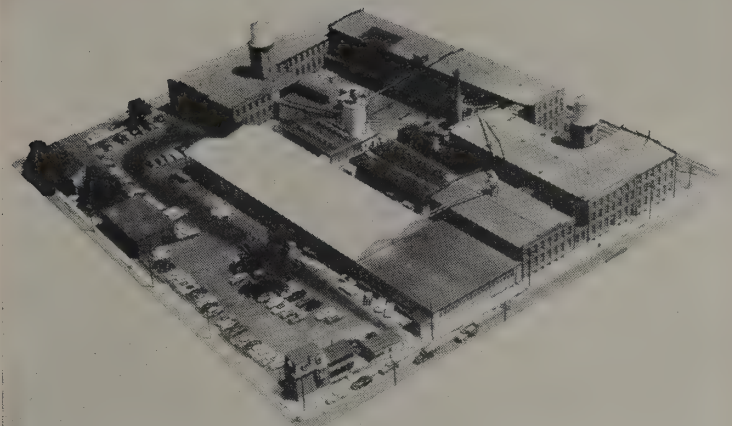
Officers of the Company include J. Frank Thompson, President and Treasurer; Fred A. Hespenheide, Vice-President; and W. H. Hespenheide, Secretary.



Main building housing manufacturing storage and office facilities.

Home Furniture Company

Furniture



In May, 1898, six employees of the Weaver Piano Company associated themselves in a partnership known as the Home Furniture Company, York, Pennsylvania.

They leased, with an option to purchase, a small one-story frame building, 48' x 116', located at the southwest corner of East King Street and the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad. With second-hand woodworking machinery and water pumped from

nearby Poor House Run for the boilers, Home Furniture Company began operations on July 15, 1898.

Twenty-one years later, this factory had expanded into well-equipped modern brick buildings with over four acres of floor space and a minimum capacity of \$1,000,000 annual production. The Company had been incorporated in 1911 with an authorized capital of \$125,000 and, by 1923, the capitalization was increased to \$500,000.

In 1934, the Company lost by death one of its incorporators, E. M. Manger, who was followed in 1938 by D. W. Gerber. J. L. Gerber was the only remaining member of the incorporators in September, 1944, when all shares of Home Furniture Company were purchased by Thonet Industries, Incorporated, a corporation which controls: American Chair Company, Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and North Carolina Furniture, Inc., Statesville, North Carolina. The president of Thonet Industries, Mr. Leopold Pilzer, also became president of Home Furniture Company and continued in this capacity until 1953, when he assigned this office to Mr. Bruno Weill.

Horn-Crone-Horn, Inc.

Artists • Photoengravers

In 1920, the partnership of A. Nelson Horn and Charles A. Horn was formed as Horn Brothers—Commercial Artists. In 1922, they expanded their facilities by installing a photoengraving department, operating under the same name. Extending their services to a 200-mile radius, the next few years found the business increasing that it was necessary to find larger quarters.

In 1929, the present building was erected at the cor-

ner of Pine Street and Boundary Avenue to house a fast growing engraving plant. In 1932, the Crone Engraving Company of Reading, Pennsylvania, was absorbed and incorporated under the name of Horn-Crone-Horn, Incorporated, with a complete staff of efficient artists and photoengravers to produce artwork of any description and black-white and multi-color plates on zinc, magnesium and copper.

Open to those who would care to visit at anytime.



Humble-Mundis Co., Inc.

Distributors of Fuel Oil and Heating Equipment

Still another success story of growth and business development in York is the record of the Humble-Mundis Co., Inc.

In 1929, George L. Humble and George H. Mundis, realizing the need for additional fuel oil service and facilities in York, pooled their interests in the construction of a small service station. As the years passed, the Company increased its business and two other stations were added.

In 1945, the Company expanded into the heating equipment business and was appointed a distributor for Delco Heat, a branch of General Motors Corporation.

Today, Humble-Mundis Co., Inc., is one of the leading fuel oil distributors in this section, operating a fleet of 15 trucks and with storage facilities for 330,000 gallons of oil. This fuel consists of numbers 2, 4, 5 and 6 oil. The light oil is stored in bulk plants, one of which is located in Windsor Park, the other in North York. The oil comes in by pipe line to a nearby point and is hauled to their own storage tanks by large trailer trucks. Drivers of their trucks are all experienced men with from four to twenty-five years of service with the Company.

Customer service is an underlying principle with Humble-Mundis Co. Deliveries are made according to a carefully compiled degree-day system which assures



plenty of fuel for every customer when he needs it. And, every delivery is accompanied by an automatic truck-metered, printed voucher showing the exact amount of oil delivered.

As their fuel business has expanded, so has their heating equipment business. Recently they installed 182 complete home-heating units in one of York's fastest-growing developments.

Present officers are: George L. Humble, President and Treasurer; George H. Mundis, Vice-President; and James J. Carr, Secretary.



Hostetter Supply Company, Inc.

Serving South Central Pennsylvania with the Best in Quality Products



In 1928, the Hostetter Supply Company was established with a working force of three people. Today, the Company is one of the largest Building, Industrial and Paint Supply houses in South Central Pennsylvania. Fifteen employees conduct the business in a new and enlarged, modern office and show-room. **QUALITY** and **SERVICE** are the two factors which are responsible for the continued growth of this friendly Company.

Products sold by Hostetter Supply Company, Inc., include: Fine quality building products; hardware; mason's and carpenter's tools; terra cotta pipes; varnish; paints; creosote; shingles; stains; waterproofing materials; flue lining; pipe; fire brick; roof coatings; aluminum windows and overhead doors.

Also a complete line of fireplace fixtures, outdoor fireplaces and grilles and redwood furniture.

Just turn south at 1950 West Market Street on Hoke's Mill Road.

Jacks of York, Inc.

Fashions of Distinction

Jacks of York, Inc., is one of Southern Pennsylvania's leading fashion stores offering a large and superb selection of popular and exclusive styles in coats, dresses, blouses, skirts, sportswear, lingerie, intimate apparel, hosiery, maternity dresses and ensembles, evening gowns, bridals and bride's maid dresses — the latter being features of the store's famous, second-floor Designer Shop.

Jacks of York, Inc., was founded in 1912. The original business, which was located on East Market Street in York, was operated as a combined men's and women's clothing store, carrying all wearing apparel. In 1924, the store moved to its present location at West Market Street and Beaver, after taking over the old National Hotel building and completely remodeling it for an ultra-modern store operation. Later, in 1928, the store discontinued handling men's wear to concentrate entirely on women's fashions.

The history of the store is one of continued expansion and growth, and in 1945 and 1946 further steps in major improvements and modernization were made, in both the interior and exterior of the store, and in



1955 the store's second-floor Designer Shop was added.

In 1953, The Leader Store of Hanover, Pa., became affiliated with Jacks in order that more people in York County could be served.

Jacks fashion store is conveniently located at the corner of West Market and Beaver Streets, right in the center of York's most popular shopping district.

Keystone Color Works, Inc.

Wallpaper and Surface Coating Pulp Colors

Founded on April 29, 1919, by Daniel F. Lafean and John S. McCoy, the Keystone Color Works, Inc., manufactured wallpaper colors and mica. Later, the production of mica was discontinued, and the manufacture of paint became a large factor in the business. In June, 1935, the paint department was closed and the manufacture of wallpaper colors became the major business of the Company.

On March 16, 1936, the Company was reorganized and the new officers include: H. E. Bruce, president and general manager; W. E. Baab, vice-president; H. R. Euler, the principal shareholder, secretary and treasurer; and E. H. Senft, C.P.A., assistant secretary. Under the new management the Company specializes in the manufacture of chemical pigment colors for the wallpaper and surface coating industries, and its capacity has more than doubled.

During World War II quite a sizable tonnage of chemical colors was made for the Navy, the Maritime Commission and Lend-Lease.

The business is national, and chemical pigment colors are sold to most of the wallpaper factories in the United States.



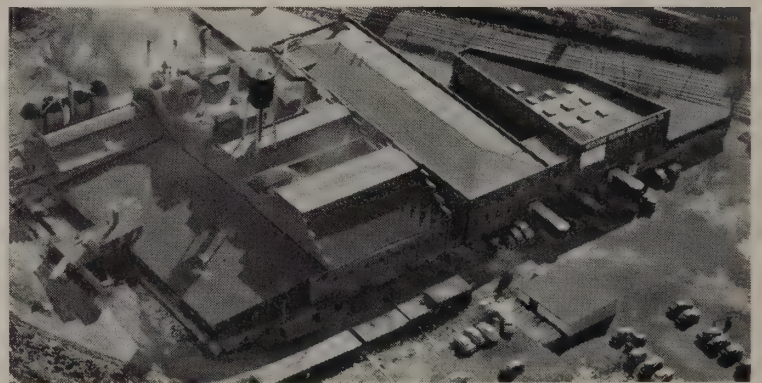
Keystone Roofing Manufacturing Company

Protection from the Elements

The Keystone Roofing Manufacturing Company was incorporated and began operations August, 1908. The equipment consisted of one roofing machine and one waterproof machine, and the output of the mill was twelve tons daily.

Today, with two roofing machines and two waterproofing machines, the productive capacity has been increased to 400 tons daily. From an initial enterprise of three small buildings, the plant has been increased to eight large buildings.

The Company manufactures a complete line of shingles, roll roofings, felt-base strip and roll brick sidings, saturated felts, asphalt paints, plastic cements, asbestos roof coatings, quick binding cements, hard asphalts; sheathing and building papers, insulating papers, dry and coated deadening felts; concrete road



joint materials, car linings, industrial sound deadening and friction reducing materials, floor coverings; infused and saturated papers, oiled papers, ammunition and shell containers, tire wraps, case liners, automobile covers, mulch paper, duplexed and triplexed papers. Also, asbestos pipe line protection felts, concrete curing road blankets and membrane waterproofing systems.

C. C. Kottcamp & Son

Plumbing • Heating • Slate Roofing • Sheet Metal

In 1865, following the war between the States, a Yorker by the name of Christian Charles Kottcamp returned home. He carried with him a discharge from the army, back pay which had accumulated and bounty money which included substitute fees.

The young man, who was an experienced tinsmith, decided to go into business. Starting a small establishment in the 100 block on North George Street during the Summer of 1866, he exerted his full effort toward a successful future.

In those days tinware was almost exclusively used for cooking utensils and this, together with tin roofing and spouting, became a large part of the business.

In order to obtain a larger volume of country trade, this shop was moved to Dover in 1872. After remaining there for seven years, Mr. Kottcamp returned to York and located at the intersection of what is now Belvidere Avenue and Market Street. At this time, slate roofing was added as a separate department of the business.

Five years later, in 1884, the business was moved to the present location at 515 West Market Street. At this place the basement was used for the business and the remainder of the house as a residence. The ensuing five years were busy ones for the Kottcamp establishment as a sharp business increase forced him to convert the entire property into a workshop in 1889.

Realizing that plumbing and heating were allied trades which should be added to the ever-expanding

business, Mr. Kottcamp in 1895 sent his son, Harry, to New York, to pursue a course in technical and practical work at the New York School of Plumbing and Sanitation. In 1901, young Kottcamp returned to York to prove his mettle in regards to his father's



The C. C. Kottcamp & Son Building Today.

business. Displaying keen aptitude for this line of work, he was made a member of the firm and the name was changed to C. C. Kottcamp and Son.

The development of the arts in sheet metal, plumbing and heating was very rapid at that time. Always alert, this firm kept abreast of the times with the result that growth was steady and consistent.

The senior member of the firm, many years older in age and experience than the ex-soldier who, fifty-nine years before, had originated the Company, died in the early part of 1925. The ownership and entire responsibility of the operation of the concern fell upon the shoulders of able Harry E. Kottcamp. Under his management a very efficient organization was built and, after ninety years of continuous activity, this concern is one of York's outstanding firms in its accomplishments.

The sheet metal shop is the best equipped in southeastern Pennsylvania specializing in custom-built work made from aluminum, brass, bronze, copper, black iron, lead, monel metal, galvanized steel, terne plate, tin and zinc. The engineering department and skilled mechanics are constantly producing architectural and industrial requirements for use in all parts of the East.



Shop of C. C. Kottcamp & Son in 1884.

L. Lavetan & Sons

Non-Ferrous Metals • Scrap Iron and Steel

When you drive by the six-acre scrap yard of L. Lavetan & Sons at 600 East Princess Street piled high with old auto scrap, industrial scrap, farm scrap, stoves and machinery, have you ever thought that they represent an important part of the vitally essential industrial economy, one that has helped the wheels of the world go 'round for thousands of years?

Scrap is used by steel mills to as much as 50% of its charge. Electric furnaces use 100% and grey iron foundries use a large percentage of scrap to make new castings. All items of non-ferrous scrap, copper, brass, aluminum, etc., are used by ingot makers who supply brass foundries. Brass mills use scrap to make new brass products.

Scrap has always been a highly individualistic industry and today is as modern as any other because it makes use of every mechanical or labor-saving device possible. Trucks have replaced the horse and wagon, hydraulic baling presses simplify loading and shipping and the shear and oxy-acetylene torch complete the mechanized yard.

As early as 1897, when this business was founded by Louis Lavetan, the stage was set for a scrap metal

industry in York. Metal working and fabrication has always shared a large part of York's industrial occupation, from the early days when the German settlers manufactured their famous grandfather clocks and Pennsylvania rifles.

The Company operates a large storage and processing yard at King's Mill Road and Grantley Road, a location convenient to many of the industries that supply metallic and other scrap while avoiding the central congestion of the city.

L. Lavetan & Sons' scrap yard operates on a modern production line basis. Scrap comes in at one end of the yard and after processing goes out the opposite end. Hydraulic metal presses, modern alligator steel cutting shears and oxy-acetylene torches are used in the processing of the scrap metal. In addition, all scrap is handled by diesel locomotive cranes on tracks as well as Caterpillar cranes and mobile trucks equipped with magnets. The yard contains more than a mile of railroad track.

Normally employing from forty to fifty men, L. Lavetan & Sons plays a major part in the salvage of essential materials in the York area.

Lehmayer's

Men's Wear and Modern Ladies' Shop

One hundred and nine years ago, in the days when candles and Conestoga wagons were still being used and beaver hats, tail coats and checked pantaloons were worn, marked the establishment of Lehmayer's, one of the oldest and finest clothing stores in Central Pennsylvania.

Today, Nathan W. Lehmayer and Regina L. Klaw, grandchildren of the Founder, Nathan Lehmayer, own the business, take an active part in its operation, and maintain the same principles of fair dealing and quality merchandise, established by the firm's founder in 1847.

Lehmayer's occupies its own modern three-story building at 44 North George Street, next to the Strand Theatre, in the heart of the business district of York and offers nationally advertised brands of ready-to-wear clothing and accessories to its customers.

Lehmayer's smart ladies' shop is one of the most charming fashion centers of the York area. Its dis-



tinctive and refined atmosphere, combined with exclusive fashions in suits, coats, dresses and accessories, have contributed to its growth and popularity among York's best groomed women.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc.

Steel Equipment for Business, Industry, Institutions — Steel Kitchens for the Home

Many years ago Lyon pioneered two of their most important products — steel shelving and steel clothes lockers. Lyon was the very first to offer these products made of steel. Today the Company is still the largest manufacturer of those same two products.

During the years, many hundreds of products have been added to the original list of lockers and shelving. One of the most recent additions was the line of steel cabinets for the home. Lyon folding chairs, work benches, storage cabinets, etc., also find wide usage in the home.

Lyon also makes equipment for the storage of all kinds of tools; steel shop containers for the handling of small parts; work benches; shop equipment; filing cabinets; storage cabinets and many, many other products which find their way into every type of industry, institutions and the home.

The wide range of Lyon products, and their usefulness in scores of markets, is aggressively promoted by a nationwide sales organization fully geared to capitalize on the opportunity of diversified sales.

The salesmen working out of Lyon district offices which are strategically located to cover the country, supervise the operations of Lyon dealers. There is an adequate dealer organization in every principal city in the United States, and many dealers located in the hundreds of smaller cities and towns where there are available markets for Lyon products.

This is assurance to employees that Lyon products

are being actively sold from Maine to California and from Minnesota to the Gulf — and also extensively sold and used in many foreign countries. Because Lyon does not depend upon a few products or a few markets for its total volume of business, its employees can be certain that wherever demand exists, Lyon will receive a continuous flow of orders regardless of whether general business conditions are or are not outstandingly favorable.

Fortunately, in every town, the factories, the offices, the department stores, the car dealers and every organization from the hospital to the smallest shop, are Lyon prospects.

In recent years, production facilities have been expanded to meet the mounting demands for various Lyon products. In addition to the factory which was opened in York in 1950, general offices and another plant are maintained at Aurora, Illinois. Warehouses are located in strategic centers throughout the country.

From 1901 to the present, Lyon's history has been a record of continuous progress, with steady growth for the Company and worthwhile opportunities for its employees.

Lyon's production facilities, engineering research and development, widespread sales organization, financial policies, and personnel relations programs are all geared to meet not only current needs, but also to tackle the problems and opportunities of the future.



Lyon Metal Products, Incorporated — York, Pa., Plant.

The McKay Company

Chain and Arc Welding Electrodes

The McKay Company is one of the oldest chain producers in the country, having originated 75 years ago.

The original Fire Welding Plant is still in operation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the present plant on Grantley Road here in York has been in continuous operation for almost half a century.

Primarily a manufacturer of chain products, in the 1930's The McKay Company expanded its operation by adding a complete line of Stainless Steel, Mild Steel, Hard Surfacing and Special Purpose Electrodes, and today The McKay name is equally recognized for its Chain and Electrode products.

Since the end of the horse and buggy era The McKay Tire Chain has been a leader in its field. During the second World War the demands of the Army and Navy were met, and the production of very large, individually designed Tire Chains, Towing Chains, and accessories became a routine matter, and today McKay Tire Chains are made to fit all tire sizes.

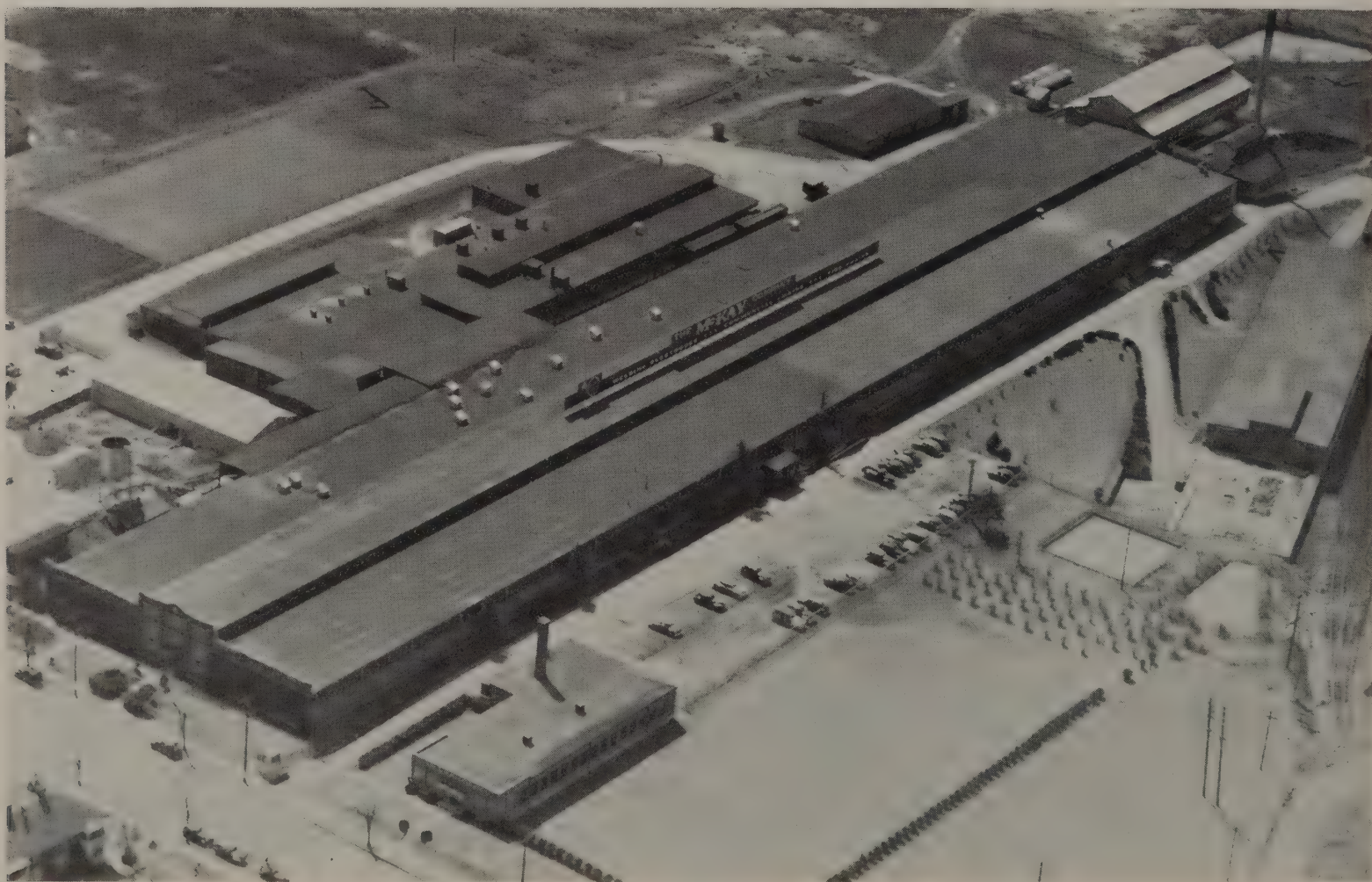
The McKay Company offers industry one of the most complete selections of Mild Steel, Stainless Steel, Hard Surfacing and Special Purpose Electrodes available. McKay Arc Welding Electrodes, developed in the Company's own Research Laboratories, under the guidance of a fellowship with the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research at Pittsburgh, have gained wide acceptance throughout industry. Through the years, they have greatly aided our Military program by their application to critical welding fabrication of Battleships, Destroyers, Aircraft Carriers, Jet Aircraft and

Mobile Tanks; and they are currently being used in the fabrication of the new Atomic Submarines.

Because of the Company's policies of maintaining the most modern equipment, supervised by Engineers and Technicians with many years of chain making experience, The McKay Company enjoys the enviable position as one of the leaders in the field. The McKay Company is the first chain company to produce Welded Aluminum Chain. Chain made from Steel and Iron have long been produced, and in recent years special alloy chains have been added to the line. McK-Alloy Chain, a High-Tensile, High Strength Alloy Chain, used for hazardous overhead lifting, and hundreds of other special purposes has found wide acceptance. Chain made from Manganese, Aluminum and Silicon Bronze, Brass, Stainless Steel, Beryllium Copper are presently being produced, and as time passes the list grows larger.

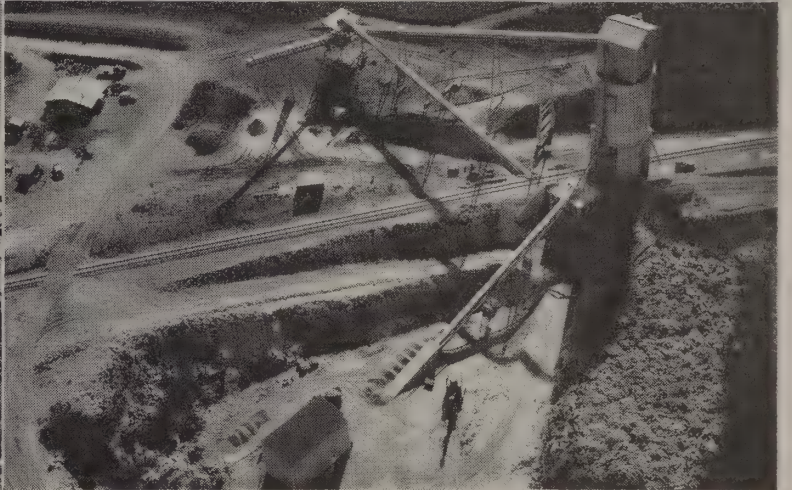
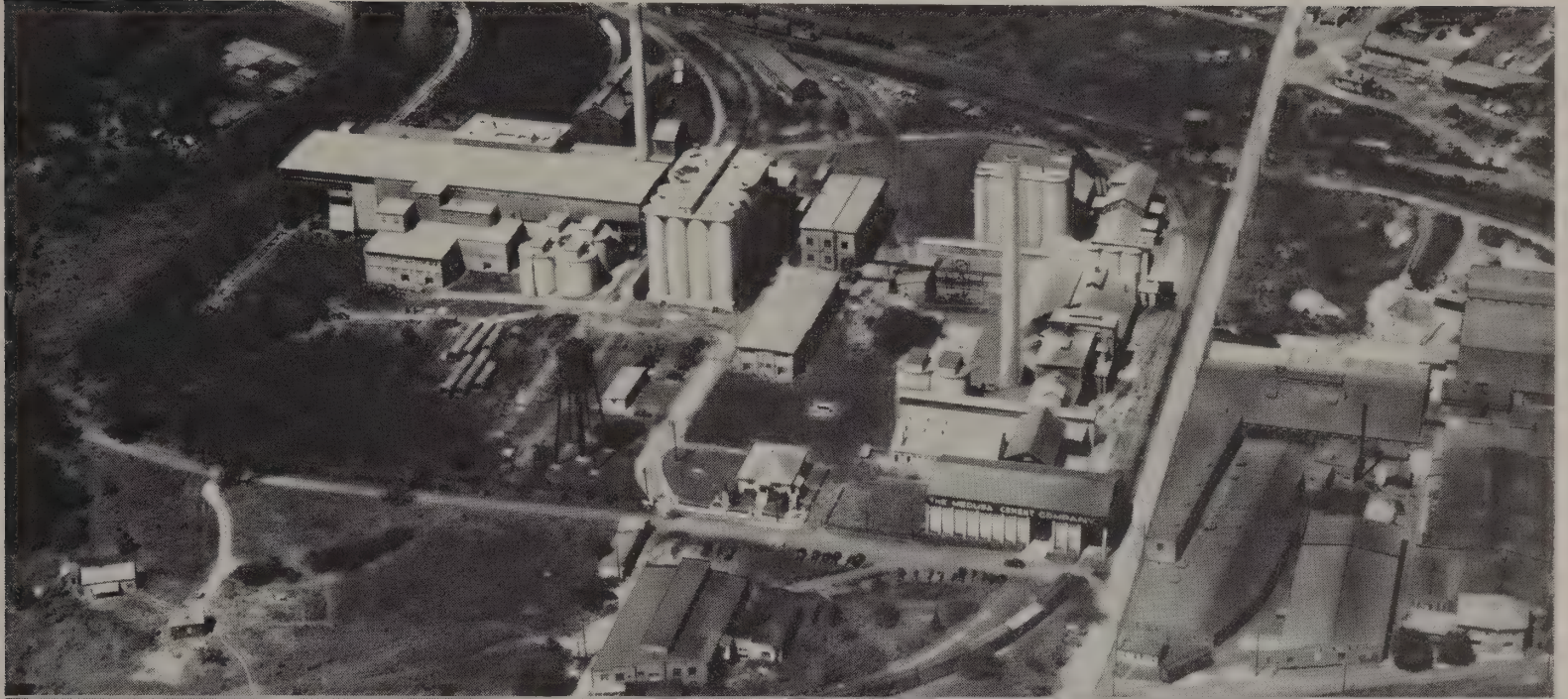
The McKay Company has a large network of distributors covering the entire United States, portions of Canada, and South America. Many of these distributors have handled McKay products constantly since the Company's origin. In addition, both Electrode and Chain products have found their way to many foreign countries.

The McKay Company has grown steadily since the early days 75 years ago, because of the Company's policy of continuing efforts to be a leader in its fields, constantly striving to improve the quality of its products, and maintain the high degree of service offered to its many friends.



Medusa Portland Cement Co.

Over Sixty Years of Concrete Progress



Medusa Expands York Plants.

The Medusa Portland Cement Company has been a part of the York community since 1907 when the world's first white Portland cement plant was built in this locality on the Western Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroads. After the York white mill was in operation for a number of years, it was found that a considerable portion of the raw materials in the Company quarry was unsuited in color to the manufacture of white cement, but highly satisfactory for the making of regular gray cements. Therefore, in 1927, the York Gray Plant was added.

In order to keep Medusa abreast of the growing demand for Portland cement, Medusa in 1954 inau-

gurated a six-year multi-million dollar expansion program consisting of the acquisition of substantial acreage of stone land, and the development of a quarry to guarantee an adequate supply of raw material for future needs, the installation of two new kilns, finish grinding and auxiliary equipment, and the construction of a new packaging and storage building to handle the increased capacity.

This program upon completion increases the annual capacity of the York plant by 1,500,000 barrels and will cost almost \$7,000,000. Thus the Medusa Portland Cement Company forges ahead with York.

Metropolitan Edison Company

Electric Service

"The power you need is here." For any use, in any quantity, electricity is supplied to York and vicinity by the Metropolitan Edison Company which, through the years, has met every request for power. The Company consistently has maintained a reserve capacity available for any industrial, commercial, residential or farm demand which may develop. Rated as one of the most efficiently managed companies in the United States, MECO is a large power company serving fourteen Pennsylvania counties and is a part of a larger integrated electric system (General Public Utilities Corporation) which furnishes electricity to 45 per cent of Pennsylvania and 43 per cent of New Jersey.

This system functions through a wide network of 230,000-volt and 115,000-volt lines, fed by more than a score of generating stations advantageously located close to coal and water supplies in a broad belt extending from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean.

Not only does the system rank among the fifteen largest KWH producers in the United States but it is part of the Penn-Jersey interconnection which produces approximately one-tenth of the country's entire electric supply.

York's main connection with this network is through transmission substations located at Smith Street and Willis Road and along the Baltimore Pike at Violet Hill. These substations, on opposite sides of the city, are interconnected with each other as well as numerous other substations located near centers of greatest demand. Together they form a dependable and reliable

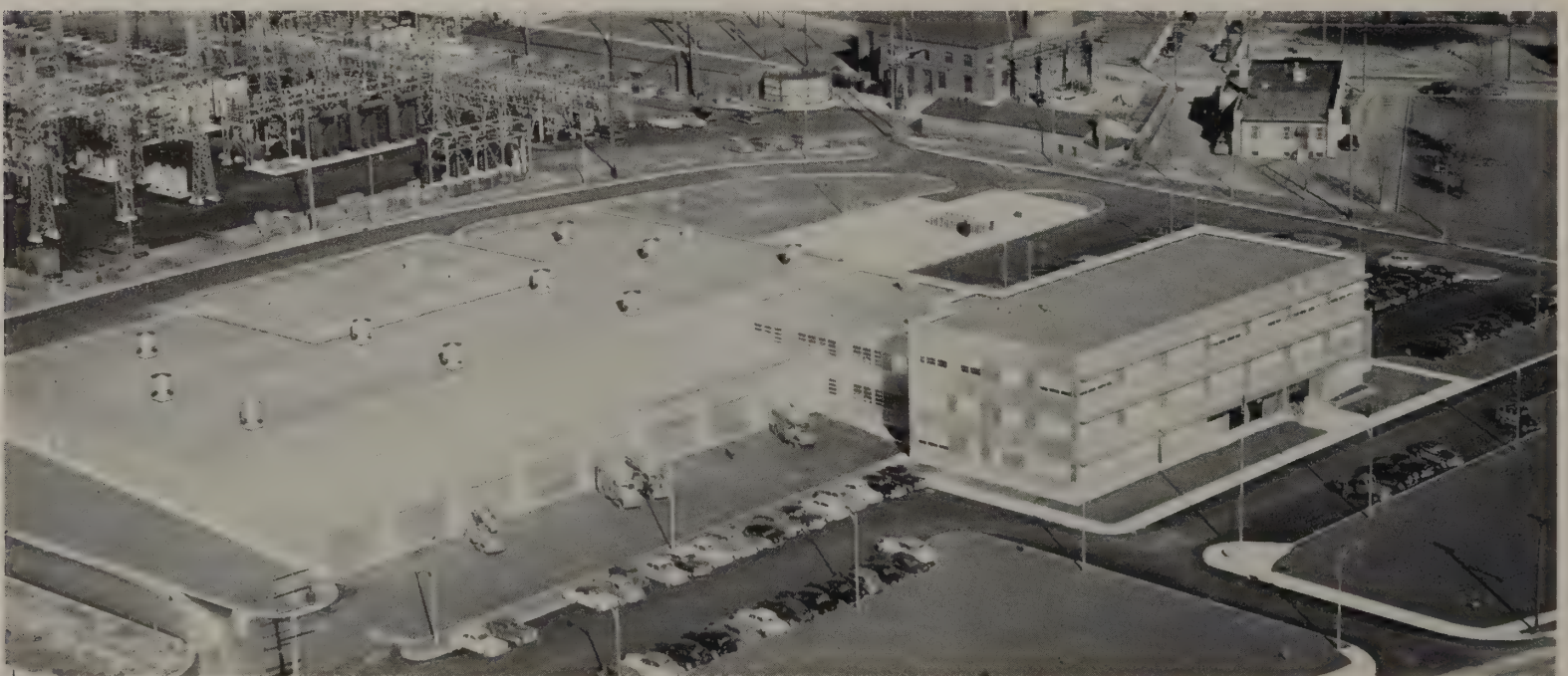
grid for distributing power to every section of the community.

To serve other communities in York, Adams and Cumberland counties, high voltage lines spread out to substations at Dillsburg, Gardners, Gettysburg, Hanover, Thomasville, Glen Rock and Windsor. From these stations, in turn, sub-transmission lines radiate to smaller distribution stations located so as to provide service to all areas which constitute the Company's Western Division.

Division operations are centered in a modern functional service headquarters along Parkway Boulevard, York. Here the Company not only maintains construction, maintenance and service facilities, but also has a modern laboratory kitchen and an auditorium for demonstrating the use and benefits of electrical appliances and equipment to its customers. It also has a staff of engineers to advise industrialists on how electricity can help them produce their goods faster, cheaper and better.

MECO has always endeavored to be a "good citizen" of every community it serves by participating in community activities and encouraging its employees to do likewise. It constantly encourages the expansion of existing industrial and commercial activity and actively supports all community groups who seek to attract new industries.

Through MECO, York is assured of a dependable, reliable and economical supply of electricity.



Electrical service for the City of York, as well as for York and Adams Counties, is directed from this modern service center along Parkway Boulevard, which is Metropolitan Edison Company's Western Division operating headquarters. Its functional design not only provides for the efficient and speedy dispatch of workmen, but also provides a laboratory kitchen and auditorium for demonstrating electrical appliances and equipment and pleasant facilities where customers may transact business with the company. Smith Street Substation, one of the city's two major power centers, is in the background.

The Mechanics Steam Laundry

29 Overbrook Avenue, York, Pa.

Included among the many "firsts" in the historic city of York, Pennsylvania, is the Mechanics' Steam Laundry. This establishment was one of the first *industrial* laundries to be put in operation in the United States.

Started in 1902 by Mr. J. C. Rebert, Sr., as a laundry especially for work clothes, the plant for many years, according to Mr. Rebert, "washed most of the overalls in York".

In keeping with its progressive policy, the business has expanded to include many other industrial services. Among these are the rental of work uniforms, wiping cloths, fender covers, etc., plus the laundering of work clothing and materials . . . even painters' drop cloths.

Today, under the capable supervision of Lambert C. Boer, President and General Manager, and J. C. Rebert, Jr., as Secretary and Treasurer, the business is constantly expanding. It is still the only complete industrial laundry service in this area owned and operated exclusively by local residents.

The Mechanics' Steam Laundry prides itself on its modern cleaning methods and equipment. It is also proud of its high reputation for honest, efficient and economical service. Its present fleet of fine trucks now covers South Central Pennsylvania, supplying many services to manufacturing plants, printing establishments, automobile dealers, garages, service stations and other industrial concerns.



Morris Drug Company

Manufacturer, Wholesale, Retail Druggist

One hundred and thirty-three years have passed since this drug business, founded by Charles A. Morris, started at the present location, 7 East Market Street.

The Company was twenty-three years old when the Mexican War began and it has experienced the depressions, inflations and panics incident to all wars since.

Many have been the changes and discoveries in medicine and chemistry since 1823, but the Morris Drug Company has been able to keep abreast of the times during all these years.

During the Civil War, a few days preceding the Battle of Gettysburg, the premises were searched by the Confederates for drugs of value to its army, but all important medicines had been carefully hidden. On the third day of that battle this Company delivered first-aid supplies on the field for use of the Northern Army.

The Morris Drug Company engaged in wholesale and retail drug distribution and also drug manufacturing, years before the formation of any of the large pharmaceutical manufacturing concerns.

Distribution in the wholesale field was by means of large wagons drawn by four horses or mules, familiar and regular travelers over the roads of the Allegheny Mountains. Doctors in the rural communities depended on the Morris Drug Company for their supplies of medicines.

This Company is now the largest covering all di-

versified lines of the drug business between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and is housed in its own four-story building extending a half city block containing over twenty thousand square feet of floor space with additional warehouse facilities.

In the manufacturing field a completely equipped laboratory is operated for the production of pharmaceuticals, liquids, powders, tablets and ointments, including many specialties and private formulas used by physicians.

The retail department specializes in prescription work and carefully guards its files and records dating back almost a century. A completely stocked private truss department is operated.

Thousands of active wholesale accounts are serviced by salesmen covering Central Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia.

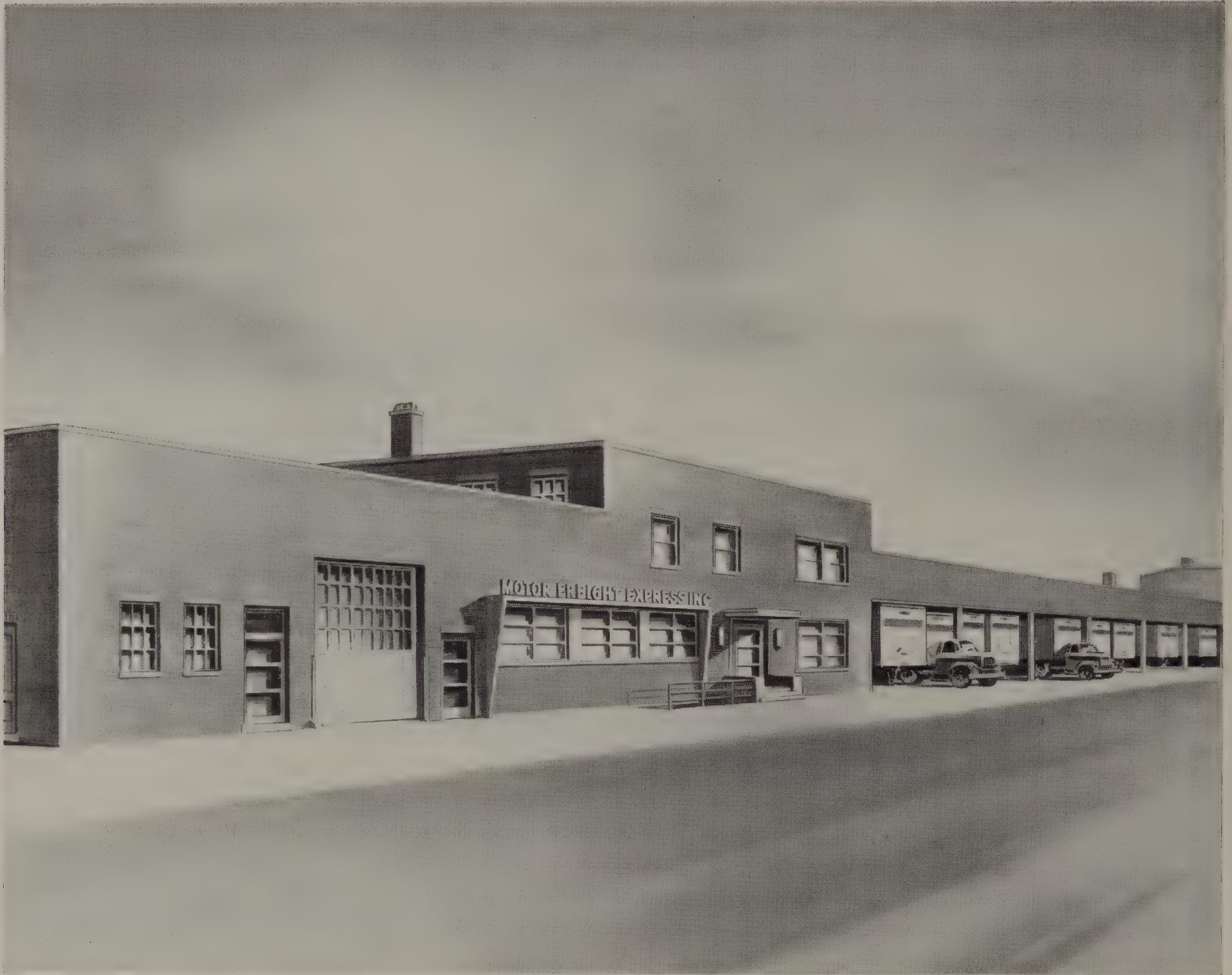
The Morris Drug Company also owns and operates the Silver Lustra Company manufacturing one of the oldest and best known silver polishes.

Although founded by Charles A. Morris, whose name the Company carries, Geoffrey P. Yost associated himself with the Company in 1859 and was actively connected with the Company until his death in 1931. At the death of Mr. Morris, in 1872, Mr. Yost became senior member of the firm until 1919, when the Company incorporated and Geoffrey P. Yost became its president.

Present officers of the Company are Richard F. Yost, son of Geoffrey P. Yost, president and treasurer; Robert H. Warren, vice-president and secretary.

Motor Freight Express, Inc.

Motor Freight System



General Office and Terminal, Motor Freight Express, Inc., 540-550 East King Street.

York is the headquarters of one of the leading motor carriers in the Middle Atlantic States . . . Motor Freight Express, Inc. Here at 540-550 East King Street are the General Offices and York Terminal of this company which employs 845 people and operates 8,600,000 miles annually.

From this base are directed the movements of the extensive fleet of trucks, tractors, and trailers which transport general commodities to cities in Pennsylvania, such as Philadelphia, Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Hanover, Altoona, Johnstown, and Pittsburgh; and which furnish interstate service between New York, Northern New Jersey, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond. Distribution of goods is made from these key terminal locations to hundreds of surrounding and intermediate points. Interline service with other carriers at specified gateways provide the York business community with a far-reaching transportation network.

Motor Freight Express, Inc., began its service in 1929 with four trucks operating between York and

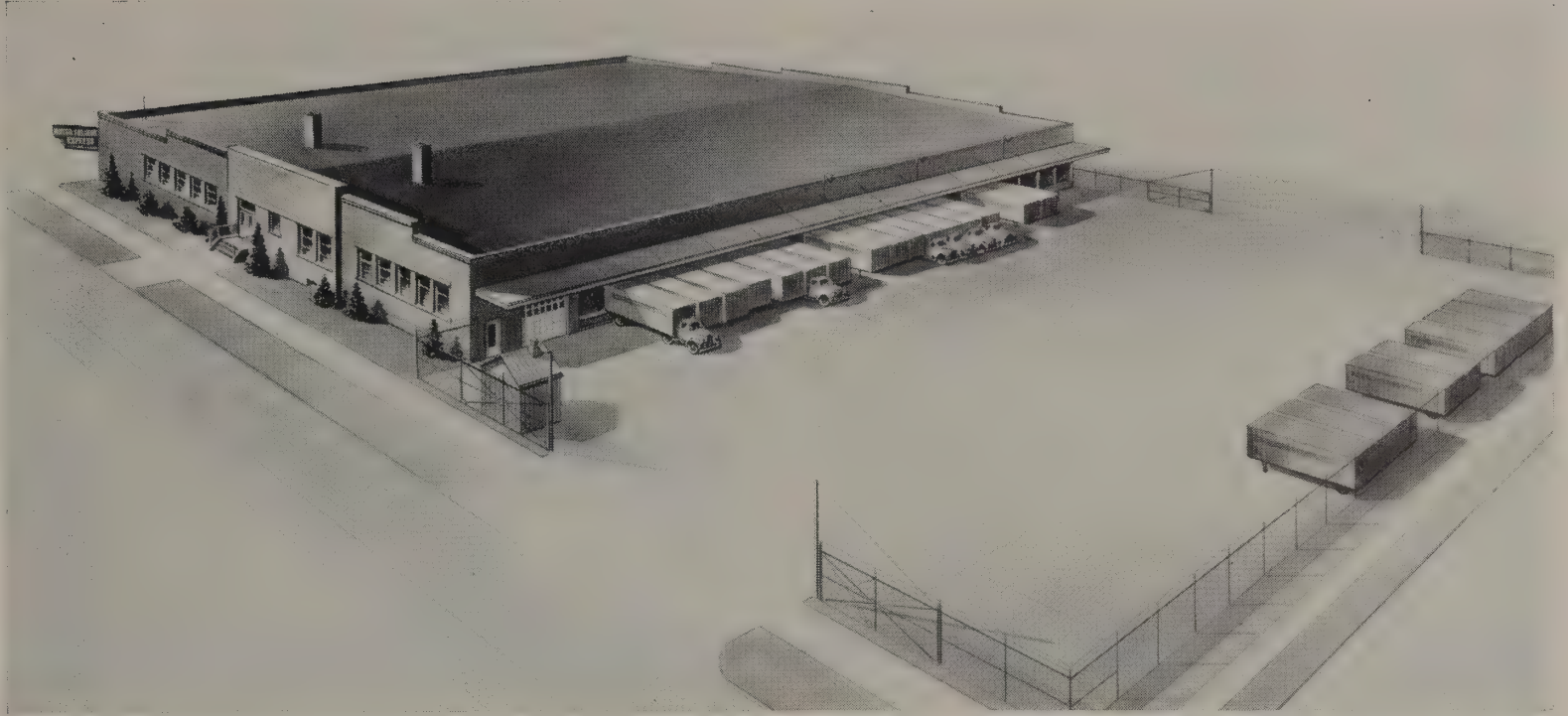
Baltimore. During the year of 1955, the company handled close to one million individual shipments, varying from small items to multiple truck loads. The exceptional growth indicated by this comparison reflects the demand for flexible and dependable transportation service at reasonable rates.

Local facilities in this city consist of an island-type freight platform and adjoining terminal offices; modern general offices, and a maintenance shop. Adequate off-street parking facilities for the company's vehicles are provided, adjacent to the described building. Leased intercity telephone lines permit excellent communications between the management at York and the company's terminals in other cities. The fleet numbers 600 vehicles consisting mainly of tractor-semi-trailer combinations for local and intercity work and two-axle trucks for pickup and delivery service in urban areas.

A few of Motor Freight Express, Inc.'s modern terminals are shown on these pages.

Motor Freight Express, Inc.

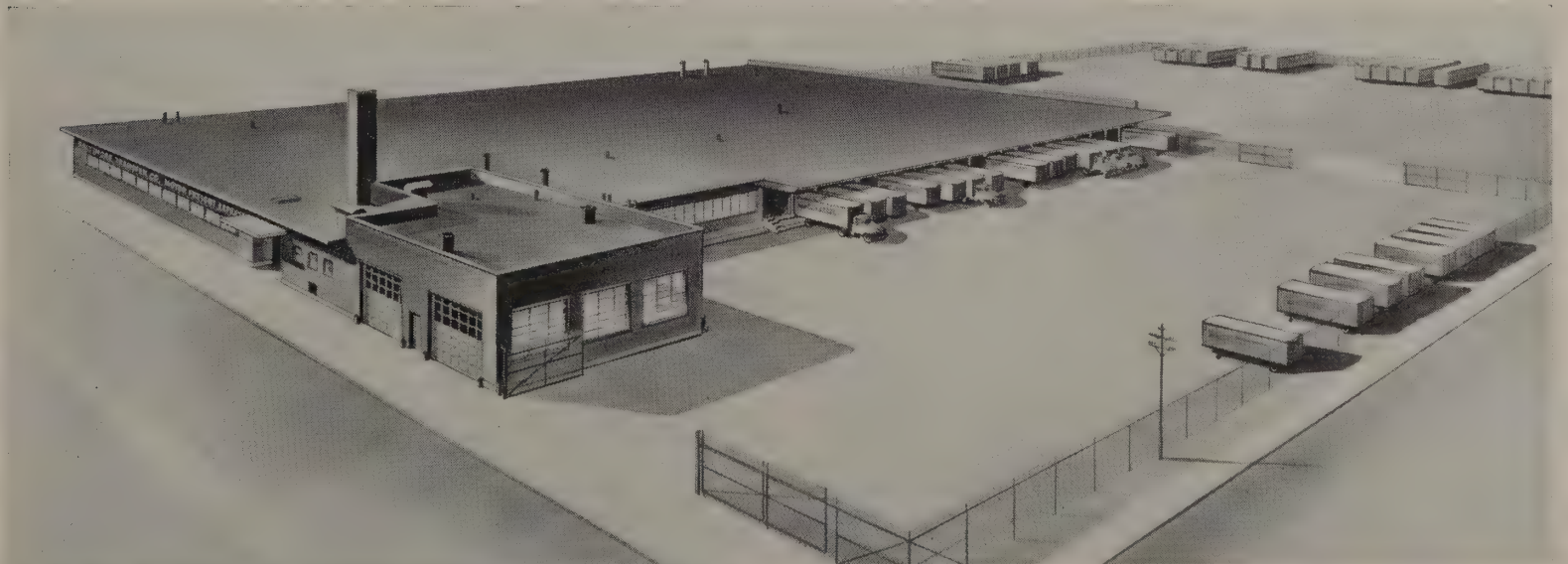
Motor Freight System



Philadelphia Terminal of Motor Freight Express, Inc.



Johnstown Terminal of Motor Freight Express, Inc.



Jersey City Terminal of Motor Freight Express, Inc.

New York Wire Cloth Co.

Insect Wire Screening, Tension Screens and Diversified Products

In business in York since 1892, New York Wire Cloth Company was the first of the several York County plants which together account for more than half of the total output of wire screening in the United States. The Company has two separate operating divisions in York:

(1) *Wire Products Division* produces "Opal" galvanized steel, bronze and aluminum screening in a complete range of widths from 18 to 72 inches. The Opal brand has been nationally accepted as the industry's standard for quality insect screening. It is featured by closely woven "multi-strand" edges on which footages are printed for convenience in measuring. The Division also makes a line of industrial screening in special mesh sizes.

Though housed in a separate building, the wire-drawing mill on Loucks Mill Road is a part of the Wire Products Division. It produces all of the alum-



inum, steel and bronze wire woven into Opal screening (and also turns out coils of heavy-gauge wire and spools of fine-gauge wire for sale to other customers).

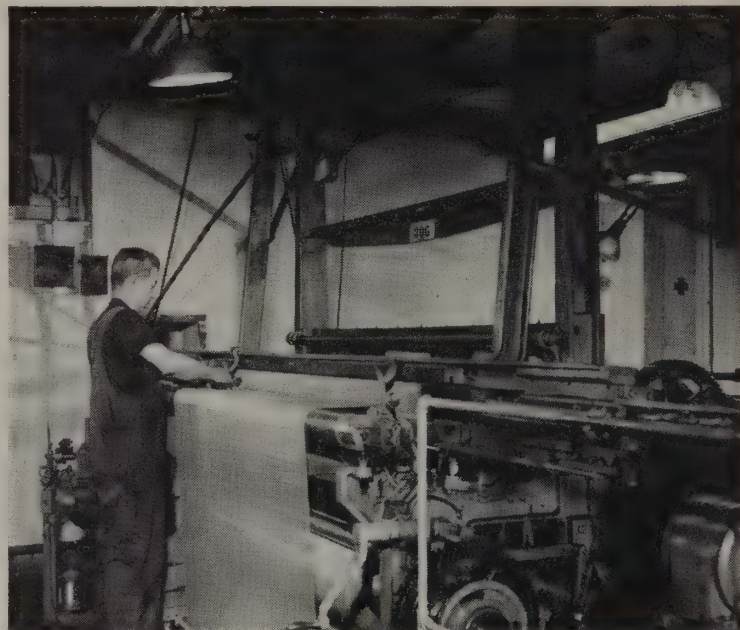
(2) *Durall Products Division* was formed in the 1955 fiscal year to fabricate and market the popular Tension Screen, a product which may be quickly installed from inside a window. Durall also makes adjustable screen doors, screen porch assemblies and "Bermuda" screen houses.

With warehouse stocks in Atlanta, Miami, Chicago, Los Angeles and the San Francisco area, New York Wire Cloth Company does a nationwide business. At present writing, there are over 500 employees in the three York plants.

Looking toward the future, New York Wire in 1956 announced plans to purchase a 60-acre tract along the Lincoln Highway, six miles west of York, where a new \$3,000,000 plant will be built. This will be the most modern wire cloth plant in the world and will concentrate all York manufacturing facilities except the wire mill in a single location. The wire mill, while remaining in its present building, has gone through several expansion phases and now draws all wire from rod.

New York Wire, though 64 years old, has a youthful management, who are greatly interested in expansion and, more particularly, in diversification. The years 1955 and 1956 marked the period of the Company's greatest growth. A wholly-owned subsidiary, Liberty Wire Company, was established in San Juan, Puerto Rico, to manufacture aluminum screening for distribution to the Latin American market.

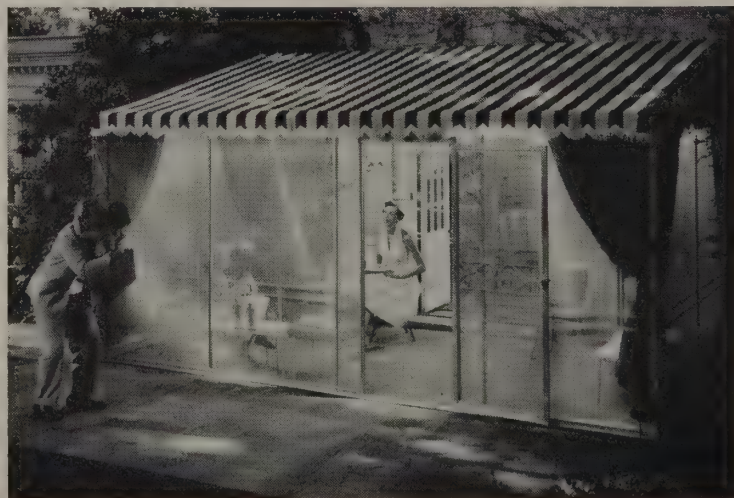
A giant stride in the program for product diversification was taken with the acquisition of the Lofstrand Company, Rockville, Md. With all machine tools, stamping presses and foundry equipment needed for metal fabrication, Lofstrand is currently producing 63 different products, which include a great many items ordered by the Army and the Navy. For civilian use, Lofstrand makes glass washers and sterilizers,



laboratory glassware washing equipment, insecticide sprayers, fire extinguishers and aluminum crutches and canes.

Two important departments contribute in no small amount toward the strengthening of New York Wire's market position. The Research Department is constantly experimenting to better manufacturing methods, improve product quality, develop new applications for present products and develop and test new products. Important results have been obtained in all these areas.

The New Business Development Department, created in 1955, has been given the responsibility of exploring opportunities for new products and new markets. Backed by a dynamic and energetic management, this department provides the Company with an insurance policy against standing still.



G. C. Murphy Co.

On the Square



Fifteen years ago, the G. C. Murphy Company established one of its 303 stores on the northeast corner of Continental Square, in York. One year later the Cassatt Building, adjoining the original store, was purchased and remodeled as an annex to provide larger facilities for the convenience of the customers. The first store of the G. C. Murphy Company was opened fifty years ago in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, by Mr. Murphy, therefore, throughout 1956 we celebrated our 50th anniversary.

For the year 1955, the sales volume for the 303 stores was \$196,243,092.00. These 303 stores are located in 12 States and the District of Columbia. Today, the headquarters and general offices are located in McKeesport, while buying offices and Style Center are located in New York City.

Officers of the Company include W. C. Shaw, Chairman of the Board and a native of York County; J. S. Mack, President; W. C. Shaw, Jr., Vice-President and Sales Manager; K. T. Paxton, Vice-President and Personnel Director; E. L. Paxton, Vice-President, Merchandise Division; H. E. Crosby, Vice-President, Construction Division; C. F. Schatz, Treasurer; and W. S. Thomson, Secretary.

The G. C. Murphy Company Store on the Square in York has always been referred to as the friendly store, where many customers come to meet their friends. Chairs for customers with the invitation to "Rest Awhile", are conveniently located at the front of the store.

The G. C. Murphy Company, realizing that York is a dynamic community with a real outlook for the future, plans its future as part of York. Murphy's, your complete Variety Store, has always pledged to their customers and friends, only the best in merchandise and friendly service.

North Metal & Chemical Co.

Chemical Compounds

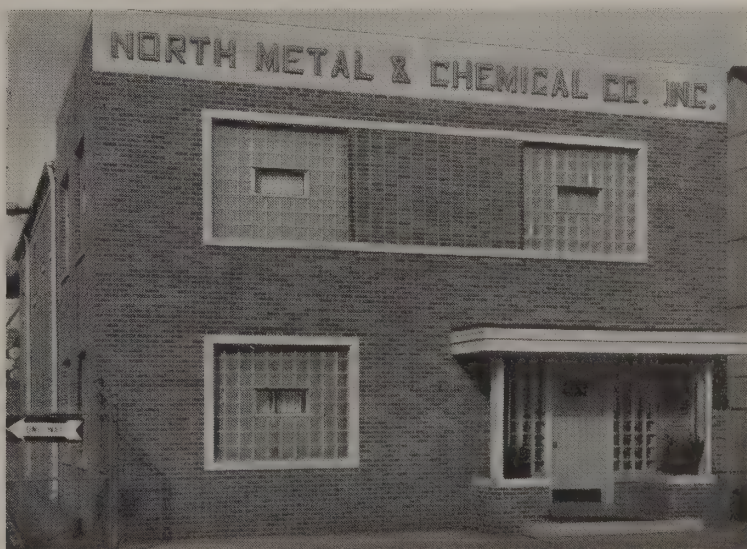
This Company was incorporated in the summer of 1921 by H. B. North, D.Sc., for the manufacture of Tungsten and Molybdenum Compounds and other rare metals. In the early days, 30 years ago, commercial uses for these products were little known but realization of their valuable properties has since increased the use of these metals many fold and has caused the growth of this Company from the original three small buildings to some seventeen buildings with an office and laboratory located at 609 East King Street. Management of the Company is now under direction of Fred C. Fay.

Tungsten ore, the raw material used, is found only in a few places in the world. Until recently cut off as a supplier, China was the main source of supply for the entire industry. Today, the ore is chiefly imported from Portugal, Thailand, Africa, Burma and South America. Fortunately, 80% of the world's supply of Molybdenum ore is found in Colorado.

The main operations of this Company are smelting the raw ore, extracting and refining the tungsten contained into pure compounds called Sodium Tungstate, Ammonium Tungstate and Tungstic Acid. These products find outlets in various industries such as the manufacture of Tungsten Carbide for hardened tool steels, tungsten welding rod, wire and rod for electronic equipment, radio and television tubes, incan-

descent and fluorescent lighting fixtures, catalysts for oil refining operations, and pigments used by the printing ink and paint industry. In wartime, large quantities are used for armor piercing shells.

North Chemical Co., an outgrowth and subsidiary of this Company, is engaged in the local distribution of Industrial Chemicals. Among the companies represented are DuPont, Dow, Hercules, Philadelphia Quartz, Olin-Mathieson and Union Carbide.



The Oliver Corporation

A. B. Farquhar Division



The A. B. Farquhar Division of The Oliver Corporation was founded in 1856 by Arthur Briggs Farquhar. The story of its growth and development over a hundred years is the story of the growth of America into the industrial giant of the modern world.

Farquhar is proud of the significant contributions which it has made over the past century to the progress of our country in peace and the defense of our country in war.

However, the management and the employees of Farquhar have their eyes on the present and the future rather than the past. A hundred years of experience would be of little use unless it could be made to serve today and tomorrow.

It is, therefore, with a deep sense of their obligation not only to the York community but also to the country as a whole that the manufacturing facilities of the Farquhar Division are summarized here.

Press Department

For many years Farquhar has been recognized as one of the leading producers of hydraulic presses ranging in capacity from 50 to 5,000 tons. They play an important part in the production of automobiles, aircraft, electric appliances, building supplies, petroleum products, explosives, plastics, etc. These include housing, column-type and gap presses of standard designs. However, in many cases, the Farquhar Engineering Department has been asked by the customer to design special presses for specific purposes for which no standard equipment would be satisfactory.

New Press Developments

This year, on the occasion of the 100th Anniversary, a new group of Mechanical Presses is being offered. These will round out the Farquhar line so that the Press Department will now be able to meet almost every press requirement of American industry.

Newest development in press construction by Far-



Sheet metal plate and weld shop. One of the many areas planned and equipped to handle the production of heavy machinery.

The Oliver Corporation

A. B. Farquhar Division

quhar is the use of electronic controls. Making possible a wider and smoother variation of stroke than was formerly practical, these electronic controls are a major contribution to the production capacity of America.

Conveyor Department

There are few developments which have played a greater part in the growth of American commerce and industry than modern materials-handling equipment.

Farquhar makes a wide variety of conveying equipment including Power-Belt, Drag, Gravity, Trough, Overhead, Car-Unloaders, and Portable Conveyors for many uses.

Engineers of the Conveyor Department have designed special conveying systems for manufacturing plants, processing plants, warehouses, etc.

On the other hand Farquhar also produces small portable conveyors for general purpose use. Perhaps the most outstanding conveyor development of recent years is the new Farquhar line of portable power-belt conveyors with aluminum frames. They are widely used not only in industrial plants but also in retail stores, wholesale warehouses, trucking companies, etc.

Sprayer Department

Since the advent of new crop-protective chemicals American agriculture in the last few decades has made rapid strides in their more efficient use.

The development of power sprayers has been an important contribution and Farquhar has been a leading producer of this equipment for many years.

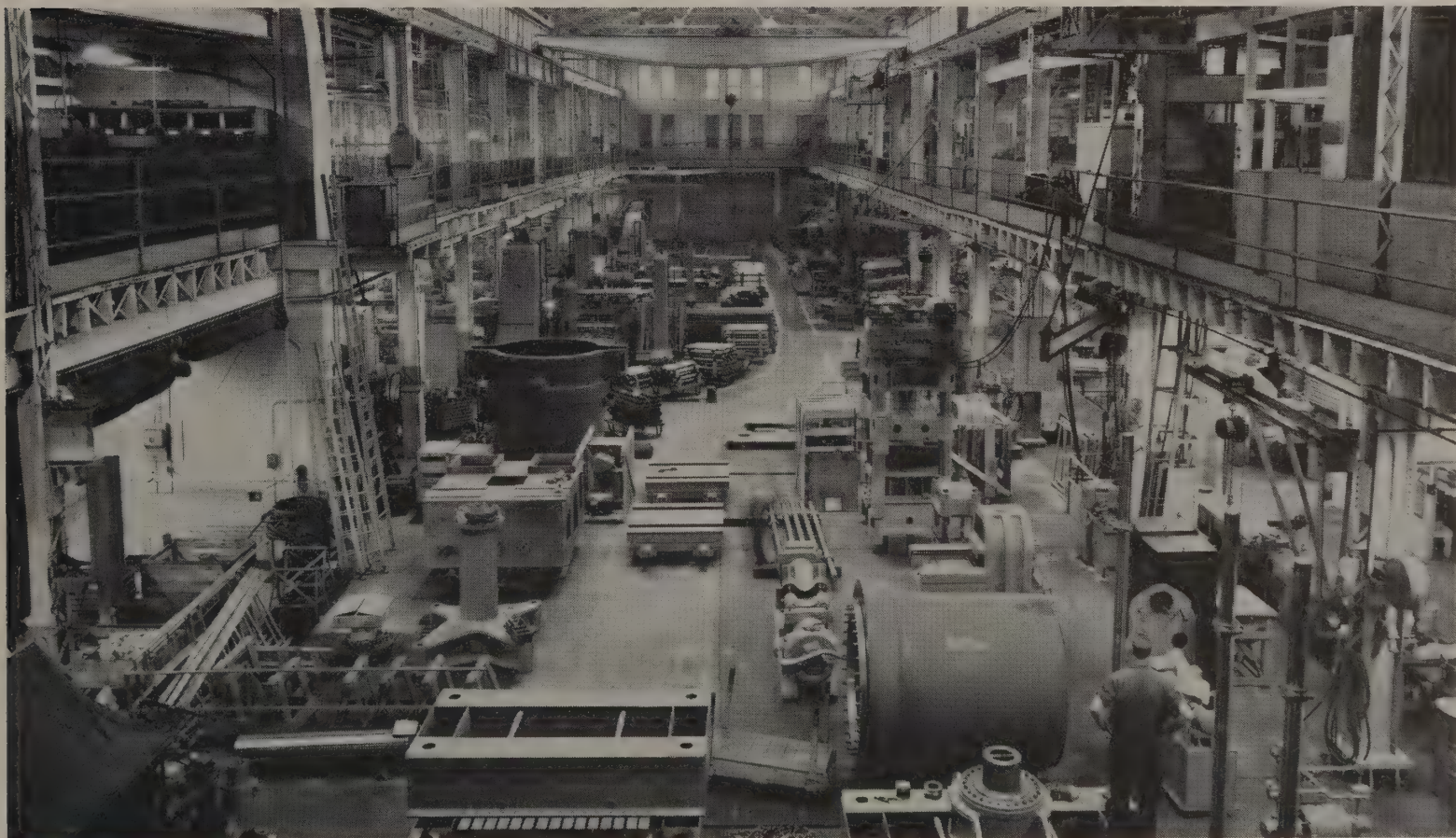
The Company makes air blast and high pressure hydraulic sprayers for the fruit and vegetable grower as well as low pressure, low gallonage sprayers for the general farmer.

Defense Department

Since its founding the A. B. Farquhar Division has used its manpower and facilities to provide vital materials for defense needs in time of peace and war.

In addition to the tools of production — presses, conveyors and farm machinery — the Company has produced trench mortars, recoilless rifles, medical sterilizers, chemical decontaminators, and other items for our armed forces.

The A. B. Farquhar Division of The Oliver Corporation looks forward to serving York, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Nation and the world as it begins its second century of service.



Press Department Erection Floor. Modern equipment and skilled workmen are united to insure precision quality.

The Orkin Exterminating Company

World's Largest Pest Control Company

There is a wealth of human interest in the growth of a great business, one that has over the years become the acknowledged leader of its kind throughout the world. This is the story of a man with vision whose methods and plans resulted in progress . . . whose aims became achievements. The man is Otto Orkin and the enterprise is the Orkin Exterminating Company, whose roots were first implanted in Pennsylvania soil, and whose branches now spread across the nation.

In Easton, Pennsylvania, at the turn of the century, Otto Orkin, a young Latvian immigrant, started the business as a door-to-door salesman of rat poison. After five years, he went south to Richmond, Virginia, to open his first business office. In 1926, the Company established headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, and it was at this time that the significant period of expansion began. Since its beginning as a one-man operation, the Company has grown until it now has 345 offices, serving 28 States, Washington, D. C., and Cuba.

Time, persistence and the marvel of American free enterprise system lined up on the side of Otto Orkin . . . and soon he was rightfully acclaimed as the man who "built a better mouse trap". Today, his Company is recognized as the world's largest pest control company. It offers pest control, termite control and sanitation services to every known industry and home. Recognized as a pioneer in the pest control business, Mr. Orkin encourages close cooperation among Federal, State and local health authorities and commercial pest control companies.

Keeping abreast, and even ahead of the times, Orkin has specialized in research activities to develop the most effective, scientific methods in pest control. Their Technical Department is constantly at work, experimenting with new chemicals and other materials which enable the Orkin Company to give extra protection and safety to the consumer who calls Orkin. Field personnel of Orkin draw on the vast resources of the



Otto Orkin.

Technical Department which has the know-how and experience of 54 years of service.

In addition, the Company operates service schools to train Orkin personnel in the newest techniques of pest control service. Throughout the Orkin territory, highly trained entomologists, and sanitary engineers are being added to its staff of experts.

Over the years that Otto Orkin was building his gigantic organization, he held fast to the dream that some day he would return to the State of Pennsylvania where he was first launched on the road to success. Today that dream has become a reality. In the Spring of 1955, Orkin opened a branch office in York, Pennsylvania. According to Mr. Orkin, this is by no means the culmination of his dream but only one step in the expansion program he plans for Pennsylvania.

Headquarters for the Orkin Company is at 713 West Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. The York, Pennsylvania, branch office is located at 28 West King Street.

Hotel Penn

Hotel

The Hotel Penn has taken an active part in the growth of this community. It has been the headquarters of many conventions held in York, and it has entertained many local social and business organizations at luncheons, dinner meetings and conferences. Since the days of the Civil War, this hotel has been an integral part of the pattern of York social life.

The southeast corner of George and Philadelphia Streets, where the Hotel Penn is located, was once the site of a private dwelling. In 1863, Henry Wolf sold the property to Eli H. Free, who opened a hotel known as the Pennsylvania House. This name was retained until the former private residence was demolished in 1903.

A new four-story structure was erected containing guest rooms as modern as could be found in any first-class hotel at the opening of the twentieth century. The new establishment was opened in October, 1903, under the name of Hotel Penn, which name is retained today.

In September, 1926, a corporation was organized under the name of the Hotel Penn Company with a capital stock of \$20,000. This was reduced to \$5,000 in November, 1927, when the company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

In 1939, the Hotel Penn was purchased by the J. E. Baker Co., which effected considerable modernization. The old open fire escapes were torn down and replaced by a brick-enclosed fire escape tower. An up-to-date fire alarm system was installed in every guest room,

and all interior stairs were fireproofed and enclosed with fire-retarding doors on each landing.

Today the Hotel Penn has 125 air conditioned guest rooms, an attractive lobby and a modern coffee shop, cocktail lounge and dining room. Its three restaurants are recommended by Duncan Hines, AAA and *Gourmet Magazine*.

The hotel is currently owned by Dr. Henry Hoff and John March, who plan further refurbishing of the guest rooms. James J. Madden is manager.



The Pennsylvania Tool & Manufacturing Company

Jigs, Fixtures, Dies, Tools, Gauges and Special Machinery

Following World War I, the demand for tooling facilities of wide versatility and capacity range created the need for tool producers which would operate independently of the manufacturing companies and would offer each of these a greater service in equipment and experience. The Pennsylvania Tool & Manufacturing Company was born of this need and was founded in the Fall of 1919.

Operating in a modern fireproof building with 30,000 square feet of floor space and maintaining a basic plant personnel of sixty skilled tool and die-

makers, the Company, since its inception, has been engaged exclusively in the design and manufacture of jigs, fixtures, dies and gauges for precision machine tool work.

During World War II, The Pennsylvania Tool & Manufacturing Company became a contractor for ordnance materials exclusively, and was awarded the Army-Navy E for its quality and quantity production. Today the Company enjoys national recognition for its precision workmanship, dependability and service.



Read Standard Corporation

Bakers' Machinery · Locomotive Stokers · Chemical Process Equipment · Positive Displacement Blowers

The Read Machinery Company, Inc., a forerunner of the present-day Read Standard Corporation, was founded in 1906 by Harry Read for the purpose of manufacturing vertical cake mixers and other bakers' machinery. The sale of this equipment was highly successful and the original facilities in Glen Rock were soon outgrown. In 1920, a new plant was built at the firm's present site to handle the increased demands for this equipment. A year later the Glen Rock plant was destroyed by fire and the entire operation was moved to York.

The Company again expanded its activities and facilities in 1929 to include the fabrication of equipment for the chemical process industry.

In the spring of 1938, with the advent of World War II, Readco began its war production investigations. This firm was among the first to lay concrete plans for converting from civilian to military production.

In that same year, it was awarded the first contract for the manufacture of 60 mm trench mortars. In a new annex built for the purpose, this plant produced as much as 50 per cent of such mortars manufactured in this country.

In the early years of the war, more and more of Readco's facilities were designated for war work. With the zoning of the country for defense, Readco worked with various arsenals in the development of modern powder mixers and macerators for the production of smokeless powder. It was the first manufacturer awarded contracts for these mixers from the Picatinny Arsenal.

In 1941, another annex was built to house equipment for production of high explosive shells. Paralleling these developments, Readco engineers worked with the Army Quartermaster Corps in planning and designing complete bakeries for camps all over the country. Co-operating with the Army Corps of Engineers, Readco designed an entirely new field bakery. Two years later, in 1943, Readco began manufacture of important process equipment for making the first atomic bomb.

In 1945, The Standard Stoker Company, Inc., Erie, Pa., leading manufacturer of locomotive stokers, acquired the assets of the Read Machinery Co., Inc. The two companies were merged into The Standard Stoker Company, Inc., on March 31, 1947, at which time a

divisional operation was established with the respective operations designated as Stoker Division and Read Machinery Division. In the years that followed, a number of acquisitions were made to round out existing product lines and diversify manufacture. In 1948, patents were purchased for an axial flow, positive displacement blower. This unique machine, later named the Standardaire Blower, proved to have application in a broad segment of industry. Plant capacity was later added to handle the increasing demand for these units.

In 1949, manufacturing and sales rights were acquired to equipment produced by the American Bakers Machinery Company, St. Louis. Again, in 1950, a major acquisition was made. The complete plant facilities and rights to bakery equipment manufactured by the Equipment Engineering Company, Los Angeles, were purchased. Among other single product acquisitions made during the preceding period was the Reverse Sheetting Moulder Panner, a machine which revolutionized the process of bread moulding.

In 1951, E. A. Turner, President, announced a change of company name to the Read Standard Corporation. Manufacturing facilities in Los Angeles and Erie were consolidated in York. Two divisions, Bakery-Chemical and Blower-Stoker, were established and placed under the direction of Theodore F. Freed, the Corporation's Vice-President and General Manager.

Under the direction of its progressive management, the new organization has grown at an accelerated rate. Today, the Read Standard Corporation is recognized as one of the leading manufacturers of bakery equipment in the world. It offers the most complete line of this equipment available. Paralleling this growth have been developments on the Standardaire Blower and Readco Chemical Process Equipment which are rapidly establishing these products in a position of leadership in many fields.

The Corporation's present facilities cover over 225,000 square feet of floor space. They include modern research laboratories, a skilled engineering staff, an extensive manufacturing plant and foundry for precision fabrication, and a sales organization with dealers and distributors throughout the world.



The Pfaltzgraff Pottery Co.

Ceramic Ware

The Pfaltzgraff Pottery Co. was originally established in York in 1811 by members of the Pfaltzgraff family. The site of the present plant situated in West York Borough between the Western Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroads was occupied in 1906.

Until 1913, the Company produced stoneware used principally for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes. At that time production of red clay flowerpots was introduced in addition to the stoneware line.

In 1931, the manufacture of colored ceramic white ware was begun. This branch of the business developed rapidly and in order to concentrate on it the flowerpot division was sold shortly after World War II. Since that time sales and production of glazed white ware has expanded to such an extent that the manufacture of stoneware has also been discontinued.

The present line consists of a wide variety of merchandise including cooking utensils, kitchen utility ware, hotel and restaurant ware, planters, colored flowerpots and many other articles. Pfaltzgraff is prob-

ably the foremost producer of colored ceramic mixing bowls in the country. The Company's products have wide acceptance as part of the trend to informal and outdoor living and entertaining. In addition to its regular lines the Company does a substantial amount of contract work principally in the container field.

Since occupying the present location the plant has been continuously expanded, the latest addition being 10,000 sq. ft. of new warehouse space completed this year. In 1950, a new continuous tunnel kiln, 178 ft. long, was constructed which doubled the Company's production capacity.

Pfaltzgraff has been a leader in developing new processes in the industry, being the first to employ successfully mechanical and hydraulic processes in the forming of pottery.

Pfaltzgraff markets its products on a nationwide basis through jobbers and sales representatives, and the major chain organizations. Sales representatives and showrooms are maintained in 10 principal cities.

H. M. Rehmeier

Retail • Wholesale — Tires, Furniture, Household Appliances — Sales and Service

At the close of World War I, soon after his return from overseas, H. M. Rehmeier, a native of York County, started in 1921 in the business of selling and distributing Goodyear automobile and truck tires and accessories. Beginning with one employee, the business soon prospered and grew. A complete line of furniture was added, then General Electric appliances, and housewares. Radio and television, and air conditioning followed. H. M. Rehmeier, owner and manager, now has seventy-five employees and a fleet of thirty cars and trucks to give complete service on all items sold.

During World War II when the rubber situation became critical, Mr. Rehmeier installed a modern Tire Recapping Plant, thereby doing his bit in keep-

ing thousands of automobiles and trucks on the road.

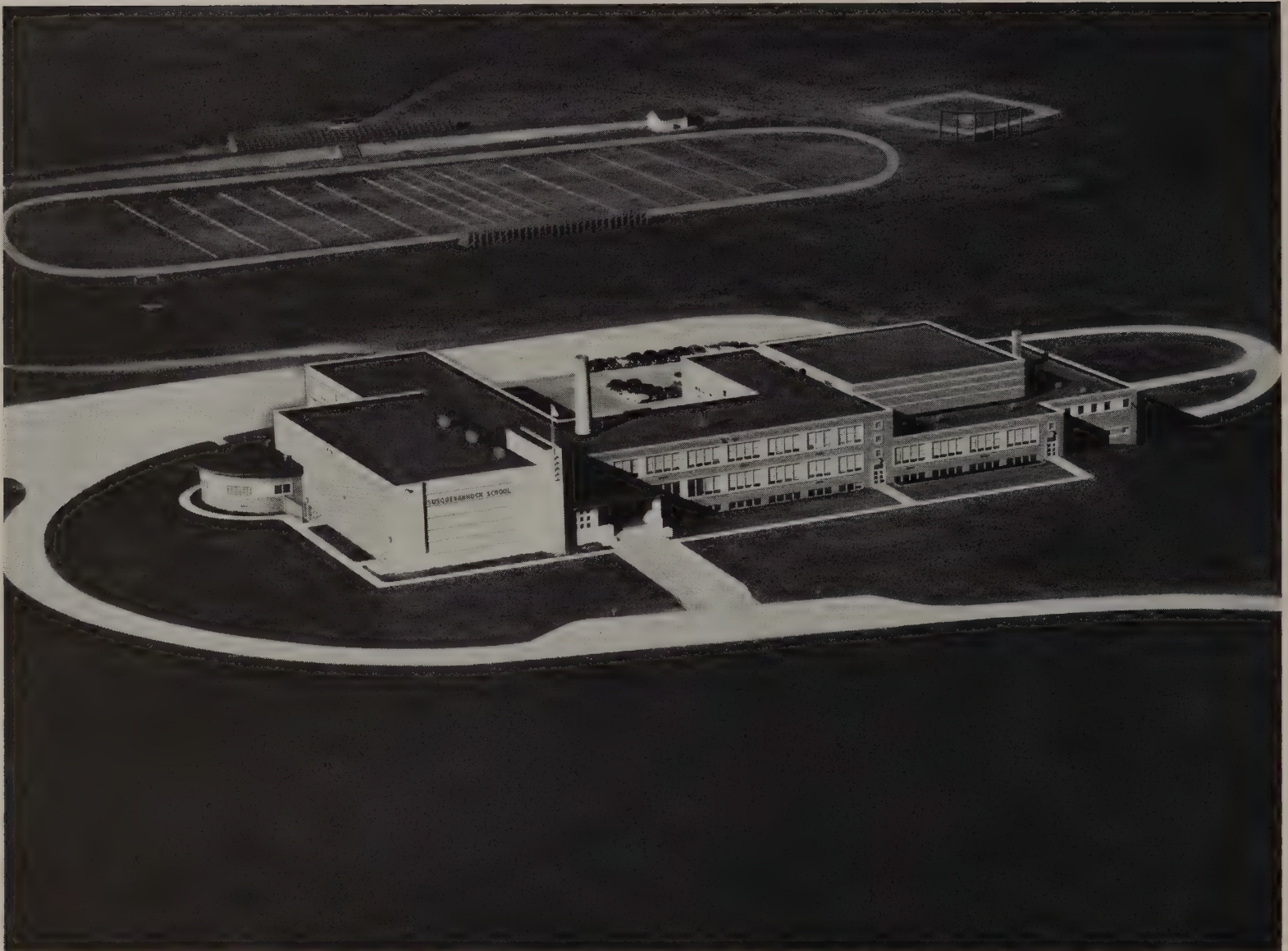
York City and County are covered by these operations. The recently remodeled building at the corner of Market and Belvidere is occupied as well as a large warehouse nearby. The business is one of the largest of its kind in the East.



700-720 W. Market St., York, Pa.

I. Reindollar and Son, Inc.

Building Contractors



Susquehannock Junior-Senior High School.

Back in 1890, when carpenters were paid sixteen cents per hour and in conformity with the times usually took their pay in meat, hay, clothing, etc., Isaiah Reindollar founded his first contracting business in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

In 1907, he came to York and established a building contracting business under the name of I. Reindollar & Son. After Mr. Reindollar's death in 1925, the business was continued under the same name by his son, Thad Reindollar, until April 1, 1948, when it was incorporated. Present officers are: Thad Reindollar, President; Charles I. Stallsmith, Vice-President and grandson of original founder, and Stewart A. Little, Secretary-Treasurer.

Today, construction of homes, public buildings, manufacturing plants and commercial establishments is speeded by equipment and prefabricated materials that conserve time and manpower. The finished structure is stronger and can withstand the ravages of time and

elements longer.

I. Reindollar & Son, Inc., has earned a fine reputation throughout York and York County for its excellent craftsmanship in steel and reinforced concrete construction work. Some of the civic structures erected by this firm include: York City Hall, Yorktowne Hotel Annex, Martin Memorial Library, J. E. Baker Memorial Children's Library, William Penn Senior High School Annex, Edgar Fahs Smith Junior High School, Susquehannock Junior-Senior High School, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, First Methodist Church, Memorial Hall at York Fair Grounds, York Hospital Addition and Nurses' Home.

New construction and remodeling work has also been accomplished for York industries, including the York Water Company, Certain-teed Products Corp., Medusa Portland Cement Co., York Corporation, Metropolitan Edison Co., Caterpillar Tractor Co., and York Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Reineberg's

Famous Feet Fitters Since 1877

Reineberg's, York's oldest shoe store, was founded in April, 1877, by Edward C. Reineberg, father of the present owners, Jacob F. and S. Cletus Reineberg. The original store was located in a building formerly known as 7½ South George Street and subsequently known as 17-19 South George Street.

The firm's steady growth and expansion resulted in the purchase of the present building located at 51-53 South George Street in February, 1940. This ultra modern shoe store is one of the finest in Central Pennsylvania. It is equipped with the most modern fitting equipment, lighting and comfortable chairs for customers.

The founder's three sons: Edward N., Jacob F. and S. Cletus Reineberg took over the business at the death of their father in 1913 and at the death of the oldest son of the founder in 1947, the business was continued by the two remaining sons, and present owners, Jacob F. and S. Cletus Reineberg. The fourth generation is also active in the person of J. Cletus, son of S. Cletus.

In the early years Reineberg's was both a wholesale and retail shoe establishment. In 1926, the wholesale business was discontinued.

The policy of providing better quality footwear established by the founder has been continued by the

present owners. Today, Reineberg's carries some of the country's best brand names in footwear for men, women and children. They are the oldest account on the books of the Florsheim Shoe Company.

Mr. Samuel A. Brueggeman, Dean of York Shoe Men, was retired in 1953 after working for Reineberg's for 68 years and was subsequently honored by the Middle Atlantic States Shoe Retailers Association in Philadelphia for his outstanding service record in the shoe retailing field.

Reineberg's carries a stock of 15,000 pairs of shoes on their first floor plus a finding, hosiery and bag department. In addition, a basement department for the sale of girls, ladies' casuals and rubber footwear carries a stock of 6,000 pairs. The firm's offices are located on the mezzanine, where a view of the entire first floor shopping area is available.

The site of the present store was once the prison during the Revolutionary War. The old prison chambers still remain and are visited often by school children and other interested individuals.

1957 will mark the 80th anniversary of this family shoe store where infants, children and adults are fitted with America's finest names in footwear. The firm enjoys an enviable reputation for its participation in all civic projects, and for its philanthropic work.



The B. M. Root Company

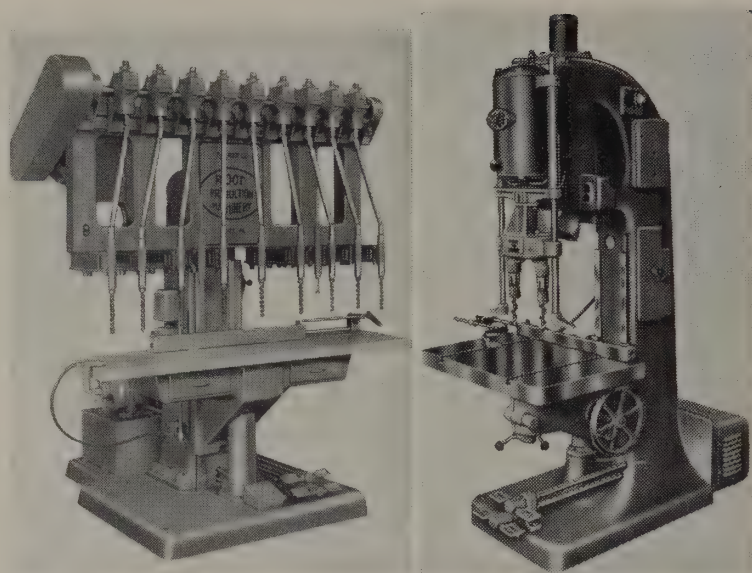
Multiple Boring Machinery for Wood, Plastics and Metal

Mr. B. M. Root, father and grandfather of two of the present executives of the B. M. Root Co., founded this business in 1898. The first machines manufactured by Mr. B. M. Root were a complete set of machines for bending and shaping wooden plow handles. The original shop was a small building located on West Philadelphia Street.

In 1908, the firm was incorporated for the manufacture of Woodworking Machinery, and operation of a General Machine Shop. The principal product from 1908 to 1912 was a general line of woodworking machines. In 1912, the Company began to specialize in the manufacture of Multiple and Single Spindle Boring Machines for the Woodworking Industries. This line of machinery — new in the woodworking industries — met with a broad sale and as a result many sizes and types of multiple and single spindle boring machines were designed and developed.

In 1930, the Root Company took another step in advance by designing the first line of Multiple Boring Machines in the United States, electrically and hydraulically operated. Distribution is made through exclusive sales agencies in all of the principal woodworking centers in the United States and Canada.

The Company has always maintained a resale department through exclusive sales rights to Woodworking Machinery not manufactured by the corporation.



Typical Root Hydraulic Feed Boring Machines.

This department has grown at a steady pace, thus making the Root Company a woodworking machinery distributing center over a large area.

Present officers of the corporation are: Benjamin T. Root, president; Mervin C. Diehl, vice-president; Benjamin M. Root, executive vice-president; J. William Stair, secretary-treasurer; and J. Arlington Markel, assistant secretary-treasurer.

Rutter Bros. Dairy, Inc.

Dairy Products

In January, 1921, M. Ebert Rutter and Geo. A. Rutter started a milk route in Manchester Township and North York Borough, under the name of Rutter Bros. Dairy. Later L. W. Crist and W. E. Rutter were added to the partnership. In 1950, it was incorporated with the following officers: President, M. Ebert Rutter; Vice-President, W. E. Rutter; Secretary, Geo. A. Rutter, and Treasurer, L. W. Crist.

Rutter Bros. Dairy, Inc., continued to increase their business until they cover York and surrounding areas with their complete line of Dairy Products. It has always been their policy to continue modernizing their

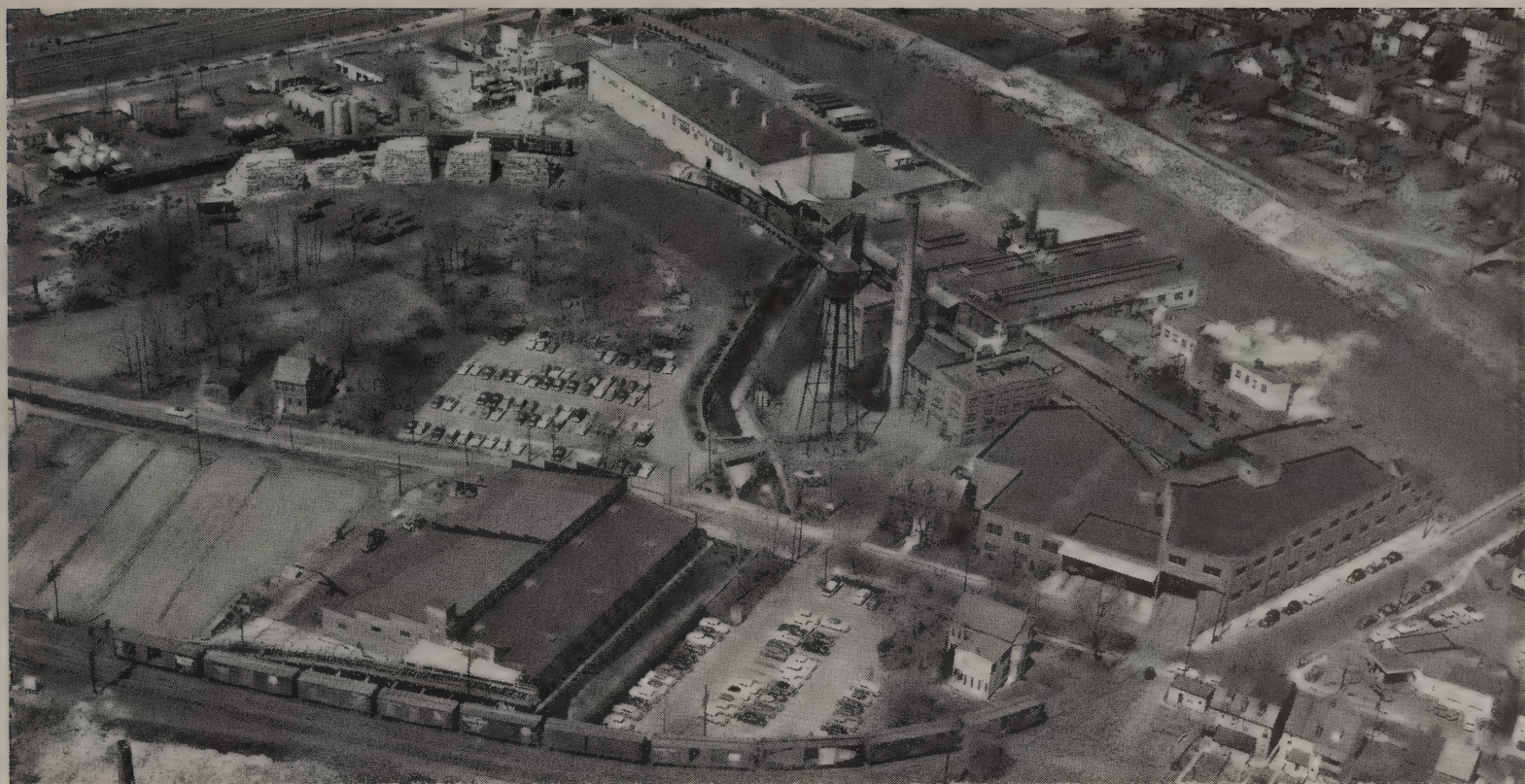
plant and with the improved methods of controlled production on their farms, also the latest methods of distribution of their products to their customers.



Grand Champion Guernsey Animal at Hershey Dutch Show, Hershey, Pa., August, 1956.

Schmidt & Ault Paper Co.

Manufacturer of Paper and Paper Board



Paper-making on the site now occupied by the Schmidt & Ault Paper Company began in 1798, when Philip King opened a small plant. King's early paper-makers used methods that had changed little from those originated by the Chinese, who are credited with the invention of paper many centuries ago, but his product made by hand from linen rags enjoyed a wide reputation for excellence in the new Republic. Since then the company has changed owners, manufacturing processes, and the grade of paper it makes, but its fine reputation has been maintained.

With the death of Philip King, ownership of the company passed to his son, George, who continued the business until his death in 1860. Alfred D. Jessop of the Philadelphia firm, Jessop & Moore, then became the new owner. Under his direction a 48-inch cylinder machine, manufacturing an excellent grade of book paper, was installed and operations continued until 1884, when a disastrous flood so damaged the property that he withdrew from business in York.

The mill was subsequently taken over by A. A. Yerkes Wall Paper Company, also a Philadelphia firm, who not only made wall paper stock in the York plant, but printed it as well. They continued to operate the plant until 1892, when it was sold to the National Wall Paper Company.

Four years later, in 1896, the mill was leased to Frank M. Rudolph, who formed a partnership with John C. Schmidt and Robert A. G. Ault, the next year.

Shortly thereafter they acquired their partner's interest and in 1902, purchased the mill site from the York Water Company. Incorporation of the Schmidt & Ault Paper Company was completed in 1903. At that time the mill's daily capacity was approximately two tons of paper. Today, vastly expanded and with modern high speed equipment, Schmidt & Ault can produce up to 300 tons of paper and paperboard in 24 hours. A wide variety of converters and merchants are supplied from this production. Among the many important industries served are manufacturers of shipping containers, set-up boxes, tubes, cores, paper cans, and a variety of building papers.

A modern laboratory, staffed with trained technical personnel, insures quality control from the original pulping process to the finished product. Research projects are supported in the interest of product improvement.

A key factor in the continuing growth of Schmidt & Ault is the loyal cooperation of its personnel, a majority of whom have been employed from ten to more than fifty years. Excellent working conditions prevail and high safety standards are maintained.

The health and welfare of Schmidt & Ault people and their families are guarded through group insurance, including sickness, accidents, hospitalization, and surgery, all provided by the company.

You are cordially invited to visit our mill.

Sears, Roebuck and Company

York County's Complete Department Store



On August the 11th, 1955, Sears, Roebuck and Company opened the first of its kind, a new modern one-floor plan department store at the York County Shopping Center, three miles east of York on the Lincoln Highway (Route 30).

Practically surrounded by acres of free parking area and with bus service to the front doors for customers' shopping convenience, the store is extremely modern in every respect with completely air-conditioned stock rooms, offices and sales area. The store includes 45 individual "store-like" departments, making available to the many thousands of York County shoppers everything imaginable, including high-style fashions for women, girls, men and boys. Each department is carefully planned and arranged to make shopping a pleas-

ure. Some of the many Sears lines are as follows: hardware, sporting goods, paints, tires and accessories, plumbing and heating, building materials, electrical fixtures, refrigerators, washing machines, freezers, radios and television, housewares, rugs, furniture, draperies, slipcovers, farm equipment, toys, pet supplies, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, candy, cosmetics, clocks, watches, jewelry, shoes, work and dress clothing for the family.

Sears services and repairs what they sell. Repair parts always are available and service is as near as your phone.

Sears new store includes an adjoining garden shop and a separate 12-car service station for tire mounting, lubricating, installing batteries, seat covers, automobile engines, parts and accessories. All work is done by experts and is fully guaranteed by Sears.

Sears, Roebuck and Company, known to millions as a mail-order firm, opened its first retail store in the United States in 1925 and in York in 1928 on West Market Street.

Sears maintains an employees' Profit-Sharing and Pension Fund for its workers, which also gives each regular employee a chance to become a stockholder.

Sears, Roebuck and Company is a nation-wide distributing agent which has built up a reputation through the years by selling quality merchandise at lower prices with "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back".



P. A. & S. Small Co.

Wholesale Distributors

P. A. & S. Small Company was established in 1809 when York's population numbered only 2,800 persons. The firm specialized in hardware which was imported from Birmingham and Sheffield in England. Often almost a year lapsed between the placing of an order and the delivery of goods. As the country grew, agencies were established in both Baltimore and Pittsburgh and were serviced by conestoga wagons drawn by six horses. The trip to Baltimore took two days and to Pittsburgh thirty. Some of the merchandise was even shipped from Pittsburgh by flat boat down the river to New Orleans.

Adapting its operations to the changing needs and opportunities of the young country, P. A. & S. Small Company soon was not only in the flour milling business, as well as hardware, but pioneered the exporting of flour from a branch in Baltimore to Brazil, shipping an annual average of 90,000 barrels. During the great Irish famine in 1848 thousands of bushels of corn were roasted, packed in barrels and shipped to Ireland.

A flourishing private bank grew with the firm's business and the financial panics of 1837, '57 and '73 were successfully withstood. When the Confederate Army occupied York in 1863, P. A. & S. Small Company offered General Early a draft of \$50,000.00 on New York on the condition that he would not destroy the town's shops and plants. In 1875, due to the pressure of so many other interests, the banking was discontinued and the business transferred to the York County National Bank, the York National Bank and the First National Bank.

By 1847, the manufacture of charcoal iron was an important part of the Company's business with three large furnaces operating in Pennsylvania and Maryland. By 1870, the manufacture of iron together with that of flour had reached such proportions that one-sixth of the freight shipped over the Northern Cen-

tral Railway was by P. A. & S. Small Company and allied interests.

The Company's real estate holdings grew as the frontier rolled westward, and by 1875 about 10,000 acres in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Iowa belonged to the firm. These properties were very carefully administered and developed. Vineyards were started, a heavy draft stallion was imported from Germany to improve the local breed; between 1840 and '50 one of the largest herds in the country of pure bred Short-horns was kept and also herds of Dutch Belted cattle. Extensive experiments in the growing of wheat were conducted in the '60's—seed being imported from South America and various grades from Germany.

The firm's interests extended into all facets of the life of the community and state. In 1860, the books for subscription and payment of stock of the York Water Company were opened in the counting rooms of P. A. & S. Small Company. Subscriptions were made and payments received for stock in the Codorus Navigation Company in 1829; the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company in 1836; York and Wrightsville Railroad Company; York and Cumberland Railroad Company; York Gas Company and other corporations. The first railroad operated with locomotives in America extended a few miles out of Baltimore and the firm had an interest in the road.

Near the turn of the Century, the Company decided to devote their attention primarily to the hardware business and all other interests were sold. Since that time there has been a further branching out until today with several modern warehouses, the firm specializes in the distribution of Industrial Supplies, Plumbing and Heating Equipment, Hardware and Sporting Goods, Food Products and Builders' Hardware—servicing by truck not only York but a large part of southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland.



Grocery Warehouse.

The Standard Register Company

Business Forms and Devices for Paperwork Simplification



York Plant, 1952

A comparative newcomer to the York industrial scene, the Atlantic Division of The Standard Register Company is fast becoming an integral part of Pennsylvania's "dynamic community" and the American business world as well.

Designers and manufacturers of business forms and devices to simplify and speed the writing of business records, Standard Register occupies a leading position in the fast-growing office equipment industry. It is a force in the new concept of office automation known as Integrated Data Processing.

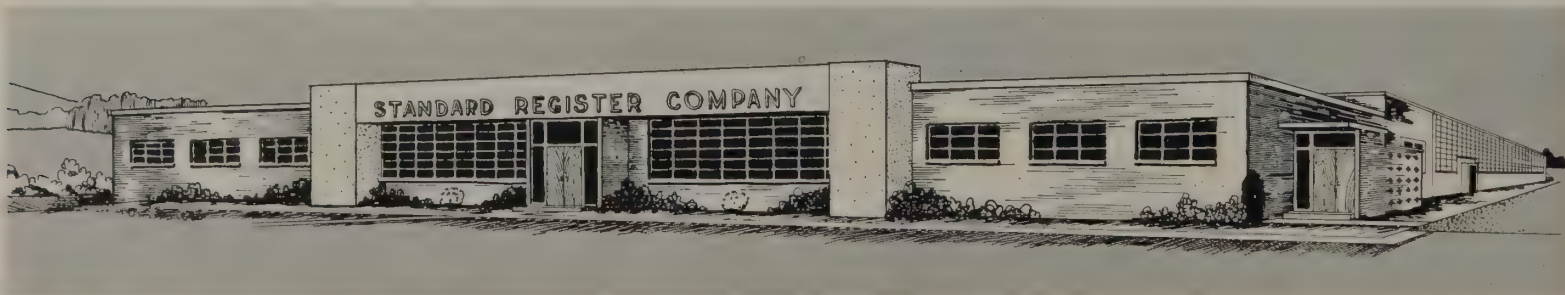
Standard manufactures two general classifications of forms. The one, originated by Standard Register, is marginally punched, continuous forms for centralized, large volume, machine or handwritten applications. The other is a unit-set (carbon interleaved) forms for scattered, intermittent, smaller volume record writing. While manufacturing both types, the York plant, most modern in the industry, specializes in production of the latter.

The Standard Register Company was founded in Dayton, Ohio, during the period which marked the real awakening of scientific office management. The

rudimentary concept for the use of continuous business forms to simplify and speed office paperwork was conceived in the 1880's, but few significant developments were made until Standard entered the field in 1912. From its beginning, Standard pioneered the marginally punched continuous form with positive pin feed, together with special techniques of Paperwork Simplification to make office work less monotonous and more rewarding.

As the business grew, the Company's services broadened to include the precision design of record systems of control for all types of business, industry and government, as well as the manufacture of a diverse line of related mechanical equipment. Today, Standard's products include forms, autographic registers, forms-feeding devices and auxiliary forms handling equipment which have contributed greatly to the simplification and speed with which paperwork can be handled.

In the final analysis, however, the efficient operation of these business systems depends on the conscientious, skilled craftsmanship of the people who produce their components. Indeed, it was York's reputation as a community of craftsmen which led to its



Expanded Plant Under Construction, 1956

unanimous selection by Standard's management as the site of the Company's first away-from-home plant.

Ground was broken early in 1952 and six months later one of the nation's most modern forms fabricating plants was built, equipped and ready to run.

New machinery was installed, much of it specially designed for the precise production of Standard Register *Zipsets*. Conveyor systems were widely used to reduce lifting and carrying. Since an almost limitless variety of precision, custom-designed jobs must be integrated and processed, Standard's manufacturing operations are extremely complex and exacting quality controls were established.

By the Fall of 1952, the Atlantic Division's first order of forms was printed and delivered to a local firm which had been a Standard customer for 27 years. Today, employees working on three shifts help satisfy a demand which has never stopped expanding since the Company was founded on the then revolutionary idea of utilizing marginal holes and a pinwheel feed to afford positive control in writing of multiple-copy records.

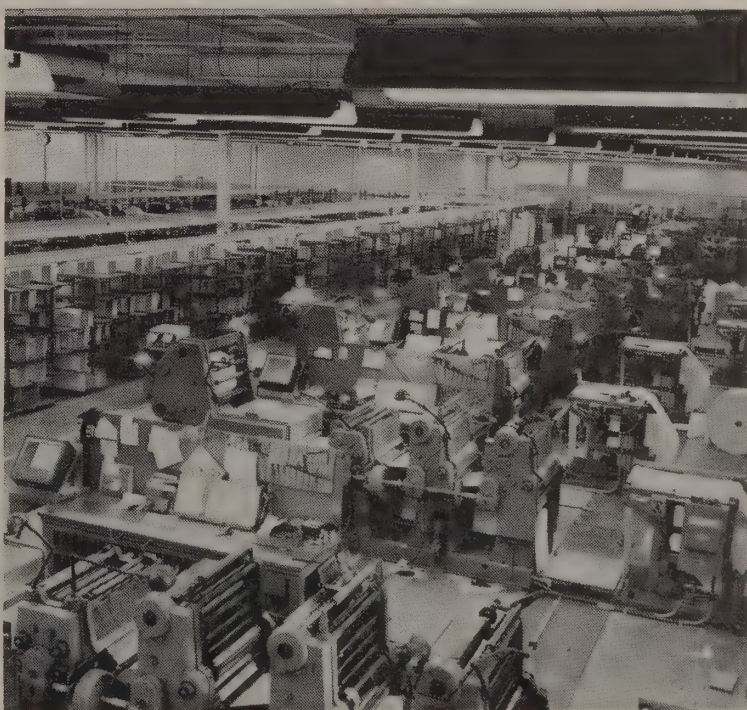
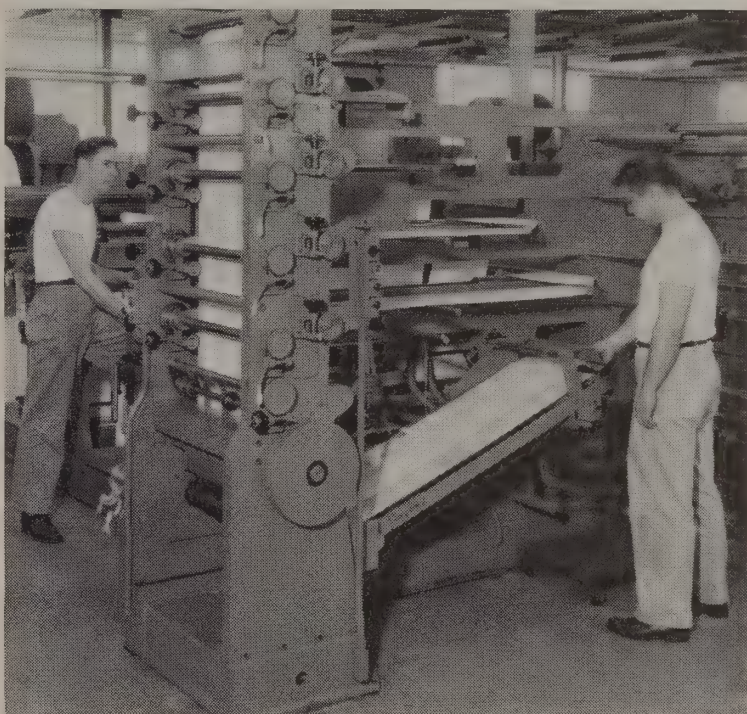
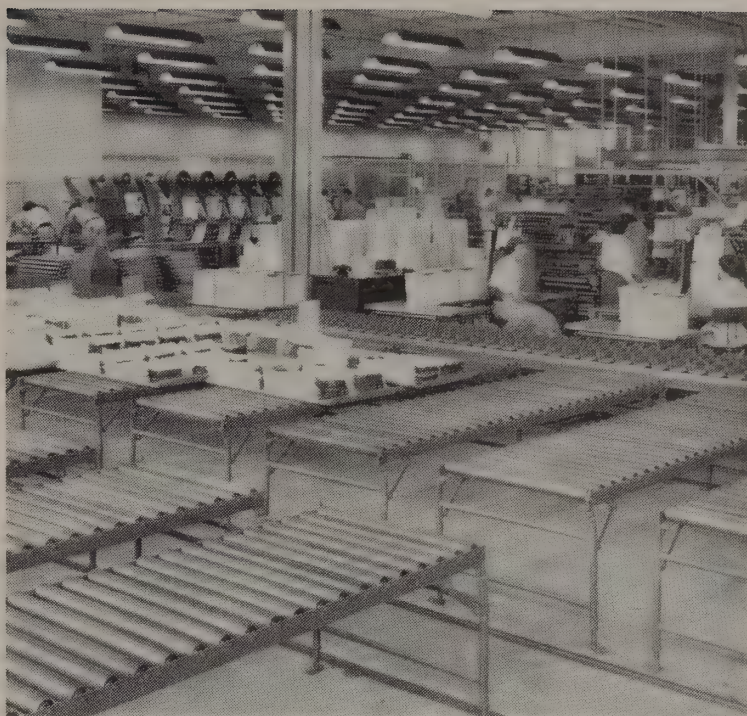
Today, the future is brighter than ever for Standard Register and its Atlantic Division. The Company serves approximately 80,000 customers through a field sales and service force of nearly 800 men, and in recent years it has been a constant race to provide production facilities to keep pace with consumer demand.

Standard's is a business built on an idea and a business which has grown on many ideas. These include such famous "firsts" as the Registrator Platen for all kinds of business writing machines, the Form Flow and Electric Carbomatic Registers; the Line Finder for automatic vertical tabbing and the Dual Feed for simultaneous writing of two different size forms advanced at differing rates of speed. Now the concept of Integrated Data Processing makes office automation feasible for any size firm.

Application of IDP to record systems makes possible unbelievably rapid, economical means of recording facts repetitively without error, even on ordinary office machines.

The products and services provided by Standard Register are applicable to almost every business and institution, regardless of size or field. They are essential to the optimum mechanization of paperwork.

No wonder, then, that Standard Register is a dynamic business in a dynamic community.



S. Morgan Smith Company

Hydraulic Turbines and Accessories, Valves, Pumps, Specialized Equipment

Hydraulic engineering has long been the S. Morgan Smith Company's business. Beginning with the design of an improved water wheel for grist mills, it has grown apace with the generation and transmission of electric power.

Since its founding in 1876, SMS has built, or is in the process of completing, hydraulic turbines with a total capacity of more than 18,000,000 horsepower, approximately 15% of which has been exported.

Among the largest turbines ever built are 14 SMS-Kaplan units at McNary Dam. Generators driven by these giants produce over 1,300,000 kilowatts. Each

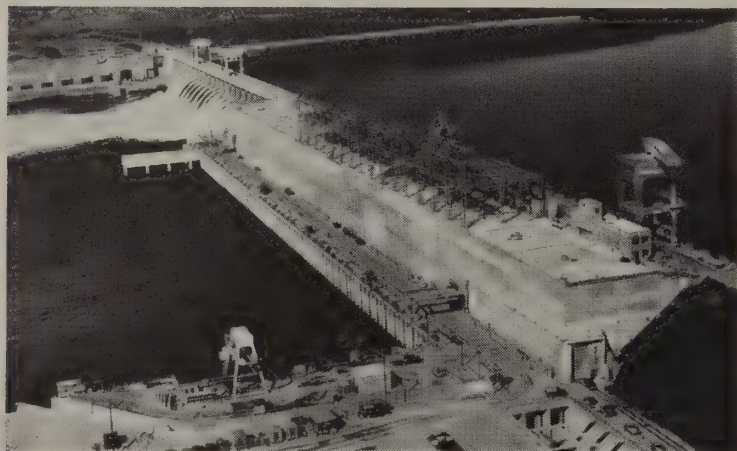
ucts, not necessarily related to its regular business.

Several of the world's largest axial flow compressors have been designed and built at SMS. The one shown is a 2,250,000 cfm machine in an N.A.C.A. supersonic wind tunnel to test jet aircraft. There are even larger compressors which also bear the SMS nameplate.

One of the major components of the world's largest propulsion wind tunnel is this huge, 18-foot butterfly valve below. It is one of the largest butterfly valves ever built anywhere. Along with a 14-foot and a 16-foot valve, it will help control man-made winds of tornadic force in the tunnel's plenum evacuation system when full-scale, operating ramjet and turbojet power plants for missiles and aircraft undergo development tests.

Built to military specifications at SMS, these three valves are designed to control airflow at temperatures ranging from 20° below zero to 200° above. Hydraulic operation moves the valve discs from full open to full close in about 10 seconds.

But this type of work — involving massive sizes and high precision — demands special skills and facilities such as are found at SMS. One of the world's best-equipped hydraulic testing laboratories operates in conjunction with a planned research and development program. Three modern plants, some 500,000 square

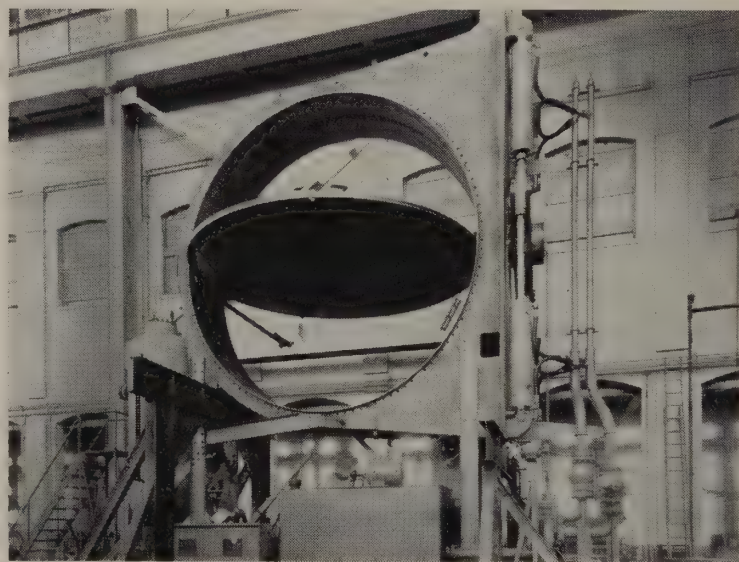


turbine assembly is more than 100 feet high, and weighs 1,000 tons.

Familiarity with the problems of hydro-power generation has led naturally into related fields. This includes not only accessory equipment for hydro- and steam-power plants, or the adaption of turbine design to the manufacture of pumps, but also a full line of valves. There are butterfly valves of several types, for regulation and shut-off of flow in hydro-power plants, water works and throughout the process industries, and conical plug and ball valves, for handling water, sewage and air.

Engineering the Unusual

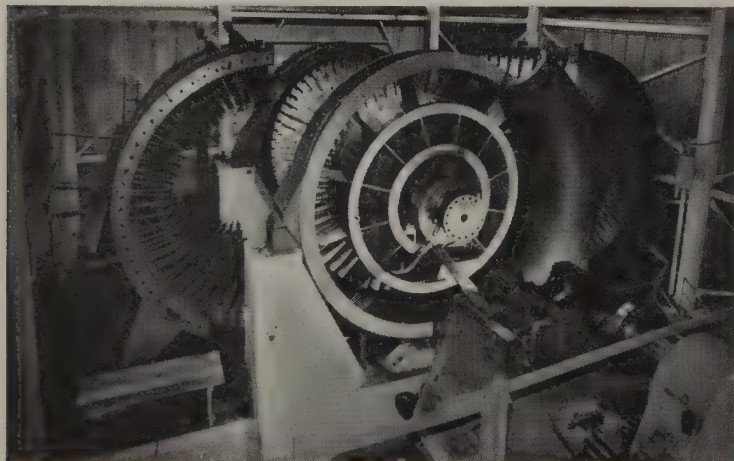
This experience — engineering, designing and manufacturing heavy hydraulic equipment to meet rigid specification and performance guarantees — has been backed by extensive research. As a result, SMS has often been called on for other highly specialized prod-



feet of floor space, are completely equipped for diverse production. In addition to general-purpose equipment and many large machine tools of special design, there is a full complement of tools of the small machine shop type.

These tools, and the work performed on them, demand skilled operators. Of the 1,200 people employed at SMS, many are technically trained craftsmen with years of experience. In addition, there is a broad and diversified background of engineering knowledge, beginning at the top level of management, and a 100-man Engineering Department.

All of these talents are available to combine in the design and development of new or unusual equipment as well as the regular products bearing an SMS nameplate. For engineering . . . especially engineering the unusual in hydrodynamics . . . has come to be the business of S. Morgan Smith Company.



Standard Rag & Paper Co., Inc.

Paper Manufacturers' Suppliers

Established in 1919, the Standard Rag and Paper Co., Inc., under the active management of Maurice Lavetan, is an outstanding example of typical York ingenuity, thrift and perseverance.

In 1919, the sorting of rags and papers was a comparatively crude operation. Today, many distinct grades and types of papers are separated and baled and the employment of modern electric powered baling presses is standard practice.

For the manufacture of certain grades of paper board, paper and construction materials, waste paper is a basic raw material. For other grades, waste paper is a substitute or supplemental raw material. As such, it is a substitute for pulp in the manufacture of certain grades of paper and paper board, or a substitute for rags and perhaps pulp in the manufacture of roofing and construction materials.

As a raw material, waste paper must, first of all, be clean and free of foreign substances and papers contaminated by resins, asphalts, certain inks and varnishes, and insoluble adhesives.

The magnitude of the paper board industry is reflected in the fact that 35% of all paper manufactured in the United States is consumed in the manufacture of paper board. Nine to ten million tons of paper board are manufactured in the United States each year. Almost all of it is made from waste paper.

The service area of the Standard Rag and Paper Co., Inc., includes York and York County. The firm has twenty-one employees, all experienced handlers of paper stock used in the manufacture of paper boards. Eight company-owned trucks pick up waste paper regularly from stores, industries and households in this area.

The Standard Rag and Paper Co., Inc., has contributed substantially to the education of housewives to save waste paper, and to stores and industrial plants to save rags and paper systematically.

The Standard Rag and Paper Co., Inc., is an active member of the Eastern Conservation Committee of the Waste Paper Consuming Industries and is an active participant in York's community projects.

D. F. Stauffer Biscuit Company, Incorporated

"Nif-ty" Cookies, Crackers, Pretzels

Five barrels of crackers per day was considered a good volume of business in 1871 when David F. Stauffer founded the Company. Each barrel ordered was delivered promptly to the customer by wheelbarrow, sometimes by the owner himself.

Today, the D. F. Stauffer Biscuit Co., Inc., is one of the largest independent manufacturers of cookies, crackers and pretzels in Central Pennsylvania. The firm's products are distributed to several thousand grocery and chain stores in Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio and New York, and are served in the better hotels, restaurants and clubs in the same area. Ten attractive trucks assure prompt

delivery of fresh merchandise regularly.

Stauffer's products are sold under the registered trade-mark "Nif-ty", and the Company has the distinction of being one of the few family-owned firms in this area that has survived wars, panics and depressions, and has continued to grow and prosper during the 85 years it has been in business.

Employment at the D. F. Stauffer Biscuit Co., Inc., averages about 90 men and women. Many have been with the Company over 25 years. This longevity of service and loyalty to the firm have been important factors in the firm's excellent employee relations.



Stewart and March, Incorporated

Contractors

The contracting firm of Stewart and March, Incorporated, continues in its effort to provide quality workmanship to an ever-increasing list of customers.

In virtually every section of York City and County there are structures and improvements which this firm has completed. Offering a diversity of services, they have helped to build many of the churches, industrial plants, municipal buildings, private homes and schools that distinguish York and York County.

Stewart and March, Incorporated, specializes in excavation, roadwork, driveways, concrete construction,

sewers and demolition of any type. Local industrial plant maintenance and repairs has always received special attention and has been developed to such an extent that many industrial plants avail themselves of this branch of service.

The firm continues to operate under the direct supervision of Robert H. Stewart and Luther D. March who founded the business in 1939. The business address is 1049 North Hartley Street, in the City of York.



Central High School, North York Borough, showing Athletic Field and Parking Areas.

Sunday News

Established 1923

To meet an urgent demand, in March of 1948, the *Sunday News* became a part of the life of the Community of York City and County to bring these homes the local and international news that was not heretofore made available to them on this day of the week. The *Sunday News* has continued to grow along with the development and growth of York City and County.

To fill its expanded operation, the *Sunday News*, in February of 1956, moved into its own permanent home at 107 East Philadelphia Street, York. These new quarters will provide adequate accommodations for its various departments, ample parking space for its customers and employees.

The *Sunday News* has met with great favor upon the part of York Countians, not only from a subscriber's standpoint, but also on the part of York's merchants who have proven the pulling power of its columns to build early week sales.

With approximately one-third of all women over 18 years of age now employed, Sundays have become the day of the week when the entire family is together, . . . when major decisions are made.

The *Sunday News* greatly influences budget decisions, as it reaches into the home on the day when the

family has an opportunity to discuss their needs.

The *Sunday News* is especially edited for its thousands of York readers. In addition to its big color comic section, Family Weekly magazine, world and national news, the *Sunday News* covers all the news of York City and County. York sports, York women's section, York features and pictures make the *Sunday News* York's favorite Sunday newspaper, every Sunday.



Susquehanna Broadcasting Company

WSBA Radio

WSBA-TV



Established to meet the needs of the dynamic community it serves, WSBA Radio is located a short distance north of the city along the Susquehanna Trail. The station went on the air September 1, 1942, and since that date has helped improve the cultural, business and entertainment life of the community. WSBA Radio is a 1,000-watt station on a regional channel frequency of 910 kilocycles. Its studios, transmitter and offices, housed in a modern building of Colonial architecture in keeping with the traditions of the community, form a unit unsurpassed in plan, design and equipment by any station in its class in the East. WSBA Radio is affiliated with the American Broadcasting Company and Mutual Broadcasting System networks.

Since its initial broadcast, WSBA Radio has consistently maintained a policy of public service. It pioneered an outstanding news service, which brings to its listeners news practically every hour on the hour. It gives to the farmers of York County two daily programs specially planned for them. Churches in the community are given the opportunity to broadcast their regular Sunday morning service free of charge. In this city of above average interest in music, WSBA Radio broadcasts regularly the complete concerts of the York Symphony Orchestra. The station also carries the complete home and away basketball season of York High School to this sports-minded community — another first for WSBA Radio. Its facilities are at the service of all governmental agencies, and every worthy call from business, educational and philanthropic organizations of the area have been answered with good will and cooperation.

The station's personnel, many of whom participate actively in the cultural life of the community, constantly exert every effort to create programs calculated to please the tastes of every section of the population.

WSBA-TV began telecasting December 22, 1952, on Channel 43, as the first station in the East to transmit on the ultra high frequencies. Since then, it has become solidly established in the York market with advertisers and audience alike.

From its studios and transmitter on the South Queen Street hill, WSBA-TV reached more than 116,500 homes with 384,450 viewers, in six counties — Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon and York — as of January, 1956. Its market area contained 427,100 people, 125,700 families, with an effective buying income of \$704,882 and retail sales of \$459,898.

As the exclusive, primary ABC-TV Network affiliate in the area, WSBA-TV presents Walt Disney's "Disneyland" and "Mickey Mouse Club", shows from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Warner Brothers and J. Arthur Rank studios, political and religious programs, comedy, drama, national news and sports events.

Locally, WSBA-TV produces professional, high-quality shows — boxing, "variety", dramas, discussions, quizzes. It regularly offers outstanding coverage of election returns, York High football games and local news. Its experienced personnel — among them Eddie Waleski, Otis Morse and Red Kain — are well-known as WSBA-TV personalities.

WSBA-TV's "open-door" policy to community activities has identified it to almost every civic group in the York area. Each week, an average of 400 people visit WSBA-TV and 70 spot announcements are telecast in the public service.

One of its most important services to the community is advertising, which gives businessmen the opportunity to reach a six-county audience with their sales messages . . . and gives viewers the opportunity to see the best services and products offered to them by local and national advertisers.

In the coming years, WSBA-TV plans to bring even more entertainment, public service and advertising to York, York County, and the surrounding market area from which York draws its business.

Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

Metal Stamping Plant

The metal stamping plant of Sylvania Electric Products Inc., at 1128 Roosevelt Avenue, is a comparatively new one in York — so new, in fact, that just three years ago the site upon which it was built was a farmer's corn field. But things have changed. The York Sylvania plant now employs some 300 people and the plant is turning out approximately from 150,000,000 to 175,000,000 metal parts a month for the electronics-electrical industry.

Part of a vast decentralized system of the "smaller type" plant, Sylvania's 55,000-sq.-ft. York plant is one of 43, located in 40 different communities in 11 states, spreading from Waldoboro, Maine, to Fullerton, Calif. Actually the York plant in the Sylvania setup is one in the Parts Division, which has its headquarters office at 12 Second Avenue in Warren, Pa. Four locations comprise the Parts Division: York, Pa.; Warren, Pa.; Nelsonville, Ohio; and Cleveland, Ohio.

Sylvania — as a corporate structure — now has more than 26,000 employees, more than 30,000 stockholders, and a total productive area of 5,300,000. The Company's investment in buildings, land, and machinery, and equipment amounted to nearly \$93,000,000 at last year's end.

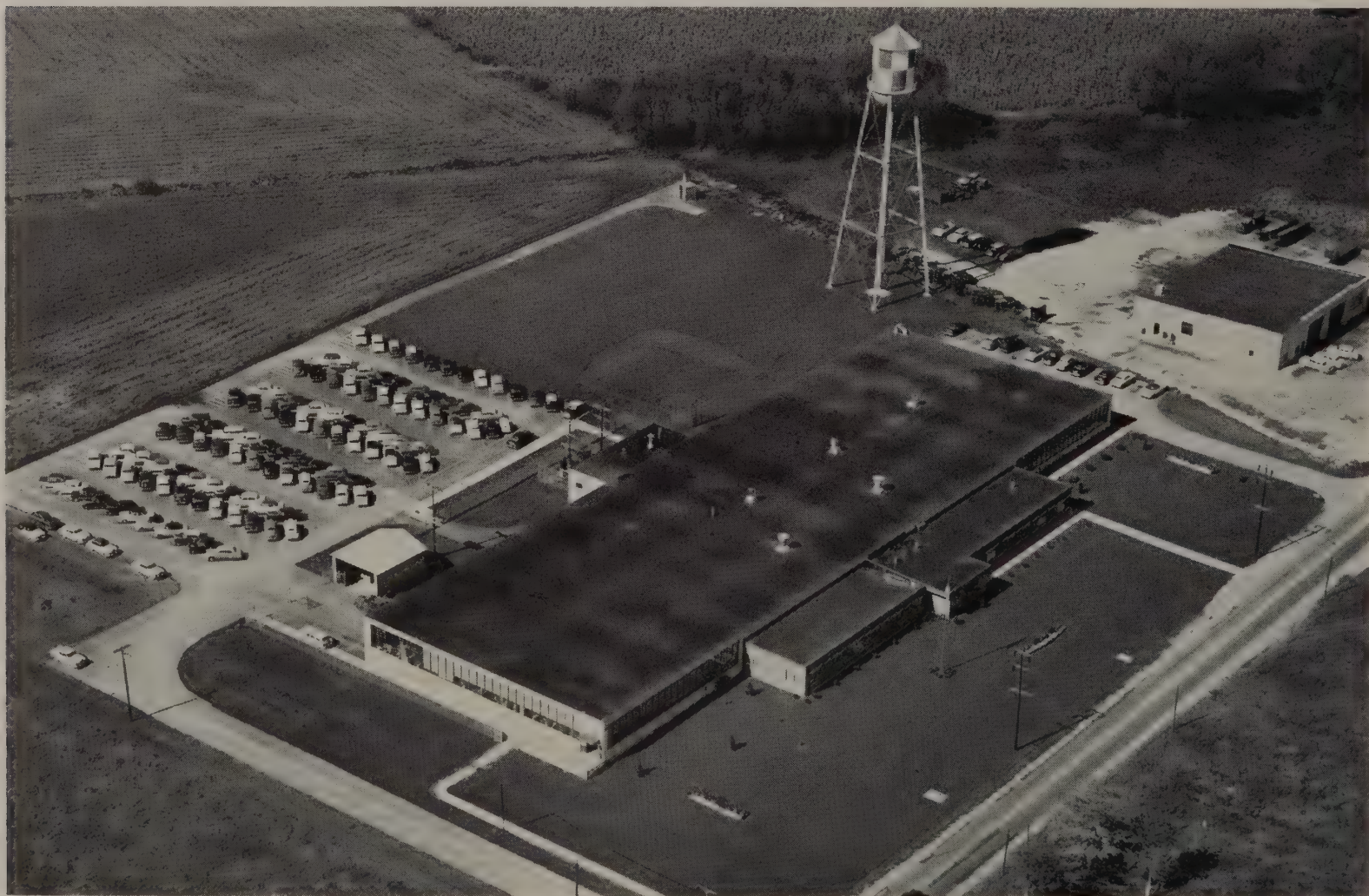
The Company was founded in 1901 when Frank A. Poor, former Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, purchased a half-interest in a small concern in Massachusetts producing light bulbs. A similar enterprise, headed by Bernard G. Erskine, in Pennsylvania, was founded in 1906. Both companies grew along parallel

lines and entered the radio tube field in the 1920's. Both had the problem of building up small businesses against large-scale competition. It was a natural turn of events when the companies merged in 1931 to form the nucleus of Sylvania Electric Products Inc. as it is today.

Don G. Mitchell is Chairman of the Board and President of the Company. The Company's headquarters and executive offices are located at 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Sylvania's operating organization is set up into nine operating or product divisions, among which is the Parts Division and the York plant belongs to this division.

Sylvania has a tightly-knit group in its York plant with highly efficient and fast machines for turning out metal stampings. The plant has a specialized Multi-slide department with combined multiple press operations; large press department for heavy work, which can turn out 4,000 to 5,000 parts an hour; there are the Henry Wright Presses for the complex tooling required parts; the small press department turns out many fascinating minute parts with multiple dies; unusual eyelet machines are automatically fed and produce thousands of parts every day; Sylvania designed machines in the small parts section produce as many as 20,000 parts an hour; the Company's tool crib acts as a vault for over \$1 million worth of valuable tools and dies. These are just a few of the facilities in the York Sylvania plant.



Trimmer Printing, Incorporated

Commercial Printers — Letterpress • Offset

Trimmer Printing Company was founded in 1905, the waning era of the gaslight, and of Teddy Roosevelt and the horseless carriage. William H. Trimmer, the founder, prospered but plant expansion was modest, the owner preferring to remain a small printer.

In 1940, as the catastrophe of war settled darkly over Europe, Bill Trimmer was nearing 60 when he sold a minority interest in his company to John Groome, Raymond Frey and Chester Stagemyer.

In 1945, the three junior partners purchased Trimmer's remaining interest and in 1947 converted the partnership to Trimmer Printing, Incorporated.

From one small "jobber" and a few sticks of type in 1905, Trimmer Printing today is a sizable combination plant for letterpress and offset printing. Today, paper purchases exceed the gross volume of 1940.

Now there are ample new facilities for machine composition. The press room is equipped with eight automatic cylinder presses with sheet capacities as large as 39 x 55 inches. Two modern high speed offset presses are included in this group, the larger a 23 x 29-inch "Big Chief". Seven platen presses provide the capacity for many small jobs produced and our bindery has been thoroughly re-equipped to match the increasing capacity of the press room.

We maintain our own camera and plate making facilities for offset printing and this department has been air conditioned, modernized and expanded to improve our growing volume in the offset field.

This, then, is Trimmer Printing, established in 1905

and now more than ever "A Name Worth Remembering When You Want Service".



Radio Station WORK

Established 1932



"Tuned to York" has meant "Tuned to WORK" since 1932. Since that early day when a local broadcasting station was a novelty that could not be ignored to the present day when radio is an accepted part of everyone's daily life, WORK has set the standard for broadcasting in this area.

WORK has backed every civic cause with program time. Several generations of school children have appeared on its regular school programs. Yorkers who as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Sunday School or "Y" members took part in programs, now return as adults to add their support to public welfare or cultural

causes.

WORK's five-thousand-watt signal still goes out from the original transmitter site five miles west of York, and the studios at 13 South Beaver Street are familiar to thousands of Yorkers whose commercial and public service messages originated there.

Music, News and Sports are basic at WORK because they are the services that most people want. But WORK also offers its listeners the finest Network service from NBC.

WORK has grown with York and will continue to serve York as it has in the past.



WNOW—Radio

Serving Southeastern Pennsylvania



Radio Station WNOW began operation on June 22, 1948. It operates on a frequency of 1250 kilocycles with a power of 1,000 watts and maintains its studios in the Logan Building at 25 South Duke Street. The transmitter and tower are located outside of town on Pleasureville Hill.

From its inception WNOW has kept up with the rapid expansion of the community. The station has been generous in donating time to all types of non-profit public service organizations such as the Community Chest Drive, March of Dimes, Red Cross, and local schools and churches. It has cooperated fully with the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and is the proud possessor of honorary citations from these branches of the military indicating their appreciation of outstanding service rendered.

WNOW realizes its obligation to the community. Its programming is planned with a "local flavor" and it

is ever alert to improve its facilities wherever possible. In October of 1953 the station erected a new structural steel transmitting tower more than twice the height of the former tower. This new tower enabled the station's programs to be heard over a wider radius and increased the strength of the "signal" in the City of York itself. WNOW also operates an FM transmitter (WNOW-FM) on 105.7 megacycles and is the only FM station in York, thus providing an exclusive service to the FM set owners of our city.

Just as the Community of York has grown by leaps and bounds, so has the WNOW broadcasting family. Its technical improvements, plus well-planned programming, have resulted in a large increase in local listening audience as consistently indicated by independent national research organizations. WNOW, 1250kc on the dial, is the "voice and choice" of the people in and around York, Pennsylvania.



WNOW-TV

Serving Southeastern Pennsylvania



WNOW-TV, Channel 49, the latest addition to the WNOW-AM and FM family, started telecasting operations November 16, 1953, and from the very beginning was accepted as York's own "hometown" television station.

Operating with an effective radiated power of 20,000 watts from a tower elevated to 660 feet above average terrain and 1,154 feet above sea level, and boasting studio facilities to rival and even surpass many "big-city" television stations, WNOW-TV's operation began on a truly professional level and was spared many of the "growing pains" sometimes associated with early television efforts.

WNOW-TV's programming is geared to the interests and requirements of the local viewing audience. It is proud to take its part and live up to its responsibility as a contributing force in the growth and development of the prosperous and expanding market

known as metropolitan York.

Non-profit public service organizations are supplied without exception with a continuous selection of choice "time-slots" in order that they may familiarize the public with their function and purpose, and the full facilities of the WNOW-TV organization are always freely offered for these telecasts.

From the standpoint of entertainment, WNOW-TV is rapidly becoming known as "York's sports station" and its schedule is never without an abundant share of the season's major sports offerings. Top-rated national film shows are also brought to York by WNOW-TV and are an important part of the WNOW-TV program fare.

In every way, WNOW-TV, Channel 49, has endeavored to live up to the spirit and intent of the Federal Communication's Commission's conception of "hometown television". Truly, "the viewing's fine on 49!"



H. J. Williams Co., Inc.

Heavy and Highway Constructors



At the beginning of construction of the Caterpillar Tractor Plant in York, 1952: Lowell Williams, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer; H. J. Williams, President and Founder; M. E. Cousler, Treasurer, and Edward Swartz, Superintendent of the project.

"THINGS WORK OUT" — This in substance has been the lifelong experience of our president and founder. Together with his associates, Mr. Williams has accomplished a life's ambition in construction — to participate significantly in the fulfillment of our national needs for economic growth and security.

Since man invented the wheel, he has been engaged in finding ways and means to provide transportation over surfaces on which the wheel could travel with comfort and speed. Until a very recent date no particular effort was made to keep pace with the growing needs for vehicular traffic. Now, and for a number of years past, this Company has been fortunate enough to be an integral part of a movement afoot — "The Building of Modern Highways to establish National Economic Growth and Security". However, this requires constant application of long range planning for new plant and equipment, combined with the ability to coordinate the placement of men in the operation thereof — tending to lend itself toward the successful completion of an obligation assumed.

Pictures are more descriptive than words — while they are indicative of ability to perform, the Organi-

zation developed, and under the present leadership is capable of making "THINGS WORK OUT".



Excavation near Newberrytown on the Harrisburg-York Expressway.

H. J. Williams Co., Inc.

Heavy and Highway Constructors

THINGS WORK OUT

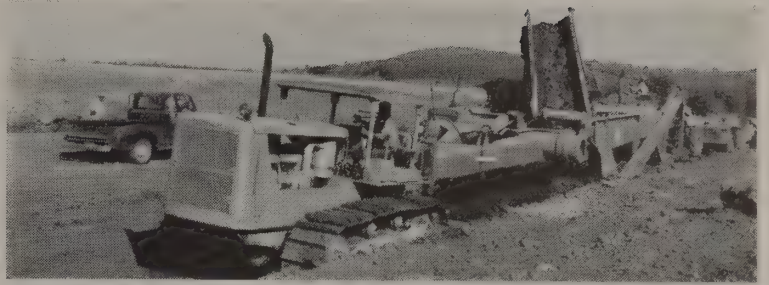
Because it rains we wish it wouldn't
Because men do what they often shouldn't
Because crops fail and plans go wrong,
Some of us grumble the whole day long.
But somehow in spite of the care and doubt,
It seems at last that things work out.

Because we lose what we hoped to gain,
Because we suffer a little pain,
Because we must work when we'd like to play,
Some of us whimper along life's way.
But somehow, as day will follow night,
Most of our troubles work out all right.

Because we cannot forever smile,
Because we must trudge in the dust awhile,
Because we think that the way is long,
Some complain that life's all wrong.
But yet we live and our sky grows bright,
And everything works out all right.

So bend to your trouble and meet your care,
For the clouds must break and the sky grow fair.
Let the rain come down as it must and will,
But keep on working and hoping still,
For in spite of the grumblers who stand about,
Somehow, it seems all things work out.

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN



An elevating grader at work in York County on the Harrisburg-York Expressway.



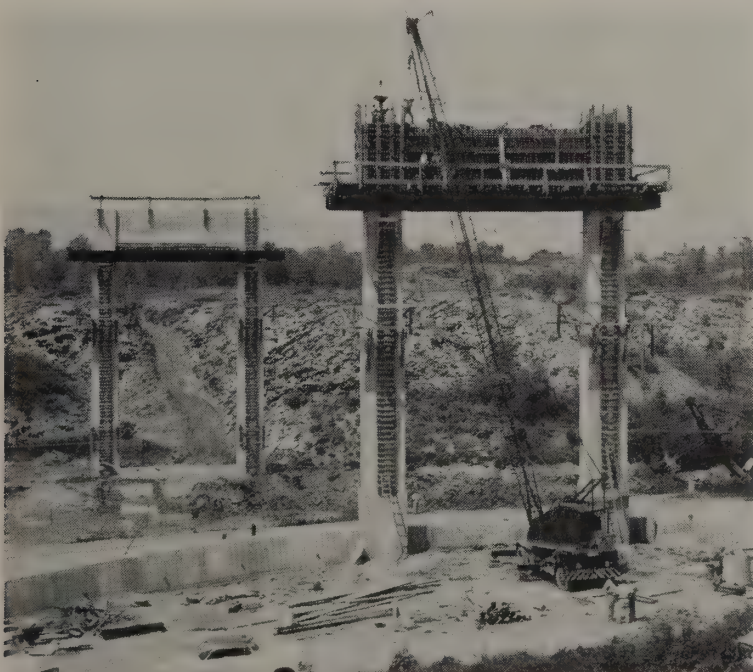
Heavy scoops grading and leveling on the Harrisburg-York Expressway.



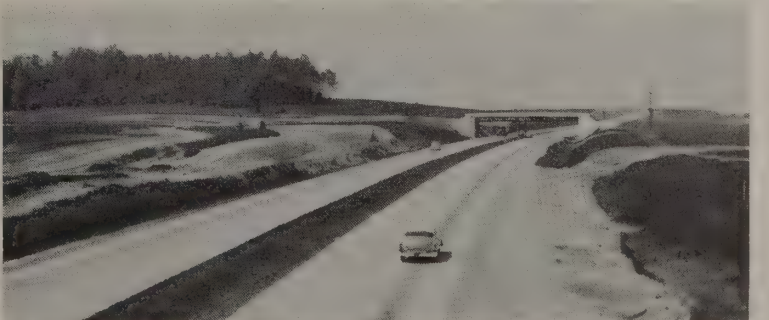
Bridge construction on the northeast extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike near Allentown.



Excavation near a tunnel entrance on the northeast extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike at Allentown.



Bridge construction near Emerald, Lehigh County, for the northeast extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike.



A section of the Pennsylvania Turnpike near Denver, Lancaster County.

White Rose Engraving Company

Photo Engravers

White Rose Engraving Company can point to an enviable record of growth and expansion typical of many of York's leading local businesses. First organized in 1939, the enterprise showed an encouraging rate of growth from the start and, in 1943, it merged with Harnish-York, then York's oldest engraving house. With the additional facilities and manpower, production soon doubled and additional floor space became essential.

In the following year, 8,400 square feet of floor space were leased at the Company's present location, 370 North George Street. The latest equipment was installed to handle the increasing volume of work.

Today, White Rose Engraving Company is recognized as one of the finest organizations of its kind in this section of the country. Its reputation for quality has won customers among leading advertising agencies, printers, and industrial organizations in York, Reading, Lancaster, Baltimore, Harrisburg and many other cities.

In addition to black and white photo-engravings, this Company produces color process engravings for national publications, as well as for specialized direct



Modern camera equipment provides accurate color separation essential to fine process engravings.

mail and sales promotional work. Present services also include a competent art department for the production of line and wash drawings and for photograph retouching.



Finishers perform hand tooling operations necessary to achieve the ultimate in quality reproduction.

Jimmy Wilson Jr. Storage

Van Lines and Storage Warehouse



Flitting Day is an important item on the Pennsylvania Dutch Calendar. Among the community customs of the Pennsylvania Dutch, helping a neighbor move his goods and chattels from one farm to another is still part of the York County way of life. But with America on the move, as it is today, with millions of families pulling up stakes, going from city to city, suburb to suburb, and coast to coast, professional movers must take the place of friendly neighbors. Today, when Yorkers plan a *flitting*, Jimmy Wilson Jr. Storage is more than likely to have a hand in it. In fact, Jimmy Wilson Jr. Storage's fourteen vans, four of which travel regularly from coast to coast, are in constant demand throughout southeastern Pennsylvania by families faced with the necessity of long-distance hauling.

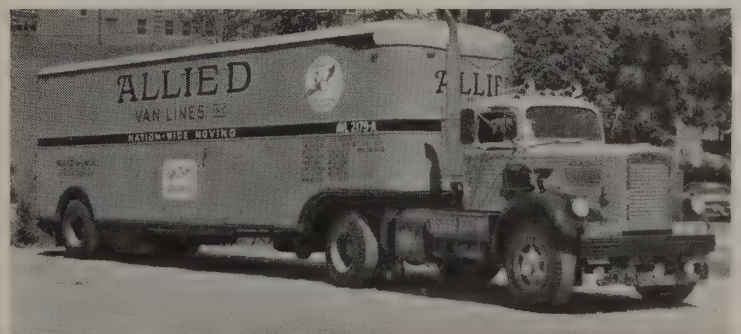
With the professional services of trained moving men for the job, moving day is no longer a day to be dreaded. Since 1938, Jimmy Wilson Jr. Storage has been answering calls to move household goods anywhere within continental United States, Canada and Mexico. The moving crews have handled everything from single pieces of furniture to complete government office equipment, household goods, works of art, antiques, and personnel. In spite of large-scale operations, trained help and push-button efficiency, Jimmy Wilson Jr. Storage retains many of the traditions associated with old-time flittings. From the day the representative makes his first call to estimate the size and cost of a move, to the day the family enters the new home with every article in place, the emphasis is on service . . . service which includes packing everything down to the last ashtray, moving it, and setting it up according to instructions. Even as kindly neighbors kept an eye on prize coverlets, jars of home-canned fruits, Mom's best dishes, so do present-day movers look out for the safety of appliances, heirlooms and priceless possessions.

In addition to direct delivery service as hauling agents of Allied Van Lines, Inc., into every one of the forty-eight States, Jimmy Wilson Jr. Storage offers

modern storage facilities in their warehouse at 540 South George Street, York, Pennsylvania, and branch office of Wayne, Pennsylvania. Visitors are invited to call at the George Street Warehouse for a complete tour of inspection. Those who avail themselves of this opportunity, see for themselves how furniture is carefully wrapped in special treated paper and slip-covers are safeguarded against dust and sunlight, according to the most exacting standards of good housekeeping. Upholstery, mattresses, pillows, rugs and clothing are given sanitary protection in the form of sterilization, and are also mothproofed by the famous Key-Proof process, a method which remains effective for a five-year period, if articles remain in storage during that time.

Flitting Day today may mean an inter-state haul or a cross country trek instead of a journey over the fields or down the pike to the next farmhouse. But whether the move is around the block, across the street, or from sea to sea, the responsibility of transplanting an entire family is a challenge. To meet that challenge, Jimmy Wilson Jr. Storage, as Agent for Allied Van Lines, Inc., is equipped with devices to protect goods in transit, and possesses the organization to increase efficiency and avoid delays.

Wilson's many good friends of York may be glad to learn they are now in position to handle commercial storage and can give expert service.



Wolf Supply Company

1843-1956

Although serving the public in and about York has been the serious business of the Wolfs for more than 100 years, it was not until 1935 that a retail establishment was operated within York proper. So different in size and character was this organization compared with the one of 100 years ago, that a brief resume covering this period should prove interesting.

History, 1843-1945

Operating in a beautiful tranquil section of York County, the modest firm of A. & E. Wolf engaged in a lumbering business. The year was 1843, and the place, New Holland, now Saginaw. Lumber was formed into rafts far upstream and floated to the landing on the west bank of the Susquehanna River. Here the lumber was loaded onto wagons and hauled to York, Hanover and Gettysburg.

In 1850, when the single-track railroad was extended from York to Harrisburg, the firm of A. Wolf & Sons was started on this new railroad three miles from New Holland. At Mount Wolf, a store and warehouse were erected. This new firm started operation in 1852.

Looking into the old record books there are several items of more than usual interest. We find that on a moonlight night in the Spring of 1848 a net 130 yards long was hauled in "with great difficulty" and "over 5,000 shad were counted". Sounds fishy but it is in the record. From 1843 to almost 1890 about 75% of the business was done through barter. Eggs taken in at 6 cents per dozen; butter at 9 cents per pound and wheat at 62 cents per bushel. The few cash transactions that were made waited until April 1st, "Settling Day".

On June 28, 1863, Geo. H. Wolf, while filling large packing cases with shoes, boots and other items of clothing, to be taken across the Susquehanna River for safekeeping, was given a real thrill. In the midst of his packing he was interrupted by a visitor, one Colonel French. It seems that General Early, while advancing on York sent Colonel French with a detachment of the 17th Virginia Cavalry to burn the railroad bridges between Mount Wolf and York Haven and stopped at A. Wolf & Sons for a quick look around. Well, the upshot was that he politely took over these cases of clothing which his men in the Confederate Army needed badly. It is reported that the goods were "paid for in full with Confederate money". Colonel French assured Geo. H. that the Confederate paper would soon be "better than your greenbacks".

Geo. H. Wolf must have been the "man of the year" back in 1870. His building housed the freight and express office, post office and store on the first floor; and a school was opened on the second floor. He was Station Agent, Express Agent, Postmaster for 30 years, and store owner and operator.

Passing from one generation to another, the following firms operated there continuously: A. Wolf & Sons, 1852 to 1863; George H. Wolf, 1863 to 1882; Geo. H. Wolf & Sons, 1891 to 1914; Geo. A. Wolf & Son, 1914 to 1946; and Wolf Supply Company, 1946 to the present time. The officers of the firm are as follows: Earle L. Wolf, President; Chas. S. Wolf, Vice-President; Wm. T. Wolf, Treasurer; John D. Zimmerman, Secretary.

In 1948, another expansion program got under way. It was decided to purchase the lumber, feed and coal

yard of C. M. Wolf (no relative of the members of our organization), Gettysburg, Pa. The yard was opened to the public on April 1st. On July 1st of this same year a property was purchased at Wrightsville and with extensive alterations and additions was made into a modern store with warehouse attached. With all stock under one roof this makes a most convenient and efficient shopping center for the builder, painter and home owner alike.

Dependable Building Materials

A planing mill capable of turning out all types of special millwork is operated at Mount Wolf. This mill is equipped with the latest woodworking machines and staffed with craftsmen experienced in making pieces of cabinet work for the finest residential work, or the regular run of millwork for industrial and home builders' requirements. Specializing in cabinet work and trim for homes, "The Place to Shop for a Home" has been the firm slogan for many years. In any section of York where fine homes have been built, a large percentage of material from "Wolf's" will be found.

The line of builders' materials has been constantly increased until there is scarcely an item that cannot be purchased from the Wolf organization. Sand, cement, stone for foundations, insulation, plaster lath and framing lumber, sidings, roofing, plywood, millwork and paint, rough and finishing hardware — these and many more items are carried in stock for immediate delivery.

But the public can rest assured that new building products can be purchased at Wolf Supply Company, only after trained buyers find them to be completely reliable. Then and only then will new items be added to the Wolf line of "Dependable Building Materials".



White Rose Motors, Inc.

Oldsmobile — Cadillac Dealer

Cadillac, the true standard of the road! Oldsmobile, the car with year's ahead styling! The best trained staff of mechanics! The best selection and fastest turn-over of used cars! The first dealer in York to maintain a service department exclusively for used cars! This is White Rose Motors, Inc., 255 West King Street, the organization which lives up to its motto: "The best place to buy an automobile in York."

Organized July 13, 1938, to provide York County with up-to-date sales and service facilities for Cadillac and Oldsmobile automobiles, White Rose Motors has grown continuously and has earned a reputation for honesty, integrity and prompt service. Indicative of growth, the number of new cars sold since World War II has more than doubled pre-war sales. And the Used Car Department, 2995 East Market Street, has a complete stock turnover every fifteen days.

White Rose Motors is in an enviable position. As the franchised dealer for Cadillac and Oldsmobile, they offer outstanding cars to the new car buyer. This also assures the dealer of better used cars because Cadillac and Oldsmobile owners take better-than-average care of their automobiles. Nevertheless, the Company operates a completely separate service center for used car reconditioning.

One indication of a fine automobile is "Owner-loyalty", the percentage of owners who buy the same make car again. Cadillac is highest in owner-loyalty and is closely seconded by Oldsmobile. And the Used Car Department is proud that one-out-of-three used

cars sold is to a repeat buyer. This loyalty proves the motto of White Rose Motors: "The best place to buy an automobile in York."



York Airport

Airport Service • Flight School • Aircraft Charter and Rental Service

York Airport, located eight miles west of York along U. S. Highway 30, was originally designed and built in 1939 by Oscar L. Hostetter upon a farm purchased for that purpose. At the time, there were only three airplanes owned by Yorkers, hangared elsewhere, since there was no airport near York. This field having three runways, 1,980 feet in length, was built principally for use of the smaller training type of aircraft. During World War II, as a C.A.A. Approved Flight School, flight training under contract was conducted for the U. S. Government. By 1942, four hangar and shop buildings accommodating more than 40 airplanes had been built. The York Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol had been organized and operated from the York Airport.

In 1946, expanding airport needs and improved equipment requirements dictated further expansion and the York Airport and operations were moved to Roosevelt Avenue, York, as a close-to-town airport, having a 3,200-foot sod-surfaced runway. In only a few years after moving to York, a new type of aviation business came into considerable use — the business aircraft — the flying briefcase. Soon we found these boys using planes our field could not adequately accommodate. We then started dreaming all sorts of plans to have a longer, hard-surfaced runway accompanied by a large, heated hangar for service and maintenance work. By January, 1954, we had developed a plan. It included moving back to Thomasville and building a 100-foot x 4,200-foot lighted, hard-surfaced

runway, capable of accommodating at least Feeder Airlines and having a 120-foot by 152-foot heated hangar with the most modern facilities. A 1,980-foot sod-surfaced cross runway is also a part of the improved airport. By 1956, there were erected eight hangar buildings for the accommodations of parts suppliers, agricultural applicators, storage and service.

The York Airport, operated by York Aviation, Inc., Oscar L. Hostetter, President, and Donald E. Klahold, Manager, includes complete weather reporting facilities, ground-to-plane radio communication, major and minor repair service facilities, with a considerable stock of aircraft maintenance supplies, storage for more than 60 planes, and 80, 91 and 100 octane fuel. The airport operation has a C.A.A. Approved Flight School, has aircraft charter and rental service and are dealers for the famous Piper line of aircraft.



York Corporation

Headquarters for Mechanical Cooling Since 1885

There are many industries, indispensable servants to mankind, that have made historic contributions to the welfare and comfort of our every-day lives, to the growth of our economy, and to the expansion of our industrial, commercial and residential development.

Among them is the refrigeration and air conditioning industry, in which the York Corporation has had a long, uninterrupted and illustrious career.

It is the year 1874 — Ulysses S. Grant was in the White House. This is two years before Bell invented the telephone, three years before Edison's talking machine and four years before his incandescent lamp. The latest United States census shows a population of about thirty-eight and one-half millions. The country was in the throes of a "secondary post-war depression" which had begun with a panic and bank failures, one year earlier, and was to last for six years.

It was on September second of that year that six courageous men pooled their separate interests and possessions to establish the business that grew and expanded into the York Corporation. Although their individual holdings were unrelated, they had one common interest. They had a consuming ambition to start a business and a personal urge, stemming from pride of invention, to produce and sell the creations of their own minds and talents.

At its founding, the Corporation's single manufac-

The organization now comprises 6,051 employees of world-wide proportions with research, design, development and manufacture concentrated at York and with distribution and construction either directly through 46 domestic districts and branches, or indirectly through approximately 5,000 domestic distributors and dealers and foreign agencies. 965 of the employees have been with the Corporation continuously for over a quarter of a century.

All of this growth in plant, in personnel, and facilities . . . in volume of sales, in prestige and reputation, were not merely the result of an increase in population. Nor were they due entirely to a stepped-up demand for refrigeration and air conditioning, nor mere good fortune through successive economic booms.

True, these were natural and evolutionary factors, but their contribution was relatively small, and unimportant. The real reasons for the growth of the Corporation are found in its own accomplishments, and in the many significant steps it took, with ventures into uncharted seas, for the advancement and refinement of the science of refrigeration and air conditioning.

In 1874, the Corporation manufactured patented turbine water wheels, the "Success" washing machine, a clothes wringer, a limited line of agriculture machinery and, later, vertical steam engines that served the needs of paper, lumber and flour mills.

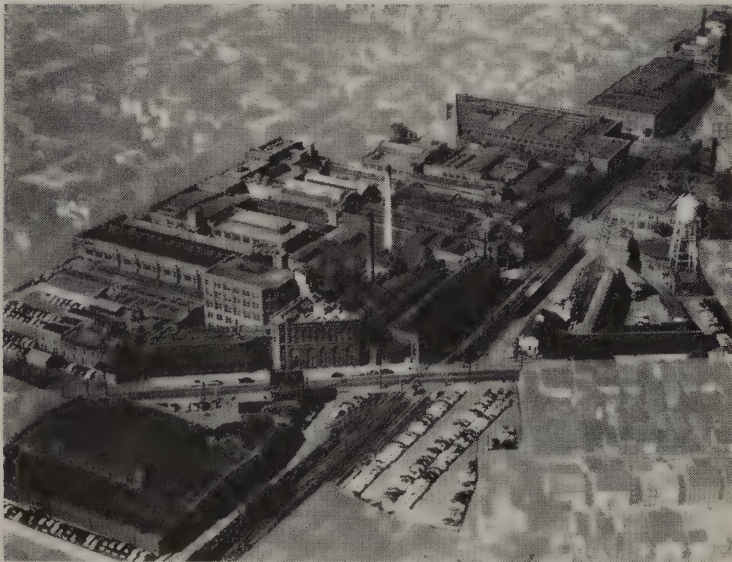
In 1885, the Corporation took a step prophetic of its future. It built its first ice machine and, as a hallmark of confidence in its products, installed it for a customer in distant Mississippi.

That entry into the refrigeration and ice making field was linked with the decision to concentrate the Corporation's entire efforts to the development, manufacture and distribution of refrigerating machinery, exclusively.

Linked with that decision was the construction, in 1893, of the Corporation's first Research and Experimental Laboratory. In this laboratory the Corporation's refrigerating equipment was redesigned, tested and amplified year by year as new applications of refrigeration were discovered. It was here that new designs and developments were proved through actual operation under extreme conditions before they were offered to the public, the never varying objective being to develop refrigeration and air conditioning units of less weight, greater compactness at lower initial and operating costs, and of greater durability.

It was in this laboratory in 1903 that all leading manufacturers of refrigerating machinery of the era, known as the Ice Machine Builders' Association of the United States, conducted a series of tests on York compressors and set a universal standard for rating compressors on what was required to produce a ton of refrigeration.

The Corporation's emphasis on long range scientific research and development as a base for constructing future growth is exemplified by the construction on its Grantley site in 1954 of a new research and engineering laboratory which greatly enlarges the scope of this vital activity.



West York Plant on Roosevelt Avenue.

turing establishment was housed in a two-story building 70 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, with about 5,600 sq. ft. of area.

From that early and modest beginning the York Corporation has become a leader in the manufacture of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in the entire world.

Its facilities, today, comprise two separate plants, one on Roosevelt Avenue and one in the Grantley section of York, covering, in the aggregate, an area of 87.63 acres with a working and storage space of over 1,821,175 sq. ft.

The entire personnel in 1874 consisted of fourteen employees, strictly local in their range of activities.

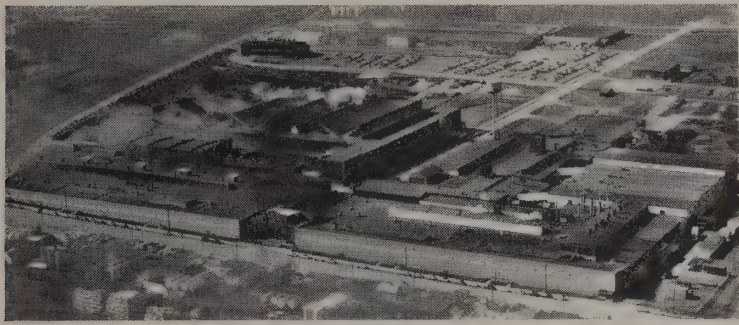
York Corporation

Headquarters for Mechanical Cooling Since 1885

In this modern building, 240 ft. long and 150 ft. wide, fully equipped with the most modern facilities, the Corporation continues to develop new products and advance the state of the art of refrigeration and air conditioning through expanded knowledge growing from new ideas and nurtured by painstaking experiments.

The application of refrigeration and air conditioning as essentialities in every facet of our lives and daily living are too numerous to mention in this space. Their number grows as new industries are founded and with the introduction of almost every new product which is added to our already abundant supply of both necessities and luxuries.

It can be truthfully said, however, that York re-



Grantley Plant.

frigeration and air conditioning are at work and working for our greater comfort and convenience, for our better living, and for our physical health and personal welfare on land, on and beneath the seas, high in the air and far under the surface of the earth, in every country around the globe.

As early as 1903, York installed a large system for dehumidifying blast furnace air for the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1914, a York air conditioning system was installed in the Empire Theatre in Montgomery, Alabama. In 1923, York equipment was installed in the office building of San Joaquin Light & Power Company in Fresno, California, which is believed to be the first completely air conditioned office building in the United States.

In 1935, York produced the first commercially successful single-room air conditioner in the United States, and in 1948 York was the first to introduce hermetically sealed refrigerant circuits in these units. In 1953, York adapted the heat-pump principle to its room air conditioners in the $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 h.p. sizes so that they now provide a supplementary source of heat, thereby extending the period of usefulness from early spring until late fall.

The success of many industrial processes, where control of temperature and humidity is important, depends upon air conditioning. Some of the principal applications in this field are its use in precision manufacture where maintenance of close tolerances is essential and in the manufacturing of electronic components, optical equipment, photographic film, pharmaceuticals, aircraft, automotive products and textiles. Air conditioning also is used in connection

with printing and lithographing, meat packing, processing of foods and tobacco, in bakeries and candy manufacture.

York makes, also, self-contained packaged air conditioners in sizes 2 through 15 h.p. for air conditioning small commercial establishments such as retail stores, restaurants, offices, beauty parlors and other places requiring greater capacity than provided by the single-room air conditioner.

York engineers and installs large scale air conditioning systems for a wide variety of buildings such as hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, industrial plants, stores, restaurants, theatres, banks and public buildings.

The most recent market for comfort air conditioning is year 'round air conditioning for the home. York produces units for residential air conditioning in combination with existing or new heating systems, and year 'round air conditioners containing cooling and heating equipment, gas or oil fired, in a single package.

In refrigeration, today's market has broadened into many and diverse industrial and commercial operations. It is used in refrigerated warehousing, bakeries, breweries, dairies, ice cream plants, and in connection with beverage bottling and meat packing. Besides serving as a preservative in the food industry, mechanical refrigeration is of primary importance in processing, quick-freezing and in preparing concentrates. Mechanical refrigeration is an increasingly significant element in the manufacture of chemicals, plastics, refined petroleum products, synthetic rubber and paint, and in low temperature testing facilities of the aircraft and automotive industries.

Packaged automatic ice making equipment producing crushed or cubed ice at the point of use is in demand by hospitals, restaurants, bars, food markets, hotels, and in connection with the handling of fish, vegetables, and other foods. York markets six models of "York FlakIce Machines", capable of producing ice fragments at rates ranging from 200 pounds to 15 tons per day, and a "York Automatic Ice Maker" which produces per day either up to 8,000 "Yorkubes" or 450 pounds of uniformly crushed ice.

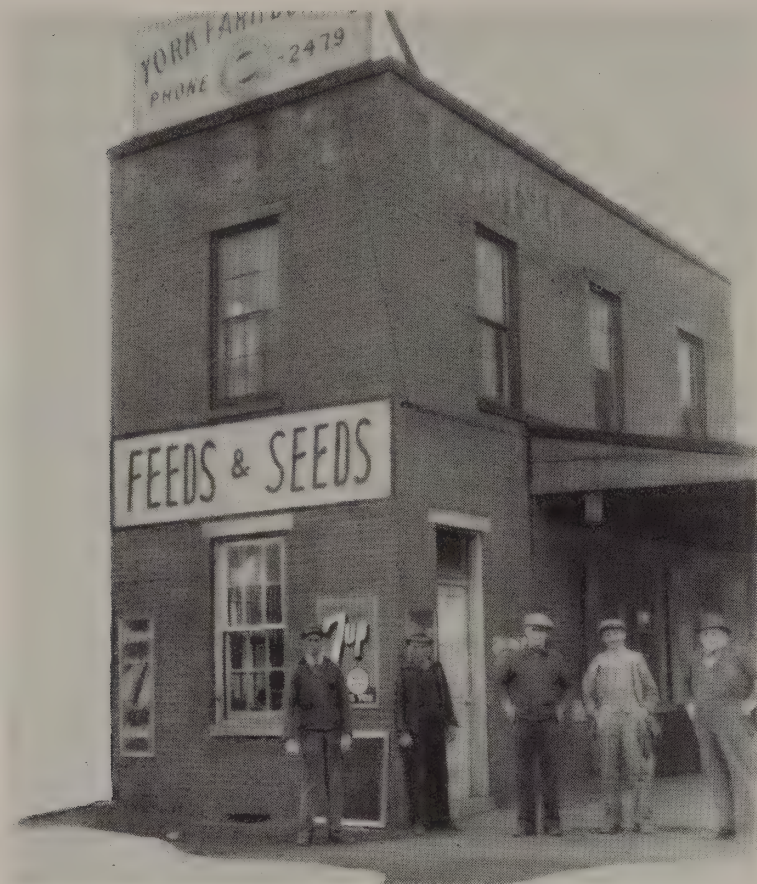


Research and Engineering Laboratory.

On June 25, 1956, by a vote of its Stockholders, the York Corporation through a merger with the Borg-Warner Corporation became the York division of the Borg-Warner Corporation.

York Farm Bureau Cooperative Association

"Owned by Those It Serves"



Here's how York Farm Bureau looked in 1937, shortly after its founding. The photo on opposite page shows the main plant of the cooperative today.

Cooperation has come a long way since March of 1937, and so has York.

The outstanding achievements of our Chamber of Commerce since that time is ample evidence of the value of businessmen working together.

Our entire business community has learned to profit by cooperating to produce benefits no single business could produce alone.

Urban businessmen have been as quick to use the benefits of cooperation as farmers have. Banks operate clearing houses on a mutual basis, grocers and hard-

ware merchants own wholesale buying cooperatives — to keep prices down.

Mutual insurance companies have brought rates down, newspapers cooperate through Associated Press to bring us worldwide news at low cost. Even the mighty railroads cooperate in Railway Express, for fast, economical local delivery of freight.

The net result of cooperation, whether it be among businessmen or farmers, is to reduce the cost of doing business, to improve service and lower prices to the consumer. The amazing progress made by the business community of York in recent years shows how everybody benefits when we work together.

Year after year, success in farming has depended more and more on the farmer's business ability. Farmers have not been slow to understand the lesson learned by their urban business "cousins" — that everybody benefits through cooperation. That's why York County farmers work together through their Farm Bureau Cooperative to purchase farm production supplies more economically. They know, too, that using their Farm Bureau services benefits the entire business community

York Farm Bureau Cooperative Association

"Owned by Those It Serves"

of York by keeping their money at home.

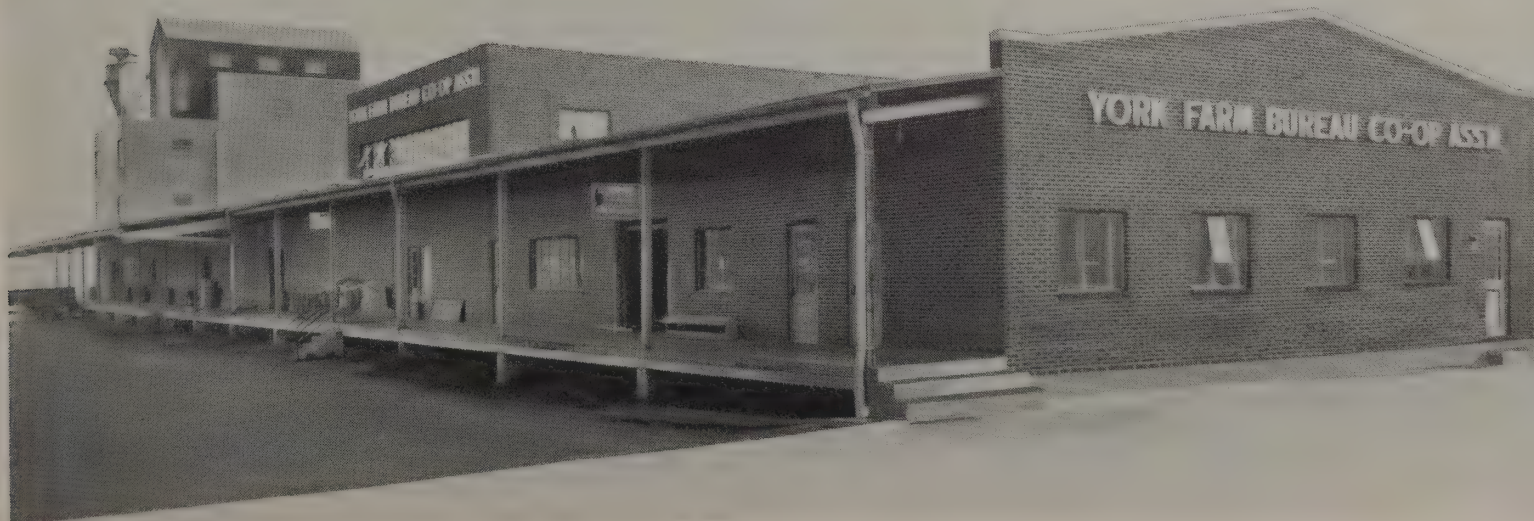
reduce the cost of farming.

Teamwork is typically American as an approach to common problems. In the nearly forgotten days of Indian warfare, teamwork was necessary for survival. Even today the teamwork of "barn raisings" helps farmers survive another kind of disaster — fire. In the year of 1937, one of those bitter years of "the late thirties", farmers were pinched hard between high costs and low prices.

In that year 210 York County farmers decided that teamwork might help them solve the problem of the pinch. They invested \$2,220, about \$10 each, and organized York Farm Bureau Cooperative Association to pool their purchases of feed, seed, fertilizer and other farm production supplies. Their object was to

Since then, the number of participating farmers has grown to more than 2,500 and the net worth of the cooperative they own has grown to approximately one-half million dollars. Its ability to serve them has grown, too, and now the Farm Bureau cooperative which they own and control furnishes York County farmers with about \$1,300,000 worth of their farm supplies annually.

York County agriculture has kept step with the business and industrial growth of the county. Farmers have matched the achievement of other York County businessmen by working together to improve their efficiency, lower their costs and do a better job — through cooperation.



York-Hoover Corporation

Body Division

The York-Hoover Corporation, one of the nation's outstanding manufacturers of custom-built truck bodies, had its inception back in 1892, when a Pennsylvania Dutchman named Peter W. Keller founded a small manufacturing business in York, Pa., known as the York Wagon Gear Company. This was in the days of horse-drawn vehicles and the first products of the Company consisted of quality-built wagons and wagon parts which were sold within a small radius of York.

In the early 1900's, when motor trucks began to replace the horse-drawn wagon, the Company's name was changed to York-Hoover Body Corporation (reflecting a merger with the Hoover Body Company) and commercial bodies replaced wagons as the product manufactured.

Subsequently, the Company expanded its engineering, manufacturing and distribution facilities to coincide with the expansion of the commercial body industry. Extensive research was an important factor in the development of the Company. Skilled engineers and craftsmen studied the requirements of the industry. National distribution was effected by the establishment of sales outlets throughout the country and, in 1943, the name of the firm was changed to York-Hoover Corporation.

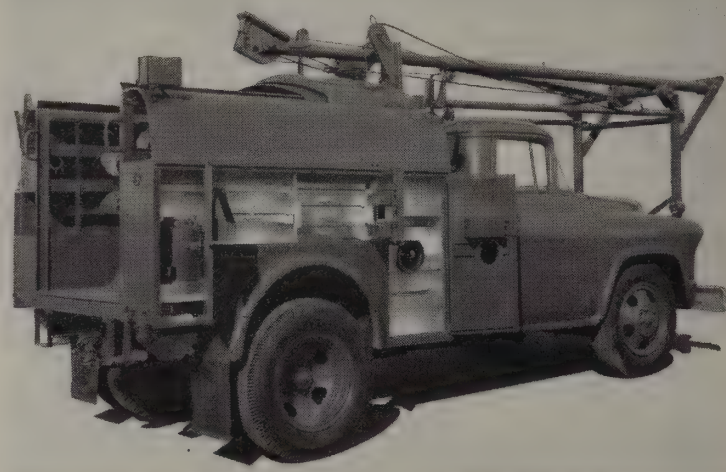
Today, the York-Hoover Body Division manufactures custom-built, all-metal truck bodies for many specific applications. Its customers include many national fleet operators . . . public utilities . . . baking, dairy and soft drink industries.

Interesting "firsts" of the Company include building of the first busses for Washington, D. C., and designing and building the first "jeep" body for the United States Army-Quartermaster Corps.

In 1953, York-Hoover increased its Body Plant



York-Hoover Parcel Delivery Body.



York-Hoover Public Utility Body.

facilities substantially with an investment of over \$1,000,000 in new buildings and the most modern machinery and equipment available. The firm now employs approximately 500 people in the Body Plant. Currently another expansion of plant facilities is under way costing in excess of \$500,000.



Aerial View of Body Division Plant including Chassis Parking Area.

York-Hoover Corporation

Casket Division



Aerial View of Casket Division Plant.

In 1932, the Casket Division of the York-Hoover Corporation was formed, bringing a new industry to York with its attending opportunity for increased employment, thereby contributing to Community progress.

Sales Branches have been established in Philadelphia, Pa., and Baltimore, Md., with sales distribution through Funeral Directors in the State of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Ohio. National distribution is also made through jobbers in New England, Florida, Texas, the South West, Central West, West Coast and the North West.

Many displays of York Caskets are held annually in State and National Shows throughout the East.

As this publication goes to press York-Hoover Casket Division is completing its twenty-fifth year of operation. During this time it has grown to be an organization recognized as one of major importance in the Funeral Supply Industry.

This expansion into the burial casket field carried with it the York-Hoover policy of producing a quality product and the resulting hardwood and metal "YORK CASKETS" are recognized for their distinctiveness, fine finishes, beautiful styles, all created through master craftsmanship.



York Casket Exhibit at a National Convention.

York County Gas Company

Over a Century of Service to the Community

In 1848, fourteen prominent citizens of York formed the York County Gas Company. The Company was chartered by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the York Gas Company." This Act was approved and signed by Governor William F. Johnson on February 9, 1849. The first stockholders' meeting was held July 3, 1849.

There have been eight presidents since the Company's incorporation: Dr. Alexander Small, 1849 to 1862; Philip A. Small, 1862 to 1875; David E. Small, 1875 to 1883; William Hay, 1883 to 1884; G. Edward Hersh, 1884 to 1895; Grier Hersh, 1895 to 1937; Charles I. Crippen, 1937 to 1949; T. W. McDonald, President and General Manager since 1949.

Through the years since 1849, the history of the York Gas Company has been one of growth and expansion of facilities to keep pace with the industrial growth and population needs of the greater York area. As the result of this growth, and through merger with gas companies serving adjacent communities, the York County Gas Company, as it is known today, serves gas in the City of York and the following Boroughs and Townships in York County:

Boroughs: North York, West York, Dallastown, Dover, Glen Rock, Hallam, Loganville, Jacobus, Manchester, Mt. Wolf, New Freedom, Red Lion, Shrewsbury, Windsor, Wrightsville, Yoe and Hanover.

Townships: Spring Garden, Manchester, West Manchester, Dover, East Manchester, Hellam, Shrewsbury, Springettsbury, Windsor, York, Paradise and Penn. Also the Borough of McSherrystown and Conewago

Township in Adams County.

In 1930, the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company of Pittsburgh extended their natural gas pipe lines to the York area. The local gas company took advantage of this supply of natural gas to enrich the gas then being manufactured to meet heating value standards. This enrichment had formerly been accomplished by addition of oil gas.

A change from manufactured gas to straight natural gas was deemed advisable in the Hanover area in 1936, and change-over of appliances of approximately 3,000 customers in that area was completed in September of that year.

Constantly increasing costs of manufacturing gas and the increased supply of natural gas available to the Company resulted in the introduction of straight natural gas in the York area beginning in 1948. By August of 1950, this change-over was completed with the conversion and readjustment of all appliances.

As of December 31, 1955, York County Gas Company had approximately 400 miles of mains, exclusive of laterals, and was supplying gas to 37,936 customers. For the year 1955, the Company sold 44,629,158 Therms of gas; almost twice the amount sold in 1951, the first full year of company-wide operations on straight natural gas. These figures indicate the acceptance of gas by the public, through modern automatic gas appliances, as the ideal fuel for cooking, refrigeration, water heating and house heating, as well as commercial and industrial uses. The York County Gas Company is justly proud of over a century of service to the community.



The York County National Bank

Founded 1845

This bank was originally incorporated as the York Savings Institution by a special act of the Pennsylvania State Legislature on April 7, 1845.

The charter gave the York Savings Institution power to receive deposits and pay interest on deposits, but did not give it the power to issue its own notes. Formal organization, accepting the charter, took place on May 1, 1845.

The first loan was made on June 3, 1845, according to the records.

In 1849, the institution became a bank of issue, and the name was changed to York Savings Bank. The name again was changed in 1850 to York County Bank.

The bank became a National Banking Association under a charter issued by the Comptroller of the Currency on January 9, 1865.

In 1889, the banking business of Weiser, Son and Carl was purchased.

The bank had occupied quarters at three successive locations on the north side of the first block of East Market Street from its founding until September, 1929. It then moved to its present location on the south side of East Market Street next to the Courthouse on the west. The site now occupied is said to be that of



the old White Horse Tavern of Revolutionary times.

In July, 1943, the bank acquired the business of the Guardian Trust Company.

The York County National Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The objective of the bank has been to offer to its customers banking and trust services consistent with its sense of responsibility to the community.

York Machinery and Supply Co.

Industrial and Machinery Supplies

One of the largest industrial supply and machinery houses in central and southeastern Pennsylvania, the York Machinery & Supply Co. has enjoyed 33 years of continuous and successful growth. The business was established by N. B. Hess and F. B. Shearer in 1923.

The first small storeroom, serving only the City of York, was located at 12 North Penn Street. The present large, three-story building at 20-28 North Penn Street is only a stone's throw away from its original location. However, the territory served has expanded to include 22 counties in Pennsylvania.

York Machinery & Supply Co. concentrates entirely on industrial items. It studies the needs of the particular industries in its territory, records the data in carefully cross-indexed files and then builds up stocks to supply the various items that will be wanted.

Nine sales engineers anticipate the needs of their customers and render consulting service to those confronted with particular problems. These men have been factory-trained in many of the lines they handle.

Should more detailed and specialized knowledge be required, additional help can be quickly secured from factory representatives.

Truck delivery service is furnished throughout all of the areas covered by their salesmen.

York Machinery and Supply Co. is careful in selecting lines and will represent only manufacturers who: (1) are leaders in the lines they offer, (2) have a sales policy fair to the consumer and (3) can render adequate technical and mechanical service. In 1956, the Company was made distributor for the power transmission products of Boston Gear Works.

To help customers familiarize themselves with the thousands of items stocked, York Machinery & Supply Co. has published a 526-page hardcover catalog entitled "The Blue Book of Industrial Supplies, Tools and Machinery". It was the first of its kind to be issued by a York industrial distributor. Catalog 25 is the second edition of the popular and useful Blue Book.

York Narrow Fabrics Company

Woven Cotton Tapes and Bindings

Approaching the fourth decade of operation, York Narrow Fabrics Company has grown to one of national prominence in its field. The business was founded and incorporated in 1927, when Harry W. Stauffer and others bought a former ribbon mill in York. Within a few years Mr. Stauffer acquired the business himself, beginning an expansion program which formed the basis of today's operations.

The present plant at 725 Grantley Road was acquired in 1934 and subsequently was remodeled and enlarged. The Company was completely re-equipped so that today one million yards of tapes and bindings are produced daily by 72 looms in 40,000 square feet of modern factory area.

Tape is "producer's goods," made from a producer's goods; therefore, little is known about it outside the industry. Tape is classified as a narrow fabric and narrow fabrics are commonly defined as fabrics 12" or less in width. Any fabric over 12" wide is defined as broad goods thus the only difference between tape and broad goods is width. Both are woven in looms with the fabrics having a selvage on both edges.

Initially, the Company manufactured primarily narrow tapes used for tying purposes such as vegetable bunching, bolting broad goods and other similar uses. Today over 100 different non-elastic woven cotton tapes and bindings from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to 1" in width are regularly manufactured for stock. These include plain, twill and fancy weaves; in natural, white and colors of various dyes; and in special finishes such as starched, pressed, shrunk, flame proofed, etc. All tapes are woven in continuous lengths, put up on skeins, on spools and rolls, supplied loose in cartons or cut to prescribed lengths. These are sold to over 400 independent jobbers located in all primary United States metropolitan areas for distribution throughout the world to manufacturers who use tape in many ways for countless purposes in the production of consumer goods.

Of the many consumer good industries which employ narrow fabrics in their manufacturing processing, the clothing industry is the most important since every conceivable type of wearing apparel uses tape. Be-

cause of this a New York Sales office is maintained for the express purpose of selling the largest segment of this business in the most important of its marketing areas.

The Company is still the country's largest producer of tying tapes which find their way to the farm; to the appliance industry, such as in television cabinets; to the packaging industry, such as in suit boxes and money bags; to the rubber industry, such as tie tapes for coils of garden hose and to many other industries too numerous to mention.

Within the furniture industry, roughly 15 million mattresses and 8 million box springs are produced annually in the United States, each requiring approximately 15 yards of mattress tape — a market of 345 million yards. York is a primary producer of the all-cotton mattress binding. Also lamp shades, seat covers and similar items provide an important ready market within this industry.

The Government is an important user of narrow goods, and cotton tapes are used in items such as life preservers, parachutes, sleeping bags, mine field markings, medical kits, and uniforms. For example, the well-known Eisenhower jacket requires a $\frac{1}{4}$ " tape for the arm hole, a $\frac{3}{8}$ " tape for the lapel and a $\frac{5}{8}$ " bridle tape. York Narrow Fabrics produces all of the Government's "Red Tape" — a narrow linen finished tape dyed red used by various Governmental agencies. In 1955, over 500 miles worth of Government red tape was employed to bind legal documents by our Federal Government.

Thus, it can be said that practically every conceivable non-perishable consumer product on the market today uses some type of narrow fabric, either within the finished product itself, or in the production thereof. Because of this tremendous almost unlimited market, York Narrow Fabrics Company has always been able to maintain steady employment and progressive personnel policies for about 150 skilled men and women in the York plant and main office. The Company continues operation under management by the second generation of the original family.



The York National Bank and Trust Company

York's Oldest Banking Institution — Established 1810

Originally called the York Bank, this early institution was founded in January, 1810, by eleven of the leading citizens of that day. Subsequently, and under the Congressional Act of 1814, Pennsylvania was divided into twenty-seven banking districts. York County was one of these, and the York Bank assumed the entire banking responsibility of this district — a trust which it held until 1845. It is interesting to note that the York Bank numbered among its many patrons of this era such outstanding personages as members of the Continental Congress and the Marquis Lafayette.

It was in 1814 that the York Bank acquired the building which then housed the Indian Queen Hotel, the same site on which The York National Bank and Trust Company stands today.

In November, 1864, the York Bank became The York National Bank by virtue of the National Bank Act which was passed the previous year.

Throughout the 146 years since its inception; throughout the development of the State and National banking laws, and through all the years of the growth of the bank itself, The York National Bank and Trust Company has continuously played a major part in the banking requirements of this community. Through more than six generations the bank has paid continuous dividends.

Expanding with the requirements of York's industries, commerce and individuals, in October, 1940, The York National Bank and Trust Company opened an Eastern Branch at 721 East Market Street, through acquisition of the Eastern National Bank of York. In 1942, the parent institution at 107 West Market Street was completely remodeled and modernized. In January, 1943, the First National Bank of Fawn Grove, Pa., became the Fawn Grove Branch of The York National Bank and Trust Company. In June, 1943, the assets and liabilities of the Central National Bank and Trust Company of York were acquired by The York National Bank and Trust Company. In June, 1948, the Dover National Bank of Dover, Pa., became the Dover Branch of The York National Bank and Trust Company, and in November, 1955, the South George Street Branch of The York National Bank and Trust Company was opened at the location of the modern Colonial Shopping Center, 960 South George Street in York, Pa.

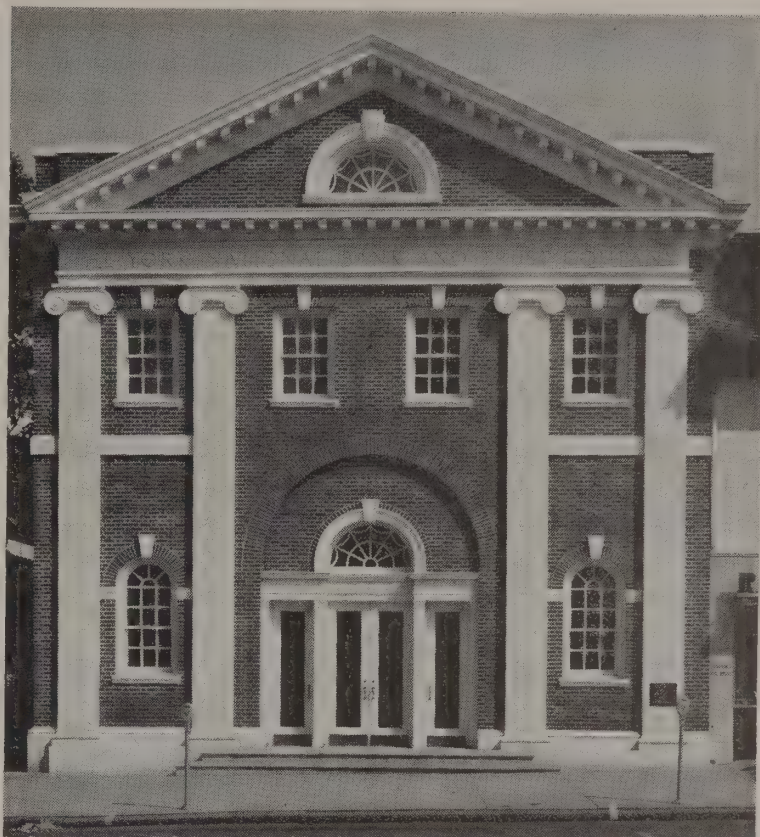
Today, York's oldest bank, traditionally in the forefront as a progressive banking institution, offers the following modern services:

TRUST ADMINISTRATION — The bank acts as Executor or Trustee in the administration or settlement of estates and testamentary trusts. An experienced advisory staff is available for consultation at all times.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS — The bank handles savings accounts of all sizes including a Christmas Savings Club and a Vacation Savings Club.

INVESTMENT SAVINGS — The bank pays 2½% interest, compounded quarterly, on 3-year investment savings certificates.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT — The bank issues these certificates for periods of six months or one year. Standard rates of interest are paid on such deposits.



The main bank of The York National is located on the same site of the original bank.

SCHOOL SAVINGS — The only bank in York maintaining a school savings department, designed to teach the youth of York the good habit of saving regularly.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS — Commercial, personal, and no-minimum-balance checking accounts are handled, with complete protection by use of modern check photography.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES — Large and modern facilities, including private coupon rooms adjoining the vaults. Boxes available on yearly or a short term rental basis.

TRAVEL SERVICE — The travel department at the main bank handles arrangements for traveling anywhere in the world, including plane, ship or train reservations, also hotel reservations. Letters of credit and Travelers' Checks also available.

BANKING BY MAIL — The bank welcomes the opportunity to serve its patrons by mail.

DRIVE-IN BANKING — For depositors wishing to save time, both the East Market Street Branch and the South George Street Branch are equipped with drive-in banking facilities.

LOAN SERVICES — The York National offers all types of loans, including Commercial, Consumer, Appliance, Automobile and Small Business Loans.

MORTGAGE LOANS — The bank arranges mortgages of all kinds on private, commercial and industrial properties.

The York National Bank and Trust Company is still pioneering. Strong evidence testifies to its intent of continuing as a progressive banking institution in a progressive community. The wide experience and progressive-mindedness of its Board of Directors is an important factor in this determined faith in the future.

York-Shipley, Inc.

Heat, Power, Oil and Air Conditioning

One of the earliest manufacturers of oil burners for home heating, York-Shipley, Inc., traces its history back to 1918. Today, five main divisions are needed to make and sell the many York-Shipley products nationally. These divisions are:

York-Heat — The Company's residential division produces a complete line of automatic home heating equipment fired by oil and gas.

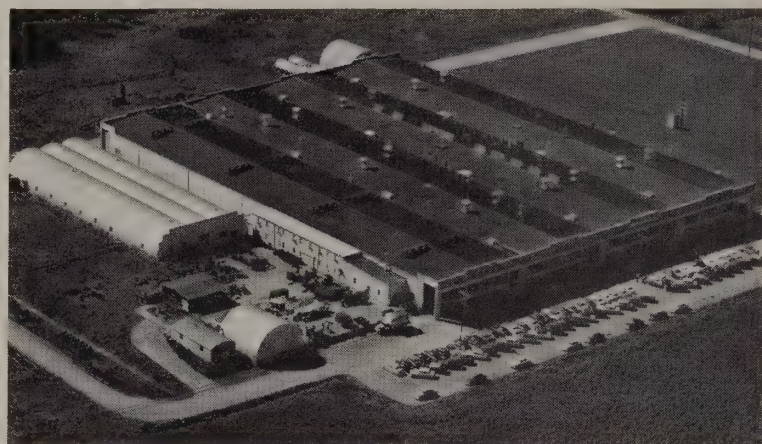
Shipley Homeaire — The home cooling division handles home air conditioners and year 'round combination cooling-and-heating systems.

York-Power — The industrial division serves business establishments, institutions and industry with varied lines of heating equipment fired by oil, by gas or by gas-oil combinations. These include completely packaged steam generators from 15 to 500 hp (Steam-Pak or Steam-Pakette), horizontal rotary oil burners, factory-coordinated industrial heating systems (F/C), and boilers of the Scotch marine and firebox types.

General Division handles export distribution of York-Heat, Homeaire and York-Power products and also negotiates and services large contracts with other manufacturers, distribution outlets and builders.

sale distributor of York-Heat products in York County.

Modern, straight-line manufacturing facilities are provided in the new East York plant, with 200,000 square feet of floor space. The original York-Shipley plant on Jessop Place now houses only executive, sales, engineering, research, accounting, production and pur-



East York Plants.

chasing personnel. The petroleum division (Roosevelt Oil Service) distributes from its office and bulk oil storage plant on Grantley Road.

"Famous firsts" in oil heating developed by York-Shipley, Inc., include:

The first "gun-type" residential oil burner.

The first completely integrated boiler-burner residential heating unit.

The first "Table-Top" boiler. This compact heating plant, which can be installed in the kitchen or in a closet, has helped to make possible better heating in modern small homes, including Levittown.

Newest products to be announced are complete packages for year 'round home comfort. These combine air conditioning with oil or gas furnaces. York-Shipley, Inc., will continue to research and develop new and better ways to provide heating, cooling and power for home and industry.



Fuel Oil Bulk Plant on Grantley Road.



Main Offices on Jessop Place.

York Heating Accessories Division sells and distributes parts and accessories nationally for the other four divisions.

Besides the above five divisions, York-Shipley, Inc., has three subsidiaries that serve only York or York County.

Roosevelt Oil Service — The Company's petroleum division supplies fuel oil for domestic and industrial oil burners throughout York County. Roosevelt Oil is also a distributor for Esso products in the City of York.

Shipley Cooling and Heating Service provides maintenance and repair service to the owners of oil burners and air conditioners in York County.

Shipley Cooling and Heating Sales acts as a whole-

York Telephone & Telegraph Company

Incorporated 1907

This is a locally owned utility, a pioneer in both the dial and underground cable systems, and one of the largest and fastest growing telephone systems in Pennsylvania.

The Company occupies its own modern headquarters building at 31 South Beaver Street. Located at this address are the business and executive offices, engineering and maintenance departments, automatic switchboards, and modern garage facilities.

The Company employs over 200 people, many of whom have more than 25 years of service. Employee loyalty has always been a valuable asset of the firm. This longevity of service has been a major contributing factor in rendering efficient and courteous telephone service to the public.

The Company serves more than 60,000 telephones in York County. Over 99% of these telephones are on the dial system and more than 90% of the wire distribution is underground.

For the past 5 years, the Company's expansion program has required the investment of over \$1,000,000

per year for additional facilities and equipment to meet the steadily increasing demand for telephone service in York County. The investment in physical property is conservatively estimated at more than \$10,000,000. Since World War II the number of telephones served increased from 21,000 to over 60,000 while thousands of these telephones in the county exchanges were converted to the dial system and two new Central Offices were established in the City of York.

For several years, applications for telephone service in York County have increased each year and in 1956 are continuing at a higher rate than 1955, which year established an all-time record in the history of the Company.

To meet this unprecedented demand for service the immediate future plans of the Company include an additional central office unit for York and the continued expansion of its other central offices, cable and wire systems in all of the twelve exchanges operated by the Company throughout York County.



York Trust Company

Organized 1890

In 1890, a group of York businessmen under the leadership of Captain W. H. Lanius organized the York Trust, Real Estate and Deposit Company, now the York Trust Company. Captain Lanius was one of the most active and progressive citizens of York and was instrumental in the development of the City. The original capital of the York Trust, Real Estate and Deposit Company was \$150,000. It was the first trust company in York and today is the only State banking institution in the City.

When the company acquired the banking business of Smyser, Bott & Company in 1894, Ellis S. Lewis came from that company to be a lifelong officer of York Trust Company, serving as treasurer, vice-president and as president. In 1901, the name of the company was changed to York Trust Company. Through merger in 1929 the business of the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company was acquired and in 1931 the North York State Bank was taken over. A branch was opened in 1935 at Shrewsbury, Pa., and in 1947 branch offices were opened at 780 West Market Street and 1123 North George Street. An additional branch was opened three years later at 1765 East Market Street.

Captain Lanius served as president until his death in 1913 and was succeeded by J. W. Steacy who served until 1917. He was followed by Ellis S. Lewis, president until 1937, when because of ill health he was elected chairman of the Board and served in that capacity until his death April 2, 1941. Charles H. Moore served as president from 1937 until his retirement March 31, 1944.



Main Office — 21 East Market Street.

William D. Himes was elected president in 1944 and has served as president since that date. His father was one of the founders and first directors of York Trust Company, which constitutes sixty-five years of continuous service by Mr. Himes and his father.

The growth and prosperity of York Trust Com-

pany reflect the advancement made by York. The original capital was \$150,000; capital funds now exceed \$3,500,000. From an institution with less than \$1,000,000 resources it has become one of the leading financial institutions of York, and now handles \$48,000,000 of its customers' money — \$34,000,000 in its Banking Department and Trust Funds of more than \$14,000,000.



North York Branch — 1123 North George Street.



West Market Street Branch — 780 West Market Street.

Today the facilities of York Trust Company include complete banking, trust, real estate, savings and loan departments staffed by trained personnel. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and throughout the years has established a well-earned reputation for fidelity and efficient service.

The Board of Directors is composed of Edward J. Brady, Thomas B. Belfield, Morgan E. Cousler, Philip B. Deane, Frederick G. Dempwolf, W. H. Freed, Fred C. Fay, O. H. Heckert, William Himes, David H. Paules, Garnet L. Rife and W. D. Himes.

The York Water Co.

Public Utility

The York Water Company, one of the oldest privately owned public utilities in Pennsylvania, was incorporated February 23, 1816. The original source of supply was a spring, located on land that is now along Rathton Road east of Queen Street.

In its first year, the Company supplied some 55 families with water conducted through log pipes. In 1840, cast iron pipe, manufactured in York, came into use for mains.

The York Water Company obtains its present supply from the South Branch and East Branch of Codorus Creek, which together drain an area of approximately 117 square miles. The East Branch, draining 43 square miles, flows into the water company's impounding basin.

It was a farsighted Board of Directors who planned the construction of the impounding basin, completed in 1912. During the droughts of 1954 and 1955, customers were undoubtedly impressed by the importance of such a reserve.

After the drought of 1954, the Company took measures to increase its reserve. The original reservoir covered approximately 170 acres and contained, when filled, 900,000,000 gallons of water. Today, the lake covers about 220 acres and can contain a maximum of 1,150,000,000 gallons of water.

The water level was raised four feet through the installation of bascule gates. These gates, the first installation of their kind in Pennsylvania, automatically raise and lower according to the amount of water flowing into the lake. They were put in operation February 3, 1956.

To protect the impounding basin from soil erosion, the 800 or so acres surrounding it are planted with evergreen trees. More than 1,200,000 trees have been planted to prevent the reservoir from becoming filled with silt.

Present pumping equipment consists of two recip-

rocating steam pumps, two steam-turbine-driven centrifugal pumps and one electrically-driven centrifugal pump. Combined pumping capacity is 46,000,000 gallons per day, more than double the average daily demand. To safeguard against power failure, the plant



has two sources of electric power and can develop steam from either an oil-fired or a coal-fired boiler.

The present filter plant, built in 1932, has a maximum capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. Plans have been made to increase this by the construction of an additional sedimentation basin. Two reservoirs for the filtered water, total capacity 32,000,000 gallons, provide yet another safety factor.

The distribution system includes more than 230 miles of cast iron pipe, varying in size from 3 to 24 inches, and over 29,000 service lines. Eight booster stations, each equipped with duplicate pumps, are also maintained as a part of the distribution system.

Daily demand varies from a low of 8,000,000 gallons to a high of 25,500,000 gallons. The Company supplied water to over 100,000 customers during 1955, who consumed around 5,500,000,000 gallons of water.

A water works in a growing community is never completed; it must be built in advance of actual needs. The York Water Company keeps abreast of the future by hiring experts to review its plant facilities at regular intervals. Only in 1954 were restrictions on water use imposed during the York Water Company's 140 years of service.



The Yorktowne Hotel

York's Civic Center

The Yorktowne, York's newest, largest and finest hotel, is a community owned hotel with 565 stockholders owning 10,000 shares of common stock.

Built in 1925, the Yorktowne has steadily expanded its facilities and services to coincide with the rapid population and industrial growth of York.

Today, it is one of the most modern hotels in the State of Pennsylvania, with 320 beautifully appointed rooms, an adjoining garage for 160 cars, and four modern apartments on the eighth floor. 128 rooms are air conditioned and 125 have television.

Noted for its gracious Pennsylvania Dutch hospitality, the Yorktowne Hotel is the site of many regional and state conventions. It has five beautiful social rooms where civic leaders and important visitors to York are honored frequently by receptions and banquets. In addition, the Yorktowne is headquarters for many of York's civic and social organizations.

Four popular restaurants: Main Dining Room, Coffee Shop, Terrace Room and Lounge, each with a character all its own, provide exceptional dining facilities.

The Yorktowne Hotel is a member of the American Hotel Association, American Hotels Corporation, and the Pennsylvania Hotels Association, of which Mr.



Charles David Klingler, Managing Director of the Yorktowne, is President.

Classified Listings

ACCOUNTANTS

NEELY & ZECH, 369 E. Philadelphia St., emp. 3, terr. regional; George M. Neely and H. Fred Zech, Partners—Public Accounting.

SENFTE & MUNNELL, 116 E. Market St., emp. 4, terr. Pennsylvania and Maryland; Edmund H. Senft and John W. Munnell, Partners—Public Accounting.

ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

ADAMS ASSOCIATES, INC., 28 N. Queen St., emp. 15, terr. national; John R. Adams, Pres., Loren A. Shinneman, V. Pres.—Advertising Agency, Marketing, Publicity, Public Relations Counselors.

MARSHALL, HOWARD E., ADVERTISING, 300 E. Market St., emp. 6, terr. national; Howard E. Marshall, Owner—Advertising Agency.

STAUFFER, FRED J., ADVERTISING, 141 E. Market St., emp. 2, terr. national; Fred J. Stauffer, Owner—Advertising Agency, Marketing, Publicity, Public Relations Counselors.

ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES

APOLLO AD SERVICE, INC., Norway and Elm Sts., emp. 40, terr. national; Hans G. Faltin, Pres., F. B. Weichert, V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.—Advertising Specialists.

STRAYER-BEITZEL OF YORK, INC., 1500 W. Philadelphia St., emp. 15, terr. national; Philip C. Strayer, Pres.—Calendar Manufacturers, Advertising Specialties and Business Promotional Specialties.

AIRPORT AND AVIATION SERVICE

YORK AVIATION, INC.-YORK AIRPORT, Thomasville, Pa., emp. 7, terr. local; Oscar L. Hostetter, Pres.—Sales, Service and Instruction.

APPAREL—MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

BELL'S, 13-15 W. Market St., emp. 25, terr. local; Gene Goldring, Mgr.—Ladies' and Girls' Ready-to-Wear.

FLINCHBAUGH BROS., 964 S. George St., emp. 4, terr. regional; Roy B. Flinchbaugh, Owner—Men's Wear.

GREGORY'S, 26 N. George St., emp. 30, terr. local; Marshall G. Gregory, Pres.—Men's Wear.

GRIFFITH-SMITH CO., 45 N. George St., emp. 7, terr. regional; Philip M. Miller, Owner—Men's Clothing and Furnishings.

JACKS OF YORK, INC., Market and Beaver Sts., emp. 50, terr. regional; Nat Newman, Pres., Minna Silverman, V. Pres.—Ladies' Ready-to-Wear.

LEHMAYER'S, 44 N. George St., emp. 18, terr. regional; Nathan W. Lehmayr, Owner—Men's and Ladies' Specialty Shop.

MOUNTFORD'S CORSET SHOP, 15 S. Beaver St., emp. 5, terr. regional; Florence M. Auspitz, Owner—Ladies' Intimate Apparel for over forty years.

TERRY'S, MEN'S WEAR, 41-43 S. George St., emp. 4, terr. regional; Garland M. Terry, Owner—Men's Clothing and Furnishings.

THOMPSON'S, 17 E. Market St., emp. 27, terr. local; R. J. Thompson, Owner—Ladies' and Children's Apparel.

WALKER'S, I. SONS, 29 W. Market St., emp. 20, terr. regional; Arthur B. Walker, Owner—Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

BUCHART ENGINEERING CORP., 611 W. Market St., emp. 116, terr. Middle Atlantic States; C. S. Buchart, Pres.—Architects and Engineers.

DAVIDSON, C. S., INC., 25 E. Philadelphia St., emp. 10, terr. regional; C. S. Davidson, Pres.—Civil Engineering.

AUTOMOBILE AND TRUCK RENTAL

YORK TRUCK RENTAL COMPANY, INC., 1116 Roosevelt Avenue Extended, emp. 10, terr. regional; Paul J. Hummel, V. Pres.—Car and Truck Leasing.

AUTOMOTIVE SALES, SERVICE AND PARTS

BUDD MOTORS, INC., 722 W. Market St., emp. 60, terr. local; Meyer Jaskulek, Pres.—Ford Sales and Service.

LINCOLN HIGHWAY GARAGE, 1238-42 E. Market St., emp. 10, terr. regional; Emma M. Lehman and Alva D. Haines, Partners—Gasoline, Repairs, Towing, Sporting Goods and Restaurant.

MYERS, HARPER F., INC., 288 W. Market St., emp. 25, terr. local; Harper F. Myers, Pres.

PENNSYLVANIA GARAGE, 26-30 E. Philadelphia St., emp. 15, terr. regional; F. H. Wogan, Owner, A. F. Williams, Mgr.—Automobile Storage and Service.

WHITE ROSE MOTORS, INC., 255 W. King St., emp. 61, terr. regional; John H. Small, Pres., Arthur G. Becker, V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.—Cadillac and Oldsmobile Sales and Service.

YORK AUTO PARTS COMPANY, INC., 239-45 N. George St., emp. 26, terr. regional; Harlow R. Prindle, Pres., George J. Ihrig, Treas.—Wholesale Automotive Parts and Supplies; Machine Shop Service.

AUTOMOTIVE, TRUCKS, SALES AND SERVICE

SNYDER AUTOMOBILE CO., 229-235 W. Market St., emp. 15, terr. regional; Charles S. Snyder, Pres., R. H. Snyder, V. Pres., C. E. Snyder, Sec., S. H. Snyder, Treas.—Autocar and White Truck Distributor and Service.

BAKERIES

FISHEL'S, J. B. BAKERY, INC., 1501-27 W. King St., emp. 105, terr. regional; Warren E. Fishel, Pres., Ammon E. Fishel, V. Pres., Harry J. Fishel, Treas., Allen N. Fishel, Sec.—Bread, Rolls, Buns and Cakes.

HERSHEY, J. S. BAKING COMPANY, 48 Jefferson Ave., emp. 150, terr. regional; J. Carlton Hershey, Mgr.—Standard Bakery Products.

STAUFFER, D. F. BISCUIT CO., INC., 9 W. Princess St., emp. 95, terr. regional; David E. Stauffer, Pres.—Cookies, Crackers and Pretzels.

BALLROOM

VALENCIA BALLROOM, 142-44 N. George St., emp. 4, terr. local; S. M. Tassia, Mgr.—Dancing, Banquet, Meeting and Exhibit Hall.

BANKS

THE DROVERS & MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK OF YORK, 30 S. George St., York, Pa., emp. 43, terr. local; George Jordan, Pres., A. W. Girton, V. Pres., W. H. Blouse, V. Pres. and Cashier, E. R. Ihrig, Asst. Cashier, W. K. Malehorn, Asst. Cashier; Donald S. Hoke, Asst. Trust Officer.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF YORK, Continental Square, emp. 64, terr. national; C. L. Peterman, Pres.

THE INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL BANK OF WEST YORK, 1401 W. Market St., emp. 18, terr. regional; Clarence Green, Pres., Fred Orner, Cashier.

THE YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, 12 E. Market St., emp. 40, terr. regional; W. C. Beitzel, Pres.

THE YORK NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., 107 W. Market St., emp. 115, terr. York County; H. M. Crawford, Pres.

YORK TRUST CO., 21 E. Market St., emp. 101, terr. regional; William D. Himes, Pres.

BEVERAGE DISTRIBUTOR

FORNEY HOME BEVERAGE DISTRIBUTORS, R. D. 3, York, Pa., emp. 3, terr. regional; Roy C. Forney, Owner—Beers and Soft Drinks.

HERR, EDDIE, BEER DISTRIBUTOR, 2600 E. Market St., emp. 12, terr. regional; Eddie Herr, Owner—Beverage Distributor.

BLUE PRINTS, REPRODUCTIONS AND ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES

YORK BLUE PRINT COMPANY, INC., 25 E. Philadelphia St., emp. 15, terr. regional; C. S. Davidson, Pres.—Reproductions and Sale of Engineering Supplies.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

BANCROFT, H. G., INC., 33 S. Duke St., emp. 16, terr. regional; H. G. Bancroft, Jr., Pres.—Office Equipment and Supplies.

BARNHART'S, HELEN L. BOOK AND CARD SHOP, 434 S. George St., emp. 4, terr. local; Helen L. Barnhart, Owner—Books, Greeting Cards, Playing Cards, Writing Paper and Sunday School Supplies.

GEORGE'S STATIONERY STORE, 300 S. George St., emp. 8, terr. local; George H. and Esther C. Deardorff, Partners—Gifts, Cards, Office Supplies and Equipment.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., THE, 116-18 N. George St., emp. 20, terr. local; Robert E. Cook, Branch Mgr.—Adding Machines, Accounting and Bookkeeping Machines, Cash Registers, Sales Books, Guest Checks, Slipsets, Supplies and Service.

THOMPSON'S BOOK & STATIONERY STORE, 35 W. Market St., emp. 8, terr. regional; G. Marie Fetrow, Owner—Books and Stationery.

BUILDINGS—STEEL

CAREW STEEL COMPANY, Mt. Zion Road, emp. 125, terr. national; Howard J. Carew, Pres.—Steel Buildings, Long-Span Joists, Special Weldments and Erection Service.

BUS SERVICE

RELIANCE MOTOR COACH CO., Railroad, Pa., emp. 16, terr. local; Carl W. Caskey, Owner—Passenger Transportation.

YORK BUS COMPANY, 520 N. Hartley St., emp. 100, terr. regional; H. C. Lebovitz, Pres., John H. Musser, Gen. Mgr.—Public Transportation by Motor Bus.

BUSINESS SCHOOL

THOMPSON COLLEGE, 205 S. George St., emp. 12, terr. regional; Mrs. G. Blanche Thompson, Owner.

CANDIES

MIESSE, R. C. CANDIES, 40 S. Richland Ave., emp. 6, terr. regional; Roy C. Miesse, Jr., Mgr.—Chocolates and Bon-Bons.

CHEMICALS—INDUSTRIAL

NORTH METAL & CHEMICAL CO., 609 E. King St., emp. 23, terr. national; Fred C. Fay, Pres.—Industrial Chemicals.

CONCRETE

ZEIGLER'S, WALTER W. SONS, INC., Loucks Mill Road, emp. 15, terr. regional; Dennis M. Zeigler, Pres.

CONTRACTOR—ELECTRICAL

ABEL, I. B. - SON, INC., 238 S. Belvidere Ave., emp. 40, terr. regional; K. W. Bushey, Pres.—Electrical Contracting, Engineering, Maintenance and Line Construction.

CONTRACTORS—GENERAL

KLINEDINST, OSCAR S. & SON, 1416 Orange St., emp. 8, terr. regional; Oscar S. and Clyde W. Klinedinst, Partners—General Contractors.

REINDOLLAR, I. & SON, INC., 35 N. George St., emp. 70, terr. regional; Thad Reindollar, Pres., Charles I. Stallsmith, V. Pres., Stewart A. Little, Sec.-Treas.—Building Construction.

SEIFERT, A. B. & SON, 633 W. Poplar St., emp. 38, terr. regional; A. B. Seifert and Maurice N. Seifert, Partners—General Contractors.

STEWART & MARCH, INC., 1049 N. Hartley St., emp. 135, terr. regional; Robert H. Stewart, Pres., Luther D. March, Sec.-Treas.

WILLIAMS, H. J. CO., INC., 150 S. Sumner St., emp. 500, terr. regional; H. J. Williams, Pres., Edward C. Hale, V. Pres., Morgan E. Cousler, Sec.-Treas.—Heavy Constructors.

CONTRACTOR—MECHANICAL

KOTTCAMP, C. C. & SON, 515 W. Market St., emp. 6, terr. regional; Harry E. Kottcamp, Owner—Mechanical Contracting.

CONTRACTOR—PAINTING AND PAPERHANGING

ARNOLD, W. L. SONS, 301 E. Jackson St., emp. 18, terr. regional; M. K. Arnold and Richard L. Arnold, Partners—Painting and Paperhanging.

CONTRACTOR—PLUMBING AND HEATING

BESHORE, C. J. & SONS, 17 Jefferson Ave., emp. 15, terr. regional; C. J. Beshore, Owner, C. Eugene Beshore and John A. Beshore, Partners—Residential, Industrial, Commercial; Plumbing, Heating and Air Conditioning.

CONTRACTOR—TILE

STRICKLER, LOYAL H., 820 E. Market St., emp. 6, terr. regional; Loyal H. Strickler, Owner—Installation of Ceramic Tile.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND ICE CREAM

BORDEN'S ICE CREAM COMPANY, 210 Lafayette St., emp. 22, terr. regional; Ray D. Schroll, Sales Mgr.—Ice Cream Distributors.

GREEN'S DAIRY, INC., 201 N. Highland Ave., emp. 95, terr. regional; Clarence Green, Pres., James O. Green, V. Pres., William A. Smyser, V. Pres.—Milk, Ice Cream and Dairy Products.

PENN DAIRIES, INC., emp. 120, terr. regional; Ice Cream Division, 400 N. George St., H. N. Mann, Mgr.; Dairy Division, 1048 W. Princess St., H. N. Snyder, Mgr.

RUTTER BROS. DAIRY, INC., 2100 N. George St., emp. 80, terr. local; M. Ebert Rutter, Pres., W. E. Rutter, V. Pres., George A. Rutter, Sec., L. W. Crist, Treas.—Milk and Milk Products.

WARNER'S DAIRY, INC., W. Country Club Road, Red Lion, Pa., emp. 100, terr. regional; Earl D. Warner, Pres.—Dairy Products.

DEPARTMENT STORES

BEAR, CHARLES H. & CO., INC., 1 W. Market St., emp. 225, terr. local; Mrs. Charles H. Bear, Pres.

BON-TON DEPARTMENT STORE, THE, Market and Beaver Sts., emp. 200, terr. regional; Mrs. Daisy A. Grumbacher, Pres.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 2425 E. Market St.

DRUGS

MORRIS DRUG CO., 7 E. Market St., emp. 45, terr. regional; Richard F. Yost, Pres.—Prescriptions and Drug Products, Wholesale and Retail.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION

BARTON, JOHN Z., INC., 317 W. Market St., emp. 50, terr. regional; John Z. Barton, Pres.—Electrical Engineering and Construction.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

GRAYBILL, JOHN E. & CO., INC., Broad and Walnut Sts., emp. 85, terr. regional; Lewis Shoop, Exec. V. Pres.—Wholesale Electrical Supplies.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., Ogontz St. and 6th Ave., emp. 12, terr. regional; Lawrence J. Schmitt, Mgr.—Wholesale Electrical Equipment and Supplies.

ELECTRONICS

BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION, YORK DIVISION, Stony Brook, R. D. 9, York, Pa., emp. 500, terr. national; H. Walker, Gen. Mgr.—Electronics Development and Production.

MERCURY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, 339 E. Cottage Place, emp. 45, terr. national; C. Robert Bruns, Pres., Carl H. Bruns, V. Pres. and Treas., G. H. Amies, Sec.—Wiring Harness and Cable Assemblies.

FARM SUPPLIES

EASTERN STATES FARMERS' EXCHANGE, 715 Loucks Mill Road, emp. 50, terr. regional; W. D. Milsop, Gen. Mgr.—Agricultural Chemicals, Farm Supplies, Feed, Fertilizer and Seed.

YORK FARM BUREAU COOPERATIVE ASSN., INC., 2600 W. Market St., emp. 28, terr. local; James McDowell, Jr., Pres., Russell D. McElhatten, Local Mgr.—Petroleum Products, Feeds, Seeds, Fertilizers and Miscellaneous Farm Supplies.

FEED, FLOUR AND GRAIN

BEACON MILLING CO., INC., THE, 785 W. Philadelphia St., emp. 98, terr. regional; John J. Haas, Local Mgr.—Poultry, Dairy and Livestock Feeds.

HESPENHEIDE AND THOMPSON, INC., Beaver and North Sts., emp. 96, terr. regional; J. Frank Thompson, Pres. and Treas., F. A. Hespenheide, V. Pres., W. H. Hespenheide, Sec.—Manufacturers of Poultry and Dairy Feeds.

HORN, D. E. & CO., INC., Lincoln and West Sts., emp. 60, terr. regional; David E. Horn, Pres.—Feed Manufacturers.

SPANGLER & SPRENKLE, INC., S. Seward St. and W. M. R. R., emp. 10, terr. regional; Ervin M. Spangler, Pres., William H. Sprenkle, Sec.—Treas.—Feed, Grain and Coal.

YORK ROLLER MILLS CO., R. D. 5, York, Pa., emp. 15, terr. regional; Calvin Hosmer, Pres., F. G. Updegrove, V. Pres. and Supt., Joseph Weidemann, Treas. and Gen. Mgr.—Flour and Mill Feed.

FLORIST

SCHAEFER, CHARLES A. FLOWER SHOP, 124 W. Market St., emp. 10, terr. regional—Novelties and Flowers.

FOOD DISTRIBUTOR

TASSIA, P. CO., 150-56 N. George St., emp. 22, terr. regional; Steven Tassia, Partner—Distributors of Fresh, Frozen, Canned and Dried Food Products.

FOOD STORES

AG FOOD STORES, 600 Arsenal Road, emp. 290 Member Stores, terr. regional; R. L. Shearer, Pres., J. W. Goldberg, Gen. Mgr., J. P. Knobloch, Adv. Mgr.—Cooperative Retail Food Stores.

FOUNDRY

EYSTER-WEISER COMPANY, 227 W. Philadelphia St., emp. 75, terr. national; Frank A. Eyster, Charles S. Weiser, Franklin S. Eyster and William M. Eyster, Partners—Manufacturer of Gray Iron Castings.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION

LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE, YORK LODGE, NO. 148, 159 S. George St., emp. 23, terr. regional; Allen C. Spangler, Sec.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

REHMEYER, H. M., 700-720 W. Market St., emp. 75, terr. regional; H. M. Rehmeier, Owner—Furniture, Household Appliances—Sales and Service.

FURNITURE, DRAPERIES AND FLOOR COVERING

GEHLY'S CARPET HOUSE, INC., 9 W. Market St., emp. 36, terr. regional; William H. King, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.—Retail Furniture, Floor Coverings, Curtains, Drapes, Window Shades and Venetian Blinds.

RUNKLE CO., THE, 3432 E. Market St., emp. 10, terr. regional; John M. Morris and Kenneth R. Fager, Partners—Furniture, Draperies and Carpets.

WERTZ, GEORGE W., 658 W. Market St., emp. 4, terr. regional; George W. Wertz, Owner—Floor Covering and Installation.

FURS

ANDES FUR SHOP, 237 E. Market St., emp. 6, terr. national; George S. Andes, Owner—Manufacturer, Wholesaler and Retailer of Fur Apparel and Complete Storage and Fur Service.

GLASS AND MIRRORS

SERVICE GLASS WORKS, INC., 501-29 E. King St., emp. 42, terr. national; F. J. Henisse, Pres., L. W. Feldman, V. Pres. and Treas., J. G. Beattie, Sec.—Glass Service.

YORK MIRROR & GLASS COMPANY, 1800 W. King St., emp. 30, terr. regional; J. C. Hendrickson, Mgr.—Manufacturers of Plate Glass Mirrors and Flat Glass Products.

HARDWARE AND PAINT

THOMSON PORCELITE PAINT CO., 117 N. George St., emp. 3, terr. regional; Charles H. Wolf, Local Mgr.—Paints and Supplies.

YORK PAINT & HARDWARE CO., INC., 203 W. Market St., emp. 33, terr. regional; Irwin H. Hershner, Jr., V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.—Hardware, Floor Covering, Roofing, Builders' Hardware and Paint.

HEALTH FOOD

APOLLO HEALTH STORE, 156 S. George St., emp. 2, terr. regional; Edna M. Craley, Owner—Health and Special Diet Foods.

HEARING AIDS

BELTONE REBER HEARING SERVICE, 17 N. Duke St., emp. 5, terr. regional; Ellis E. Reber, Distributor—Hearing Aids and Hearing Aid Supplies.

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING

GOODLING ELECTRIC CO., INC., 140 W. Market St., emp. 80, terr. regional; Charles G. Eyster, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.—Fuel Oil, Air Conditioning, Heating, Appliances and Service.

HUMBLE-MUNDIS CO., INC., 1526-36 N. George St., emp. 25, terr. regional; George L. Humble, Pres.—Oil Burners and Heating Equipment and Service; Oil for all types of Heating and Petroleum.

YORKAIRE COOLING & HEATING SALES CO., Norway and M. & P. R. R., emp. 13, terr. regional; C. A. Bott, Local Mgr.—Fabricate Sheet Metal Work.

HOTELS

BROOKS HOTEL, 40 S. George St., emp. 10, terr. regional; George W. Brown, Owner-Operator—Rooms and Suites.

COLONIAL HOTEL, 18 S. George St., emp. 36, terr. regional; Paul Reed, Mgr.—Hotel (Rooms, Food and Beverage).

HOTEL PENN, 49 N. George St., emp. 89, terr. regional; James J. Madden, Mgr.—Hotel and Restaurant.

YORKTOWNE HOTEL, THE, Market and Duke Sts., emp. 234, terr. regional; Charles D. Klingler, Managing Director, S. E. Lauer, President of the Board—Food and Beverage Service, Sleeping Rooms and Suites, Banquet and Meeting Facilities.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT, MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

BUSH-MILLER, INC., 26 State St., emp. 9, terr. local; Paul L. Bush, Pres., Walter G. Miller, Sec. and Treas.—Wholesale Industrial Equipment.

YORK MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO., 20-28 N. Penn St., emp. 41, terr. regional; N. B. Hess, Pres., F. B. Shearer, V. Pres.—Treas., P. R. Shelly, Sec.—Distributors of Industrial Supplies and Machinery.

INSULATION—ROOFING AND SIDING

HOME INSULATION CO. OF CENTRAL PENNA., INC., 315 N. George St., emp. 25, terr. regional; George H. Wilt, Pres.—Roofing, Siding and Insulation.

INSURANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FARMERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, 53 E. Market St., emp. 40, terr. national; C. M. Kerr, Jr., Pres., W. McConkey Kerr, Sec.—Fire Insurance.

HASS, R. O. INSURANCE AGENCY, 303 E. Market St., emp. 5, terr. local; R. O. Hass, Owner—General Insurance.

HEMPHILL, NOYES & CO., 101 E. Market St., emp. 6, terr. regional; Clarence H. Smyser, Mgr.—Investment Banking and Stock Brokerage.

HOFFMAN, STANLEY, C. L. U., 141 E. Market St., terr. local; Stanley Hoffman, Chartered Life Underwriter—Special Agent for New York Life Insurance Company—Life, Accident and Sickness Insurance for Individuals and Groups.

KOHR, ROYCE, 10 N. Beaver St., emp. 2, terr. regional; Royce Kohr, Owner—General Insurance Agency.

KUNKLE, VERNON H. CO., 308 E. Market St., emp. 6, terr. regional; Vernon H. Kunkle and Eugene F. Rabenstine, Partners—Insurance.

LA MOTTE & BOND, 8 E. Market St., emp. 3, terr. regional; Urban S. Bond and William F. Wagner, Partners—Fire and Casualty Insurance.

OWEN, W. S. & BRO., 40 N. George St., emp. 7, terr. national; Albert M. Owen, Owner—General Insurance Consultants and Investments.

PROVIDENT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia, THE, 36 S. Queen St., emp. 17, terr. regional; Leonard H. Morgan Agency, Local Mgr.—Personal and Business, Life, Accident and Sickness and Hospital, Group Insurance.

JEWELERS

FLUHRER'S JEWELRY STORE, 17 W. Market St., emp. 6, terr. regional; Harry H. Fluhrer, Owner—Watch and Jewelry Repairing; Retail Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and Lenox China.

SHAFFNER'S, 6 E. Market St., emp. 8, terr. regional; Howard F. Swartz, Owner—Retail Silver, China, Crystal, Jewelry and Complete Service Department.

SULLIVAN, M. L., JEWELERS, 30 N. George St., emp. 3, terr. regional; M. L. Sullivan, Owner—Watches, Diamonds and Repairing.

KITCHEN CABINETS

COLONIAL PRODUCTS CO., Dallastown, Pa., emp. 400, terr. national; Charles I. Pechenik, Pres.—Manufacturer of Yorktowne Kitchen Cabinets.

LAUNDRIES AND LINEN SERVICE

EASTERN OVERALL CLEANING CO., 1748 Sixth Ave., Elmwood, emp. 15, terr. national; A. William Liebler, Local Mgr.—Industrial Overall Cleaning and Supply.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE & SUPPLY CO., INC. (DIV. OF McGUIRE BROTHERS, INC.), 116 S. Court St., emp. 6, terr. national; Paul K. Plitt, Local Mgr.—Rental of Wiping Towels.

MECHANICS STEAM LAUNDRY, INC., 29-33 Overbrook Ave., emp. 33, terr. regional; Lambert C. Boer, Pres., John C. Rebert, Jr., Sec.-Treas.—Rental and Supply of Wiping Cloths and Work Clothing.

PENNSYLVANIA LINEN RENTAL SERVICE, 850 E. Poplar St., emp. 5, terr. local; Francis J. Cuffaro, Local Mgr.—Linen Supply Service.

LAWN AND GARDEN EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

DIETZ'S, R. D. 7, York, Pa., emp. 6, terr. regional; Raymond A. Dietz, Owner—Garden Tractors, Power Mowers, Chain Saws, Sales, Service and Parts.

WOLF, GLENN A., LAWN & GARDEN, 2820 Carlisle Road, emp. 3, terr. regional; Glenn A. Wolf, Owner—Power Mowers and Garden Tractors, Lawn and Garden Supplies.

LUMBER, BUILDING AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES

ARNOLD LUMBER & SUPPLY CO., 157 Broadway, Red Lion, Pa., emp. 17, terr. local; G. L. Arnold, Pres. and Treas., Edward C. Landis, V. Pres.—Retail Lumber, Millwork and Building Material.

FULTON, MEHRING & HAUSER CO., INC., 235 N. Beaver St., emp. 65, terr. regional; David H. Paules, Pres.—Wholesale Distributor of Hardware and Industrial Supplies.

HOSTETTER SUPPLY COMPANY, INC., 40-60 Hoke's Mill Road, emp. 16, terr. regional; Paul R. Hostetter, Pres., Harry Musser, V. Pres., Edward Hostetter, Treas., June W. Wilhide, Sec.—Building Supplies and Specialties.

JACOBS LUMBER CO., INC., Windsor, Pa., emp. 18, terr. regional; R. S. Holtzinger, Pres., Richard B. Deitz, Sec.-Treas.—Building Materials, Hardware and Lumber.

SERVICE SUPPLY CO., 152 S. Sumner St., emp. 25, terr. regional; R. L. Geesey, Pres., R. F. Wantz, Sec. and Treas.—Building Materials, Industrial Supplies and Bituminous Road Materials.

WOLF SUPPLY COMPANY, 465 Prospect St., emp. 98, terr. regional; Earle L. Wolf, Pres.—Lumber, Millwork, Hardware and Building Materials.

MACHINE SHOPS

BEARD MACHINE COMPANY, rear 32 N. Tremont St., emp. 4, terr. national; Charles A. Beard, Jr., Owner—Contract Machine Work—Insulated Wire Polishing Heads and Dies.

ENGDAHL MACHINE & TOOL CO., 354 W. Clarke Ave., emp. 6, terr. regional; James F. Engdahl, Owner—Tools, Dies, Jigs, Metal Stampings and Special Machinery.

GENERAL MACHINE WORKS, INC., 515 Prospect St., emp. 34, terr. national; William H. Swartz, Local Mgr.—Contract Machine Work, Regulators and Controls.

MANUFACTURER—AIR CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATION

YORK CORPORATION—DIVISION BORG-WARNER CORP., Roosevelt Ave., emp. 6,000, terr. international; S. E. Lauer, Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer—Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment.

MANUFACTURER—ARTIFICIAL TEETH

DENTISTS' SUPPLY COMPANY OF N. Y., THE, 550-70 W. College Ave., emp. 1,200, terr. international; Henry M. Thornton, Pres.—Artificial Teeth.

MANUFACTURER—BURIAL CASKETS

YORK-HOOVER CORPORATION, Linden and Belvidere Aves., emp. 300, terr. national; H. W. Stone, Pres., H. D. Keller, Mgr.—Wood and Metal Burial Caskets and Supplies.

MANUFACTURER—BUSINESS FORMS

STANDARD REGISTER COMPANY—ATLANTIC DIVISION, Mt. Zion Road, R. D. 7, York, emp. 300, terr. national; H. C. Heider, Mgr.—Continuous and "Zipset" Printed Forms.

MANUFACTURER—CEMENT

MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT CO., Hoke's Mill Road and Lemon St., emp. 250, terr. national; H. J. Krebs, Supt.—Portland Cements and Allied Products.

MANUFACTURERS—CHAINS

AMERICAN CHAIN & CABLE CO., INC., E. Princess St., emp. 1,500, terr. national; E. C. Mabbs, Mgr., Wright-Manley Plant; N. L. Kohler, Mgr., Malleable Foundry; E. S. Lathrop, Mgr., Chain Division—Chains, Hoists and Castings.

CAMPBELL CHAIN CO., 415 Norway St., emp. 300, terr. national; George J. Campbell, Jr., Pres., Melvin W. Campbell, Sec.—Tire Chains, Welded and Weldless Chains.

McKAY COMPANY, THE, Grantley Road, emp. 500, terr. international; James C. McKay, Pres., John J. Noon, Local Plant Mgr.—Chains, Tire Chains and Welding Electrodes.

MANUFACTURER—CHEMICAL PIGMENT PULP COLORS

KEYSTONE COLOR WORKS, INC., 151 W. Gay Ave., emp. 30, terr. national; H. E. Bruce, Pres., Herbert R. Euler, Sec.-Treas.—Chemical Pigment Pulp Colors.

MANUFACTURERS—CLOTHING

BERNSTEIN, WILLIAM & SONS CO., INC., 110 Carlisle Ave., emp. 220, terr. national; Harold Bernstein, Pres.—Women's Cotton Dresses.

STERN, J. H. GARMENT CO., INC., Seven Valleys, Pa., emp. 150, terr. national; Mrs. Margaret S. Dittenbaugh, Pres. and Treas., William P. Thorn, Sec.—Children's Dresses.

YORKTOWNE DRESS COMPANY, INC., 19 E. Newton Ave., emp. 40, terr. regional; William Engel, Owner—Dresses.

MANUFACTURER—FERTILIZER

KOLLER FERTILIZER COMPANY, INC.—Glen Rock, Pa., emp. 26, terr. regional; William H. Koller, Pres.—Fertilizer.

MANUFACTURERS—FURNITURE

HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, 491 E. Princess St., emp. 270, terr. national; Bruno R. Weill, Pres.—Case Goods, Chairs and Tables.

TAYLOR, T. R. & CO., INC., 401 S. Sherman St., terr. regional; Thomas R. Taylor, Pres., J. Ramsay Taylor, V. Pres. and Treas., T. Dale Taylor, V. Pres. and Sec.—Upholstered Living Room Furniture.

MANUFACTURER—HARDWARE

U. S. EXPANSION BOLT COMPANY, 500 State St., emp. 60, terr. national; Kenneth B. Zifferer, Pres.—Expansion Shields.

MANUFACTURERS—MACHINERY

ALTO CORPORATION, 333 7th Ave., emp. 25, terr. national; Dale S. Leerone, Mgr.—Bakery Equipment.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., P. O. Box 787, York, Pa., emp. 1,150, terr. regional; L. C. Allenbrand, Local Mgr.—Replacement Parts for all Caterpillar Products.

FLINCHBAUGH, WELDON & COMPANY, 701 Greenwood Road, emp. 16, terr. national; N. Weldon Flinchbaugh, Owner—Hydraulic Cylinders, Hydraulic Presses and Special Equipment.

HARDINGE COMPANY, INC., 240 Arch St., emp. 262, terr. international; Harlowe Hardinge, Pres.—Heavy Process Machinery.

MOTTER, JOHN C. PRINTING PRESS CO., 907 Roosevelt Ave., emp. 100, terr. international; John C. Motter, Pres., John C. Motter, Jr., V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr.—Designers and Manufacturers of Printing Machinery.

OLIVER CORPORATION, THE, A. B. FARQUHAR DIVISION, 142 N. Duke St., emp. 750, terr. international; Frank J. Zielsdorf, Plant Mgr.—Sprayers, Conveyors, Presses, Special Machinery and Ordnance.

READ STANDARD, Division of Capitol Products Corporation, 901 S. Richland Ave., emp. approx. 570, terr. national; Theodore F. Freed, V. Pres. and Div. Operations Mgr.—Bakers' Machinery, Chemical and Processing Equipment and Positive Displacement Blowers.

ROOT, B. M. COMPANY, 420 S. Sherman St., emp. 80, terr. national; Benj. M. Root, Pres.—Woodworking and Metal Drilling Machinery.

MANUFACTURERS—PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

GLATFELTER, P. H. CO., Spring Grove, Pa., emp. 750, terr. national; P. H. Glatfelter, Chairman of the Board, P. H. Glatfelter, III, Pres.—Book, Bond and Specialty Papers.

KEYSTONE ROOFING MANUFACTURING CO., Windsor Park, York, Pa., emp. 100, terr. national; Stephen A. Feely, Pres.—Asphalt Roofing Products, Waterproof Papers, Pipe Line Felts and Membrane Waterproofing.

SCHMIDT & AULT PAPER CO., 423 King's Mill Road, emp. 330, terr. regional; Henry D. Schmidt, Pres.—Paper and Paperboard.

SUPERIOR PAPER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Mount Wolf, Pa., emp. 165, terr. regional; Edward M. Strickler, Mgr.—Corrugated Shipping Containers.

YORKTOWNE PAPER MILLS, INC., 1001 Loucks Mill Road, emp. 90, terr. regional; Howard J. Sparler, Pres.—Paperboard.

MANUFACTURER—PLASTICS

JACOBUS PLASTICS, INC., P. O. Box 64, Jacobus, Pa., emp. 30, terr. national; B. L. Franklin, Pres., R. E. Franklin, Sec.—Treas.—Plastic Molds, Moldings, Tools and Dies.

MANUFACTURER—POTATO CHIPS

EL-GE POTATO CHIP CO., INC., 300 S. Richland Ave., emp. 70, terr. regional; Leonard G. Gillespie, Pres., Russell W. Wilson, Richard M. Pettigrew, Vice Presidents, Samuel P. Gillespie, Sec., Marguerite V. Gillespie, Treas.—Potato Chips.

MANUFACTURER—POTTERY

PFALTZGRAFF POTTERY, THE, 1857 W. King St., emp. 135, terr. national; Sydney Robbins, Gen. Mgr.—Household Pottery, Artware and Industrial Ceramics.

MANUFACTURER — RESIDENTIAL HEATING AND COOLING — INDUSTRIAL POWER AND HEATING

YORK-SHIPLEY, INC., 500 Jessop Place, emp. 500, terr. national; S. H. Shipley, Pres.—Heating and Cooling Equipment for Residential Installation; Heating and Power Units for Commercial and Industrial Purposes.

MANUFACTURER—SCREEN AND WIRE CLOTH

NEW YORK WIRE CLOTH CO., 116 E. Market St., emp. 500, terr. national; L. D. Root, Jr., Pres.—Wire Screening, Insect and Industrial; Related Products such as Tension Screens.

SUPERIOR WIRE CLOTH CO., Hungerford, York County, Pa., emp. 84, terr. national; H. C. Kugler, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.—Insect Wire Screening and Industrial Wire Cloth.

MANUFACTURER—TAPES AND BINDINGS

YORK NARROW FABRICS CO., 725 Grantley Road, emp. 150, terr. national and international; Carlton H. Stauffer, Pres.—Manufacturers of Textile Tapes, Bindings and Webbing for Diversified Industries.

MANUFACTURERS—TOOLS AND DIES

ADVANCED TOOL & ENGINEERING CO., 49 Woodland Ave., emp. 16, terr. regional; M. L. Stermer and B. E. Heffelfinger, Partners—Manufacture and Design Gages, Fixtures, Dies and Tools.

PENNSYLVANIA TOOL & MANUFACTURING CO., Hartman and Wellington Sts., emp. 50, terr. national; Joseph M. Lehmayr, Sr., Pres. and Treas., Joseph M. Lehmayr, Jr., V. Pres., Philip E. Hirschfeld, Sec.—Manufacturer Tools, Dies, Jigs, Fixtures, Gages and Special Machinery.

MANUFACTURER—TRUCK BODIES

YORK-HOOVER CORPORATION, Wheatfield and Elm Sts., emp. 500, terr. national; H. W. Stone, Pres., Geo. T. Stone, Asst. to Pres.—Commercial and Utility Truck Bodies.

MANUFACTURER—VALVES

WRIGHTSVILLE VALVE CO. — DIV. OF GRINNELL CORP., 225 N. Front St., Wrightsville, Pa., emp. 85, terr. national; Earl Page, Mgr.—Grinnell-Saunders, Diaphragm Valves.

MANUFACTURER—WATER WHEELS AND EQUIPMENT

SMITH, S. MORGAN CO., Hartley and Lincoln Sts., emp. 1,125, terr. international; Beauchamp E. Smith, Pres.—Waterwheels and Associated Equipment.

MANUFACTURER—WIRE AND CABLE

CONTINENTAL WIRE CORPORATION, 560 Maryland Ave., emp. 54, terr. national; James C. Shafer, Gen. Mgr.—Insulated Wire and Cable.

MARKET RESEARCH AND SURVEYS

MARKET RESEARCH INTERVIEWING, 1800 Stanton St., emp. 4, terr. regional; Mrs. Annah A. Mosebrook, Owner—Market Research Surveys and Interviews.

METAL STAMPINGS

SYLVANIA ELECTRIC PRODUCTS, INC., 1128 Roosevelt Ave., emp. 285, terr. national; Roy A. Juusola, Plant Mgr.—Metal Stampings.

METAL WAREHOUSE

CHRISTENSEN, WM. CO., INC., 400 S. Sherman St., emp. 39, terr. regional; Julius G. Christensen, Pres.—Hot Rolled Steel Warehousing Service.

EDGCOMB STEEL CO., 420 Memory Lane, emp. 125, terr. regional; Joseph D. Drexler, Gen. Mgr., R. S. Stauffer, Sales Mgr.—Steel Warehouse and Metal Distributors.

YORK STEEL CO., INC., 730 Ridge Ave., emp. 15, terr. regional; Edw. F. Browne, Pres., George H. Mood, V. Pres., C. W. Leaman, Treas.—Cold Finished Bars, Brass and Tool Steels.

MORTICIAN

ETZWEILER FUNERAL HOME, 1111 E. Market St., emp. 3, terr. regional; Marlyn D. Etzweiler, Owner—Funeral Service.

MOTOR CLUB AND TRAVEL AGENCY

WHITE ROSE AAA MOTOR CLUB, 118 E. Market St., emp. 16, terr. regional; W. K. S. Hershey, Sec.-Mgr.—AAA Motor Club with Travel Agency.

MOTOR FREIGHT

COASTAL TANK LINES, INC., 501 Grantley Road, emp. 550, terr. regional; Harold I. Moul, Pres., William M. Pritchard, V. Pres.—Transportation of Liquids in Tank Trucks.

DANIELS MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., Spahn and Yale Sts., emp. 20, terr. regional; R. K. Boyd, Local Mgr.—Motor Carrier Service.

GABLE, M. J. CO., R. D. 8, York, Pa., emp. 3, terr. regional; M. J. Gable, Owner—Gasoline and Fuel Oil.

HALL'S MOTOR TRANSIT CO., Sherman and Hay Sts., emp. 160, terr. regional; D. H. Brown, York Divisional Manager—Common Carrier Trucking Service.

MOTOR FREIGHT EXPRESS, INC., 550 E. King St., emp. 835, terr. regional; R. E. Good, V. Pres., W. N. Bollinger, York Dist. Mgr.—Motor Carrier Service.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WILSON, JIMMY, JR., STORAGE, 540 S. George St., emp. 30, terr. international; Jeune L. Wilson, Owner—Storage, Local and Long Distance Moving, Household Furniture, Office Furniture, Works of Art, et cetera.

NEWSPAPERS

DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO., THE, 15-17 E. Philadelphia St., emp. 165, terr. regional; D. Philip Young, Pres., Philip H. Young, V. Pres. and Treas., Robert L. Young, Sec.—Publishers, *The York Dispatch* (Evening), and Job Printing.

SUNDAY NEWS, 107 E. Philadelphia St., emp. 29, terr. regional; Richard M. Kochel, Mgr., Retail Advertising; Gerald Walters, Mgr., Classified Advertising—Publishers of *Lancaster Sunday News*.

YORK GAZETTE COMPANY, THE, 31 E. King St., emp. 145, terr. regional; C. M. Gitt, Pres., J. W. Gitt, Editor and Treas.—Publishers of *The Gazette and Daily* (Morning), and Job Printing.

NEWS DEALERS

CARL'S NEWS STAND, 536 S. George St., emp. 4, terr. regional; E. Carl Cassel, Owner—Newspapers, Magazine Subscriptions, Smoker's Articles and Photo Finishing.

MORT'S NEWS STAND, 138 S. George St., emp. 4, terr. regional; Morton C. Feder, Owner—Retail, Magazines, Newspapers, Smoking Supplies and Greeting Cards.

SCHWENK'S NEWS AGENCY, 221 N. Newberry St., emp. 9, terr. regional; John A. Schwenk, Owner—Newspapers and Magazines.

NURSERY, LANDSCAPING AND TREE SERVICE

BARTLETT, F. A. TREE EXPERT CO., 2253 Carlisle Road, emp. 10, terr. regional; Ray E. Sands, Dist. Area Mgr.—Tree Service.

ORDNANCE EQUIPMENT

BOWEN-McLAUGHLIN-YORK, INC., 955 King's Mill Road, emp. 100, terr. national; J. E. Forinash, Gen. Mgr.—Heavy Ordnance Fabrication.

ORGANIZATION

YORK CITY EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, Phineas Davis Junior High School, 300 S. Ogontz St., emp. 470, terr. local; John Shelly, Pres., Dr. Woodrow Brown, Rep.—Educational.

PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

ANDREWS PAPER HOUSE OF YORK, INC., 33-49 N. Pershing Ave., emp. 21, terr. regional; E. W. Kochenour, Mgr.—Distributor of Paper Products.

KILLHOUR, W. B. & SONS, 333 Lexington St., emp. 7, terr. regional; Norman M. Callahan, Jr., Local Mgr.—Wholesale Paper Distributors.

MUDGE PAPER CO., THE, 222 S. Pershing Ave., emp. 8, terr. regional; J. Joseph Strahler, Jr., Mgr.—Wholesale, Coarse and Fine Printing Papers.

PEST CONTROL SERVICE

ORKIN EXTERMINATING CO., INC., 28 W. King St., emp. 11, terr. national; W. Bruce Ruby, Local Mgr.—Pest Control, Termite, Fumigation and Sanitation Service.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTORS

CROWLEY OIL COMPANY, INC., THE, 412 Norway St., emp. 13, terr. regional; Mrs. Miriam F. Crowley, Pres., H. E. Uhler, Mgr.—Gasoline and Fuel Oil Distributor; T. B. A. Oil Burners and Service.

HUMBLE-MUNDIS CO., INC., 1526-36 N. George St., emp. 25, terr. regional; George L. Humble, Pres.—Fuel Oil Distributors.

PHOTOENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

HORN-CRONE-HORN, INC., Pine St. and Boundary Ave., emp. 10, terr. regional; A. Nelson Horn, Owner—Photoengravings and Art Work.

TRIMMER PRINTING, INC., 326 W. Market St., emp. 37, terr. regional; John E. Groome, Pres.—Letterpress and Offset Printers.

WHITE ROSE ENGRAVING COMPANY, 370 N. George St., emp. 31, terr. regional; Royce S. Martin, Pres.—Photoengravings—Offset Printing.

PHOTOGRAPHER

ALLEN, J. DAVID, 1114 Prospect St., emp. 1, terr. regional; J. David Allen, Owner—Professional Photography.

PHYSICIAN-OBSTETRICIAN

HERR, JOHN R., M.D., 912 S. George St.—Physician-Obstetrician.

PIPE, VALVES, FITTINGS—PLUMBING AND HEATING SUPPLIES—WHOLESALE

CAREVA COMPANY, INC., THE, 545 E. Princess St., emp. 50, terr. regional; Edward G. Carpenter, Pres.

PLUMBING, HEATING, HARDWARE AND FOOD—WHOLESALE

SMALL, P. A. & S. CO., INC., 301 N. George St., emp. 175, terr. regional; George L. Small, V. Pres., Samuel Small, V. Pres.—Wholesale Distributors: Hardware, Builders' and Industrial Hardware, Paint, Plumbing Supplies and Food.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY, Parkway Boulevard, emp. 1,900, terr. regional; Frederic Cox, Western Div. Mgr.—Electric Power.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., Continental Square, emp. 16, terr. international; John D. Soderlund, Mgr.—Telegraph, Cable and Collateral Services.

YORK COUNTY GAS COMPANY, 127 W. Market St., emp. 214, terr. regional; T. W. McDonald, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.—Natural Gas Distributors.

YORK TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO., 31 S. Beaver St., emp. 225, terr. regional; George B. Rudy, Pres.—Telephone Installation and Service.

YORK WATER COMPANY, THE, 130 E. Market St., emp. 70, terr. local; Charles M. Kerr, Jr., Pres.—Water Supply.

RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS

SUSQUEHANNA BROADCASTING COMPANY — WSBA and WSBA-TV — P. O. Box 910, York, Pa., emp. 46, terr. regional; Louis J. Appell, Jr., Pres.—Radio and Television Broadcasting.

WNOV AND WNOV-TV, 25 S. Duke St., emp. 28, terr. regional; L. W. Williams, Gen. Mgr.; Richard E. Burg, Mgr. of WNOV-TV—Radio and Television Broadcasting.

WORK, 13 S. Beaver St., emp. 20, terr. regional; Clare I. Miller, Mgr.—Radio Broadcasting.

REAL ESTATE

DEARDORFF, GEORGE D., 111 E. Market St., emp. 5, terr. local; George D. Deardorff, Owner—Real Estate and Insurance.

GARBER, J. S., 25 S. Duke St., emp. 1, terr. regional—Real Estate Broker and Insurance.

GRAVES, JOHN D. & CO., 417 W. Market St., emp. 9, terr. regional; John D. Graves, Owner—Residential, Commercial and Industrial Real Estate, Professional Appraisals.

RAAB AGENCY, 139 W. King St., emp. 5, terr. regional; James W. Raab, Jr., Owner—Appraisals, Real Estate and Insurance.

WAGNER, B. A., Realtor, M. A. I., 41 S. George St., emp. 4, terr. local—Commercial and Residential Sales and Leases; Residential Builder, Appraisals.

RESTAURANTS

GOLDEN GLOW CAFETERIA, 38 N. George St., emp. 15, terr. national; Belle M. and Alfred R. Knoch, Partners—Retail Food.

ROSE HAVEN, 600 S. Richland Ave., emp. 8, terr. local; Anthony Muel, Owner—Italian-American Restaurant.

RE-WEAVING AND MENDING

JANE'S LITTLE MENDING SHOP, 55 E. King St., emp. 3, terr. regional; Mrs. Mary Jane Murray, Owner—Garment Re-Weaving and Hosiery Mending.

SCRAP IRON DEALER

LAVETAN, L. & SONS, 256 W. King St., emp. 45, terr. regional; Ben Lavetan, Partner—Iron-steel Scrap and Non-Ferrous Metals.

SCREWS AND SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS

OTTEMILLER, WILLIAM H. CO., THE, Pattison St. and M. & P. R. R., emp. 90, terr. national; C. Free Ottemiller, Treas.—Screws and Screw Machine Products.

SHOES

M & L SHOE STORE, 19 W. Market St., emp. 4, terr. regional; Mose Leibowitz, Owner—Retail Women's Footwear.

NEWSWANGER'S, 2 E. Market St., emp. 19, terr. regional; Harvey C. Newswanger, Owner—Men's, Women's and Children's Footwear.

REINEBERG'S, 51-53 S. George St., emp. 12, terr. regional; Jacob F. and S. Cletus Reineberg, Partners-Owners and J. Cletus Reineberg, Asso. Member—Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

STEEL EQUIPMENT

LYON METAL PRODUCTS, INC., Windsor St., emp. 400, terr. national; H. B. Spackman, Pres., J. H. Lindholm, Local Mgr.—Steel Equipment.

STONE AND STONE PRODUCTS

BAKER, THE J. E. CO., 114 N. George St., emp. 170, terr. national; William H. Baker, Pres.—Manufacture of Refractory Products, Stone and Stone Products.

TELEVISION, RADIO AND APPLIANCES—WHOLESALE

MEDILL CORPORATION, 399 Ebert's Lane, emp. 12, terr. regional; George C. Medill, Pres.—Televisions, Radios, Record Players, Tape Recorders, Freezers, Air Conditioners—Commercial and Domestic, Kitchens Steel or Wood and Built-In Gas and Electric Appliances.

TIRES AND BATTERIES

A & T TIRE REBUILDING SERVICE, 5 Hamilton Ave., emp. 17, terr. regional; Arthur L. Troutman, Mgr., L. J. Allen, Partner—Tires and Batteries, Rebuilding, Vulcanizing and Recapping.

REHMEYER, H. M., 700-720 W. Market St., emp. 75, terr. regional; H. M. Rehmeier, Owner—Tires and Batteries—Sales and Service.

VARIETY STORES

BRANDT, INC., 820 Roosevelt Ave. and 11 S. Belmont St., emp. 14, terr. local; Donald F. Brandt, Pres.—General Merchandise and Self-Service Laundry.

MURPHY, G. C. CO., 1-5 E. Market St., emp. 75, terr. national; J. F. O'Brien, Local Mgr.

WASTE MATERIAL DEALER

STANDARD RAG & PAPER COMPANY, INC., 258 W. King St., emp. 20, terr. regional; Maurice I. Lavetan, Mgr.—Waste Materials—Paper, Rags, et cetera.

WATER WELL PUMPS AND SUPPLIES

STRICKLAND, P. W., DISTRIBUTOR, 31 S. Queen St., emp. 7, terr. regional; P. W. Strickland, Owner—Distributor, Well Water Pumps and Supplies.

WELDING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

ALLOY RODS COMPANY, Lincoln Highway West, emp. 125, terr. national and international; Edward J. Brady, Pres.—Stainless and Alloy Welding Electrodes.

DRAWALLOY CORPORATION, Lincoln Highway West at Alloy St., emp. 43, terr. national; Edward J. Brady, Pres.—Stainless and Alloy Steel Welding Wire.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.-WELDING DEPARTMENT, 463 S. Albemarle St., emp. 400, terr. national; D. A. Hopper, Gen. Mgr.—Welding Department.

SOUTHERN OXYGEN CO., 470 Ogontz St., emp. 8, terr. regional; Paul A. Eveson, Dist. Mgr.—Compressed and Liquefied Gases, Welding Equipment and Supplies.

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